GAZETTEER OF INDIA

PUNJAB

MOGA

PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

MOGA

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FOREWARD

The expression "Gazetteers" has seemingly been derived from the Italian word "Gazetta" which literally means a treasure of news. Over the time, the scope of its meaning has assumed wider dimensions which, inter alia, covers information on diversified subjects like history, ethnicity, religions, languages and culture of the people living in a geographical region or a political entity, their socio-economic life and a description of their natural and physical environment. Viewed in this perspective, Gazetteer may justifiably be called a mini-encyclopaedia and is undeniably of great help as an authentic reference document for researchers, academicians, planners and administrators of not only the present times but in the future as well.

In our country, the concept of "Gazetteer" is not new. Right from earliest times attempts have been made by the scholars as well as court historians to compile relevant data for the guidance of the rulers. In this context, '*Arthshastra*' of Kautliya and '*Ain-I- Akbari*' of Abul Fazal may rightly be regarded as precursors of a gazetteer. However, the concept of gazetteer in the real sense developed and assumed significance during the British Period when the alien rulers were faced with complex problems in dealing with Indian affairs, and the need for affective governance made it imperative for them to know more and more about their subjects. Attempts were, therefore, made under auspices of the Government as well as through private initiatives of scholars/researchers to compile the gazetteers of the country. In 1881, the first edition of "Imperial Gazetteer of India" was published by W.W.Hunter, which was later on revised and enlarged into 25 volumes.

After the dawn of Independence, the significance of 'Gazetteer' continued to be recognized and Gazetteers units were established in

almost all the States and Union Territories of India in 1956. In our own State, the Gazetteers Organization was established in 1960.

This is the first edition of Moga District Gazetteer. This work is the culmination of the combined endeavours of the staff of Gazetteers Organization over past many years. It is a comprehensive document and dilates on various facets of the region, its history from early times, evolution of the region as an administrative unit, its physical features, climate, river systems and water resources, geology, flora, fauna, demographical features, languages, social customs and culture of its people. The description is supported by statistical data, photographs and maps so as to make it more interesting and authentic.

It is indeed my great pleasure to record my appreciation for the excellent work done by the whole team of the State Gazetteers Organization over a period of time to compile this gazetteer. I sincerely hope that interest of users of this document will find it of immense value.

Chandigarh
21 June 2010

ROMILA DUBEY
Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
Punjab

PREFACE

Gazetteer has been defined by several scholars in several ways. It is a repository of authentic information reflecting the life in the district from its geographical, demographical, social, historical, economic, administrative, developmental and cultural aspects. It is of immense value as a reference book to scholars, administrators and general public alike.

The present edition is the first edition of Moga District and seventeenth in the series of Punjab District Gazetteers published under the scheme "Revision of District Gazetteers". This volume comprises statistical data upto the year 2002-2003 and a good deal of important information ranging from early time to the recent past has been incorporated in it. However, some additional statistical and census figures concerning developmental activities have been appended upto the year 2002-2003. It has been compiled, incorporating present political, social and economic conditions. It covers the history of the district from the ancient to the modern period. The account of physical features is rewritten to suit the altered boundaries.

The compilation of separate gazetteer for Moga District was necessitated consequent upon its creation as a separate district on 23 November 1995 by bifurcating the Moga and Nihalsinghwala Subdivisions of Faridkot District. Moga remained subdivisional headquarter of Faridkot District till its formation as a new district. On 23 December 1997, 57 villages of existing tahsils/subdivisions viz. Moga and Nihalsinghwala of Moga District were excluded and a new tahsil/subdivision namely Bagha Purana was created with its headquarter at Bagha Purana. Again on 5 November 1999, due to some

territorial changes, 92 villages (45 villages of Zira Tahsil and 47 villages of Makhu Sub Tahsil alongwith Dharmkot Sub Tahsil) of Zira Tahsil of Firozpur District were transferred to the Moga Tahsil/Subdivision of the Moga District. On 21 December 2001, Badhni Kalan Sub Tahsil of Nihalsinghwala Tahsil was created as a new sub tahsil of Moga District. In short, at present the district comprises three tahsils/subdivisions viz. Moga, Nihalsinghwala, Bagha Purana and two sub tahsils namely Dharmkot and Badhni Kalan.

Two villages of the district has attained prestigious position in history. Khota village is in importance due to the introduction of first Anand Marriage (the ceremony according to Sikh rites) initiated by Guru Ram Singh and Dhudike village is in importance being the birth place of great martyr and national leader Punjab *Kesri* Lala Lajpat Rai.

In the preparation of this volume, the Gazetteers Organization has benefited immensely by the able guidance and encouragement given by the Financial Commissioner, Revenue and other officers of the Department from time to time. I owe my deepest gratitude to them, but for whose encouragement and cooperation this gazetteer would not have been brought to the level of publication.

The publication of a volume of this nature is a team work for which a wholehearted cooperation from the colleagues becomes a necessity. Hence I place on record the sincere and relentless efforts of all my colleagues of the Gazetteer Organization. I extend my thanks to Sarvshri Neeraj Kumar Singla and Ranjiv Kumar Editors; Smt. Gurbachan Kaur and Shri Harinder Pal Singh Compilers and Shri Dinesh Bedi Draftsman-cum- Artist for their strenuous efforts and high sense of devotion in the preparation of this volume. My thanks are also

due to other staff members of the Gazetteers Organization for unstinted cooperation in completing this work.

Thanks are also due to the various Heads of Departments and Officers in the State, especially the Deputy Commissioner, Moga and other officers under him for extending wholehearted cooperation in supplying the requisite information and data for the compilation of this volume.

Thanks are also due to Dr. Buta Singh Brar, Reader in Punjabi, Punjabi University Regional Centre, Bathinda for preparing language portion. I acknowledge my sincere thanks to Dr.Joga Singh, Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology, Linguistics and Punjabi Language, Punjabi University, Patiala for his remarkable contribution in the language portion of the gazetteer. My thanks are also due to Shri Avtar Singh Matharoo, Lecturer, Department of Geography, Punjabi University, Patiala for his full cooperation in supplying the material on topography of the district.

Lastly, I am deeply grateful to the Controller, Printing and Stationary, Punjab and his staff for the excellent set up they gave to the volume, the punctilious care they bestowed to this publication and more than all the expedition with which they completed its printing.

Chandigarh
Dated 12 July 2010

GURDIP KAUR KHOKHAR
Senior Editor Gazetteer
Punjab

CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	i-ii
Preface	i-iii
Contents	i-iv
List of Illustrations	i
CHAPTER I- GENERAL	1
Introductory; Topography; River System and Water Resources; Geology; Flora; Fauna; Climate; Tables I-III.	
CHAPTER II- HISTORY	15
Ancient History; Medieval Period; The Great Uprising of 1857; The Struggle for Freedom; Independence and after exodus and its aftermath. Appendices I-II.	
CHAPTER III- PEOPLE	37
Population; Language; Religion and Castes; Social Life.	
CHAPTER IV- AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	72
Land Reclamation and Utilization; Irrigation, Agriculture and Horticulture; Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries; Forestry; Floods; Famine. Appendices I-II.	
CHAPTER V- INDUSTRIES	117
Old Time Industries and Industrial Development; State Aid to Industries; Industrial Training Institutes; Industrial Estates and Industrial Areas/ Focal Points; Sources of Power; Growth and Development of Industries; Industries and Manufacturers of the District; Role of Industrial Co-operatives; Labour and Employers' Organizations; Welfare of Industrial Labour .	

CHAPTER VI- BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE 140

Banking and Finance; History of Indigenous Banking; General Credit Facilities; Insurance and Small Savings; Currency and Coinage; Trade and Commerce; Course of Trade; Trade Centres; Cooperation in Trade; State Trading; Merchants' and Consumers' Associations and Organs for Dissemination of Trade News; Weights and Measures; Storage and Warehousing; Appendices I-IV.

CHAPTER VII- COMMUNICATIONS 174

Old–Time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance; Road Transport; Railways; Waterways, Ferries and Bridges; Air Transport; Travel and Tourist Facilities; Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones; Organizations of Owners' and Employees in the Field of Transport and Communications; Appendices I-VII.

CHAPTER VIII-MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS 208

Public Administration; Learned Professions; Personal and Domestic Services; Miscellaneous Services; Appendices I-II.

CHAPTER IX – ECONOMIC TRENDS 223

Livelihood Pattern, General Level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living; Employment Situation; Planning and Rural Development; Appendices I-III.

CHAPTER X – GENERAL ADMINISTRATION 245

Historical Background and Divisions of the District; District Authorities; Development Organization; General Arrangement for Disposal of Business; District Committees; State and Central Government Officers.

CHAPTER XI- REVENUE ADMINISTRATION 259

Land Revenue Administration; Land Reforms; Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central.

CHAPTER XII- LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE 280

Incidence of Crime in the District; History and Organization of Police; Jails and Lock-Ups; Organization of Civil and Criminal Courts; Bar Associations.

CHAPTER XIII- OTHER DEPARTMENTS 298

Public Works Department; Cooperative Department; Public Relations Department; Food and Supplies Department; Finance Department; Planning Department; Soil and Water Conservation Department; Sainik Welfare Department.

CHAPTER XIV-LOCAL SELF –GOVERNMENT 304

Evolution of Local Self-Government in the District; Organization and Structure; Town and Country Planning and Housing; Panchayati Raj; Appendix.

CHAPTER XV- EDUCATION AND CULTURE 321

Historical Background; Literacy and Educational Standards; General Education, Professional and Technical Education; Physical Education; Cultivation of Fine Arts; Oriental Schools and Colleges; Education for the Handicapped; Adult Literacy, Social Measures for the Diffusion of Education and Culture among the Masses; Cultural and Literary Societies and Periodicals; Libraries, Museums; etc.

CHAPTER XVI- MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES 346

Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times; Vital Statistics, Diseases Common to the District; Medical and Public Health Services; Sanitation; Appendices I-II.

CHAPTER XVII- OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES 377

Labour Welfare; Prohibition; Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes; Welfare Schemes; Social Welfare Activities; Appendices I-II.

CHAPTER XVIII –PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS 409

Representation of the District in the State and Union Legislatures; Political Parties and Organizations; Newspapers and Periodicals; Voluntary Social Service Organizations.

CHAPTER XIX- PLACES OF INTEREST 434

Moga; Dhudike; Daroli Bhai; Dharmkot; Nihalsinghwala; Badhni Kalan; Bagha Purana

BIBLIOGRAPHY 443

INDEX 445

ILLUSTRATIONS

MAP

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Serial No	Particulars
1	Chart showing Growth of Population in the Moga District, 1991-2001
2	Chart showing Tahsil wise Population in the Moga District, 2001
3	Chart showing Land Utilization in the Moga District, 2002-2003
4	Chart showing Number of Educational Institutions in the Moga District as on 30 September 2003
5	Chart showing Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in the Moga District, 1997-2003
6	Statue of Punjab *Kesri* Lala Lajpat Rai installed in the Memorial-cum-Museum, Dhudike
7	Memorial-cum-Museum Lala Lajpat Rai, Dhudike
8	Gate of the Memorial-cum-Museum, Dhudike
9	Inner view of Memorial-cum-Museum, Dhudike
10	District Administrative Complex, Moga
11	Gurdwara Guru-ke-Mahal (Attari Sahib), Daroli Bhai
12	Personal belongings of Shri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji and Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji: (i) *Kharawan* (ii) *Loh (Tawi)* (iii) Hand written copy of Guru Granth Sahib including *Ragmala* (iv) *Mohr* used by Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji
13	Gurdwara Janam Asthan Baba Gurditta Ji, Daroli Bhai
14	Gurdwara Dehra Sahib (Angitha Sahib), Daroli Bhai
15	Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib, Dina
16	Gurdwara Nanakshar, Takhtupura
17	Gurdwara Aaduporh Sahib, Machike
18	Gurdwara Malla Sahib (*Patshahi Chhevin*), Himmatpura
19	D.M. College, Moga
20	Lala Lajpat Rai Engineering College, Moga
21	Nestle India Ltd, Moga
22	Gate of Nestle India Ltd, Moga
23	Markfed Rice Mill, Bagha Purana
24	Inner view of Markfed Rice Mill, Bagha Purana
25	Agricultural Implements manufactured at Moga: (i) Two Row Automatic Potato Planter with Fertilizer (ii) Potato digger (iii) Straw Reaper (iv) Stub Cutter
26	Map of District Moga

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

(a) Introductory

(i) Origin of the Name of the District.- The district has derived its name from the town Moga which was inhabited by the Gils. According to local dictum Moga Singh and Joga Singh were two brothers. Joga Singh's successors established two different villages called Moga Mehla Singh and Moga Ajit Singh. By mingling these two villages a new village called Moga was created which had five *pattis* on the names of Moga Gil's sons viz Chirag *Patti*, Sangali *Patti*, Ausang *Patti*, Bagha *Patti* and Rupa *Patti*.

(ii) Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population of the District. - Moga District falls in the Firozpur Division. It is lies between 30^0 29` to $30^0$ 53` north latitude and 74^0 54' to 75^0 25' east longitude. The district lies in north-west of the Punjab State and is surrounded by Jalandhar District in the north, Firozpur District in the north-west, Faridkot District in the west, Ludhiana District in the east, Sangrur District in the south-east and Bathinda District in the south.

Moga, the headquarter of the district administration lies on the Firozpur-Ludhiana railway line. It is also connected by road with Chandigarh (168 km), Firozpur(63 km), Faridkot (63 km), Ludhiana (68 km) and Jalandhar (83 km).

As per 2001 Census, the total geographical area of the district was, 2,235 sq.km., whereas according to Director Land Records, Punjab, Jalandhar the area of the district was 2,234.10 sq.km*. In terms of area the district stands 11^{th} in the State. The tahsil wise area of the Moga District is given in the following table:

Serial No.	Tahsil	Area (Sq.Km.)
1	Moga	1,231.74
2	Nihalsinghwala	418.43
3	Bagha Purana	583.93
	Moga District	2234.10

According to 2001 Census, the population of the district was 8,94,854 persons (7,16,214 rural and 1,78,640 urban) comprising (4,74,139 males and 4,20,715 females).

*A slight difference in the area of the district was due to two different sources

(iii) History of the District as an Administrative Unit and the Changes in its Component Parts.- Moga was formed as tahsil of Firozpur District during the second half of the 19th century and it remained so till 1972. On the formation of Faridkot as a separate district on 7 August 1972, it became tahsil/subdivisional headquarter of Faridkot District. Moga remained subdivisional headquarter of Faridkot District till its formation as a new district. Moga was created as a new district on 23 November 1995 with its headquarter at Moga by carving out Moga and Nihalsinghwala Subdivisions of the Faridkot District[1]. On 23 December 1997, 57 villages of existing tahsils/subdivisions viz. Moga and Nihalsinghwala of district Moga were excluded and a new tahsil/subdivision Bagha Purana (District Moga) was created with its headquarter at Bagha Purana[2]. Again on 5 November 1999, due to some territorial changes, 92 villages (45 villages of Zira Tahsil and 47 villages of Makhu Sub Tahsil) alongwith Dharmkot Sub Tahsil of Zira Tahsil, district Firozpur were transferred to the Moga Tahsil/Subdivision[3]. On 21 December 2001, Badhni Kalan, Sub Tahsil of Nihalsinghwala Tahsil was created as a new sub tahsil[4].

(iv) Subdivisions, Tahsils, Villages and Thanas.- According to 2001 Census, the district comprises 329 (321 inhabited and 8 un-inhabited) villages spread over in three tahsils/subdivisions viz. Moga (226), Bagha Purana (56) and Nihalsinghwala (39). The number of towns in the district is 4.

The tahsil wise list of police stations and police posts in the district is given in Chapter- XII 'Law and Order and Justice'.

(b) Topography*

The knowledge of topography is indispensable for understanding the personality of any area in terms of socio-cultural attributes and levels of economic development. Viewed in this perspective, Moga District is characterized by flat alluvial plain formed by river deposition in recent geological past. It is part of interfluvial tract between Satluj and Ghaggar rivers. Thus, it shares the characteristics of Punjab plains or whole of Indo Gangetic plains. Macroscopically, surface topography appears to be

1Vide Punjab Government Notification No. 2/53/95- RE-II (1) 10725 dated 23.11.1995
2Vide Punjab Government Notification No. 2/16/97- RE-II(1)/6103 dated 23.12.1997
3Vide Punjab Government Notification No. 2/36/98-RE-II(1)/6405 dated 5.11.1999
4Vide Punjab Government Notification No. 12/4/2000- RE II (1)/8213 dated 21.12.2001

*Material supplied by S. Avtar Singh Matharoo, Lecturer, Department of Geography, Punjabi University, Patiala.

flat featureless surface, but microscope analysis may yield some variation in topography even over a small area covered by Moga District. However, distinctive geomorphic regions may not be delineated, yet micro geomorphic variation may be highlighted which is result of changing course of river Satluj in last many centuries.

Slope of the ground is from north-east to south-west as evident from different values of elevations above sea level. Highest elevations are found in north-east where elevations cross 227 metres and lowest elevations are recorded in south-west i.e. about 209 metres. Thus the range of elevational change is 18 metres.

Moga District is part of upland plain between Satluj and Ghaggar rivers and more precisely it is part of south-west Punjab where large part of upland plain is covered with sand dunes or sand. Moga District forms an exception that there is no continuous tract of sand or sand dunes. However, some small sand ridges characterized the topography but now most of them have been cleared.

It may be noted that micro-relief variation in topography of the Moga District is the result of changing courses of river Satluj towards north and north-west during recent few centuries. These shifting courses of river Satluj have produced different levels of terraces parallel to the course of river. The edges of these terraces have been quite distinctive. The upper terrace in Moga District is called *Rohi* (meaning firm land). The shifting of river course has also given birth to oxbow lakes or depressions. One such depression in southern part of Moga is said to be related with old courses of river Satluj. Thus, it can be summarized that topographically Moga District is fla talluvial plain whose geomorphology is shaped by shifting course of river Satluj during recent past. Agricultural utilization of land is fading away the palaeogeomorphology of the area, but certain evidence still persists in the topography of the Moga District. The increasing semi-arid conditions in south-western Punjab have also having some impact on topography of the district.

(c) River System and Water Resources

No perennial river passes through the district, however in earlier days or during last many centuries Satluj used to cross this area, which has now taken northerly, turn and joined with river Beas. The palaeo channel of this river can be seen in this area. Moga *nala* is one such old channel of the river, which is filled with water during rainy season. Moga *nala* enters the district from Ludhiana District near Ajitwal. It flows westward through Moga city and then passes into Faridkot

District. Its course is almost parallel to the course of river Satluj. It originates in Ludhiana District.

Canals.- Abohar Branch of Sirhind Canal passes through Moga District and it enters into the district from Ludhiana side. Sirhind Canal is Largest Canal System of Punjab, which provides irrigation facilities to large part of Malwa region. It is a perennial canal constructed by British People in association with Princely States. It takes its birth near Rupnagar from Satluj river. The Abohar Branch of Sirhind Canal crosses the Moga District. Distributaries/channels have been constructed to provide water to agricultural crops.

Apart from the canal irrigation, wells are being used and now the traditional types of wells have been replaced by tubewells run by either electricity or diesel engines.

(d) Geology

Geology and Mineral Resources of Moga District

(i) Geological Formation

The area forms a part of Indo-Gagentic alluvial plain. Quaternary sediments comprising both fluvial and aeolian sediments are exposed in the area. Fluvial deposits are classified into Older Alluvium and Newer Alluvium. The Older Alluvium designated as Ludhiana Formation (Middle to Late Pleistocene in age) covers large tract of the district. Older Alluvium disposed as a flat, peneplained terrain, it is represented by buff to brownish colour, sand, silt and clay sediments. In the absence of deep sections and cuttings, definite data on its lithology below 40 metres could not be ascertained.

(a) Older Alluvium.- Lithologically, the Older Alluvium comprises horizontal beds and lenses of fluvial sediments, mainly consisting of polycyclic sequence of sand, silt and clay with or without calcareous concretes locally called as "*Kankar*". The lateral facies variation in the sediments is quite common. The upper part of Older Alluvium is generally brownish to yellowish and shows fairly high degree of oxidation. Clay occurs as 2 to 10 metres thick bands of light grey, pink and yellowish colour. These are generally sticky in nature and these places contain *kankar*. Locally, these clays are known as "*Pandoo*". In Dagru area, "*Pandoo*" development has been noticed upto 40 metres depth. In Moga-Dala areas thick bands of pinkish red

clay with minor amount of sand, silt intercalations has been observed in bore well sections. In Zira area, Granitic basement (part of Delhi Super Group) has been encountered at 700 metres depth (ONGC). On that basis it could be postulated that in Moga area the thickness of Older Alluvium could be around 700 metres.

(b) Newer Alluvium.- Newer Alluvium of Holocene age occurs in the northern part of the district, which runs parallel to the Satluj River, is divisible into Terrace Alluvium and Channel Alluvium. The Terrace Alluvium is exposed along the terrace of Satluj River and can be distinguished from Older Alluvium by its conspicuous light grey colour. It comprises of grey micaceous sand, silt and clay. These sediments have not undergone much oxidation unlike Older Alluvium and as such retain their original colour. Channel Alluvium consists of coarse to fine grained micaceous sand, silty clay and mud exposed along the active flood plain of Satluj River.

(c) Aeolian Deposits.- Aeolian Deposits comprise brownish to golden brown, well sorted, fine sand or silty sand occurring as sand dunes or sand sheets on the sandy or silty clayey facies of Older Alluvium. The Aeolian Deposits are mainly concentrated near Bhallur, Bagha Purana and Nihalsinghwala, Sand dunes are also noticed around Dharmkot. These have been modified and peneplained to a great extent. The sand dunes have been classified as stabilized, semi stabilized and Newer dunes on the basis of consolidation. The stabilized dunes are highly calcareous and contain "*Kankar*". The semi stabilized dunes are moderately calcareous with or without "*Kankar*" granules. The Newer dunes on the contrary are invariably non calcareous and generally overlie the stabilized or semi stabilized dunes. The sand dunes are of various shapes and sizes. The sand sheet occurs as thin canopies around sand dunes. Minerologically these dunes are made of rounded to subrounded quartz, opaques and flaky minerals. The sand sheets vary in length from 5 to 10 km, have been noticed in the area.

Four geomorphic units recognized in the area are (i) Older Alluvial Plain (Punjab Plain) marked by Palaeochannels and swamps (ii) Aeolian Surface represented by sand sheets and sand dunes (iii) Older Flood Plains represented by terrace (T1) and (iv) Active Flood Plain (To) of Satluj river, developed in the form of point bars and channels bars.

The significant Palaeohabitation sites (locally called *'Theh'*) in the area are noticed near Janer, Ajitwal and Dharmkot, which contain

fragmentary bones, pottery pieces, stone implements and carbonaceous material.

(ii) Mineral Resources

The important mineral resources of the area are Saltpetre, Sand and Clay. Saltpetre occurs as thin yellowish encrustations on the surface of Older Alluvium. It also occurs as thin encrustations of yellowish colour at old inhabitation sites. Its occurrence is known from Janer, Moga and south-west of Bagha Purana. Saltpetre is an important source of potassium nitrate and used for the crackers, matches and fertilizers industries. Grey micaceous alluvial sand is being mined along the Sukar *nala*. It is being used for construction purposes. Top silty clay of Older Alluvium up to 1 to 1.20 metres depth provided a very good raw material for the brick industry and is exploited at a number of places. Large number of brick kilns occurs near Bagha Purana, Nihalsinghwala and Moga.

(iii) Groundwater

Groundwater in the area occurs both under confined and unconfined conditions. In general the depth of water table varies from 6 metres to 19.65 metres. It is, in general suitable for drinking and irrigational purposes but in certain sectors, it is saline with little or no carbonate.

The major natural geo-environmental hazards of the area are annual floods and waterlogging along the left bank of Satluj River. The anthropogenic hazards include land degradation due to brick manufacturing and soil as well as water contamination due to release of untreated effluents from industries.

Seismically the Moga District is situated in Zone III and IV i.e. region prone to slight to moderate damage due to earthquakes. Major earthquakes of high intensity, originating in the Himalayan region are felt in the area.

Fluoride content is higher around Nihalsinghwala and Moga, which may be causing fluorosis.

(e) Flora

The Moga District lies towards west of Punjab adjoining the boundaries of district Firozpur in the west, Ludhiana in the east, Jalandhar in the north and Bathinda in the south. The climate is very hot

in the summer and markedly cold in winter. Relative humidity is lowest in April-May and highest in August. Winds are generally stronger over the western and south-western arid and semi-arid regions.The area in general has alluvial and sandy soil. The flora of the Punjab State is as such not rich due to its geographical position, climatic condition and biotic interference. The State has broadly three botanical divisions viz Shivalik Hills, Moister Plain Country and Semi-Arid Region.

The general floristic composition of Moga District belongs to semi- arid region as a major part with scattered tree species of deciduous elements. The district also represents a desert topography due to its close proximity towards Firozpur bordering the international boundary. Patches of rippled sandy areas are abundant which are unproductive.

The vegetation is broadly divided into three categories.

(i) Vegetation of Loose Sand Dunes.- Sand is piled up into dunes depending on the direction of the wind. As a result hardly any plant can obtain a footing. The plants species represented in the area are *Calotropis procera, Zizyphus nummularia, Crotalaria burhia, Leptadenia pyrotechnica, Cenchrus biflorus, Eragrostis ciliaris. Citrullus colocynthis* with long trailing branches remain green throughout the year. Tree species are rare in these sand dunes area. The characteristic *Prosopis cineraria, Balanites roxburghii, Acacia nilotica and Tecomella undulata* are also noticed.

(ii) Vegetation of Stabilized Dunes.- Once the vegetational cover forms the sand dunes get stabilized which gradually support good vegetation. The floral elements found in the loose sand are also found here but the tree species of *Acacia nilotica, Prosopis cineraria and Tenomella undulata* are of considerable size. Other herbs and shrubs are *Capparis decidua, Calligonum polygonoides, Clerodendrum phlomoides, Boerhavia diffusa, Maytenus emarginatus, Salvadora oleoides and Acacia jacquemontii* are also seen.

(iii) Vegetation of Spreadout Sand.- Due to spreading of loose sand the species of *Ziziphus nummularia, Blepharis linearifolia, Cenchrus biflorus, Aerua persica and Citrullus colocynthis* are easily colonized. Occasional large tract show pure stands of *Calligonum, Leptadenia* and *Acacia.* Wherever some organic matter accumulates the open thorny scrub elements are encountered viz, *Prosopis cineraria, Capparis decidua, Acacia nilotica and Salvadora oleoides.*

Vegetation of Marshes.- Wherever the water accumulates for a short or long period and forming water bodies, the aquatic and marsh species are seen growing. These are *Typha angustifolia, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Veronica anagallis- aquatica, Hemarthria pressa, Fimbristylis dichotoma, Bacopa monnieri and Vetiveria zizanoides, Chenopodium ambrosoides,Gomphrena celosoides, Tephrosia uniflora.* The tree species found near these marsh are *Phoenix sylvestris, Acacia nilotica, Butea monosperma and Tamarix aphylla.* The climbers particularly among hedges, throny bushes and plantations are *Abrus precatorius, Pergularia daemia, Tinospora cordifolia, Cocculus hirsuts* and *Leptadenia reticulata.*

Avenue trees.- The common wayside and avenue trees in plantation are *Albizia lebbeck, Azadirachta indica, Delonix regia, Cassia fistula, Acacia leucophloea, Dalbergia sissoo, Polyalthia longifolia and Ficus racemosa*, etc.

Ruderal plants.- The plants found in such places which are subjected to change from time to time such as waste places in the periphery of villages, along railway tract and roads. The species found in these area are *Xanthium strumarium, Solanum surattense, Canabis sativa, Argemone mexicana, Euphorbia hirta, Croton bonplandianum, Ricinus communis, Amaranthus spinosus, Erigeron bonariensis* and several weeds like *Lantana camara, Parthenium hysterophorus, Cassia tora, Ageratum conyzoides*, etc.

Medicinal plants.- The region in Moga District mainly represents semi arid condition with desertic condition. Some overlapping of floristic elements from adjoining region are also observed due to seasonal change in climatic condition. The plant species of medicinal and economic importance found in the area are *Abrus precatorius, Caesalpinia bonduc, Adhatoda zeylanica, Tinospora cordifolia, Boerhavia diffusa, Solanum surattense, Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa*, etc. It is worth to mention that the district Moga does not comprise any rare, endangered and threatened species.

Grasses.- The common grass species represented in the area are *Cynodon dactydon, Bothriochloa insculpta, Dichanthium annulatum, Heteropogon contortus, Imperata cylindrica, Iseilemalaxum, Eragrostisatrovirens,E.ciliaris, Paspalumscorbiculatum, Paspalidium flavidum, Oplis-menus compositus, Saccharum benghalense, Thysanolaena maxima, Vetiveria zizanoides*, etc.

(f) Fauna

Wild animals and birds are priceless gifts of nature to mankind They contribute enormously to our welfare by maintaining the ecological balance of nature. They also help in protecting crops by preying upon insects harmful to crops. The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002 have been framed for the protection and preservation of wildlife. Under the Act, hunting of wild animals is totally prohibited. Restrictions also exist on illegal trade of wild animals and any product made there from.

Being a predominantly agricultural and heavily populated area, Moga District does not have much natural vegetation and forested land. The district does not have a wildlife sanctuary or zoo.

The different types of zoological species found in the district are detailed below:

(i) Pisces (Fish).- The different varieties of fish available in the district are: Rohu (*Labeo rohita),* Bata *(Labeo bata),* Catla *(Catla catla),* Ticker *(Puntius),* Dolla *(Channa),* Kinger *(Mystus),* Mullee *(Wallago attu),* etc.

(ii) Amphibians (Frogs and Toads).- Under this category, frogs and toads are included. Indian Bull Frog *(Rana tigerina),* Indian Burrowing Frog *(Rana (Tomopterna) breviceps),* Common India Toad *(Bufo melanostictus)* are common in the district. The frogs generally inhabit ponds, ditches, roadside pools, *nalas,* etc., whereas toads mostly remain under stones, old logs and are active at night.

(iii) Reptiles (Lizards and Snakes).- This group is represented by snakes and lizards. Among them are Indian Rat Snake *(Ptyas mucosa),* Common Wolf Snake *(Lycodon aulicus),*Garden Lizards *(Calotes versicolor)* and House Lizard *(Hemidactylus flaviviridis)* are found in the district.

(iv) Aves (Birds).- The birds found in the district are: Little Grebe *(Tachybaptus ruficollis),* Little Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax niger),* Little Egret *(Egretta garzetta),* Cattle Egret *(Bubulcus ibis),*Indian Pond-Heron *(Ardeola grayii),* Black-crowned Night-Heron *(Nycticorax nycticorax),* Black Francolin (Kala Teetar), *Francolinus francolinus,* Grey Francolin (Brown Teetar), *Francolinus pondicerianus,* Indian Peafowl (Mor), *Pavo cristatus,* Blue Rock Pigeon (*Kabutar*) *Columba livia,* Spotted Dove (*Ghuggi*) *Streptopelia*

chinensis, Black Kite *(Milvus migrans)*, Egyptian Vulture *(Neophron percnopterus)*, House Crow *(Corvus splendens)*.Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*) Spotted Owlet (*Athene brama*) Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) Indian Roller-Neelkanth (*Coracias benghalensis*) Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula Krameri*) Koel (*Eudynamys scolopacea*) Red vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*) Common Myna *(Acridotheres tristis*) Purple Sunbird *(Nectarinia asiatica*), etc.

(v) Mammals.- Mammals found in Moga District are: Gray Musk Shrew or *Chachunder (Suncus murinus)*, Indian Flying Fox *(Pteropus giganteus)*, Common Pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pipistrellus)*, Five-stripped Palm Squirrel *(Funambulus pennantii)*, Common House Rat *(Rattus rattus)*, Common House Mouse *(Mus musculus)*, Indian Hare *(Lepus nigricollis)*, Common Mongoose *(Herpestes edwardsii)*, Rhesus Macaque or Bandar *(Macaca mulatta)*, Jungle Cat *(Felis chaus)*, Jackal *(Canis aureus)*, Blue Bull or Nilgai *(Boselaphus tragocamelus)*, Wild Boar or *Jungli Suar (Sus scrofa)*.

(g) Climate

(i) Climatic Divisions and Seasons and their Duration

The climate of Moga District is on the whole dry and is characterized by a very hot summer, a short rainy season and a bracing winter. The year may be divided into four seasons. The winter season is from November to March. This is followed by the summer season which lasts upto about the end of June. The period from July to the middle of September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. The later half of September and October may be termed as the post monsoon season.

(ii) Temperature and Humidity

Temperature.- There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. Summer season commences by about the end of March when temperatures increase rapidly till June, which is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 41.0°c and the mean daily minimum temperature at about 26.5°C. It is intensely hot during the summer and the dust-laden winds, which blow especially in the sandy parts of the district, are very trying. On individual days, the maximum temperature may reach upto 47-48°C. With the onset of the

monsoon by about the end of June or early in July there is an appreciable drop in the day temperatures but nights in south-west monsoon season are warmer than summer season. Due to the breaks in the monsoon in August and sometimes in July, the weather becomes oppressive due to increase in day temperatures. By about the second week of September, when the south-west monsoon withdraws from the district, both the day and night temperatures begin to decrease. The drop in the night temperatures even in October is much more than the fall in day temperatures. After October both the day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till January, which is the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in January is 20°C and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 5°C. In the winter season the district is affected by cold waves in the wake of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperatures occasionally drop down to about two to four degrees below the freezing point of water.

Humidity.- Except in the brief south-west monsoon season when the air is fairly humid, the atmosphere is generally dry. The driest part of the year is summer season when the values of the relative humidity in the afternoons are about 35 per cent.

(iii) Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for only one station at Moga. The details of rainfall at this station are given in Tables I and II. The average annual rainfall in the district is 466.3 mm. About 69 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon months July to September, July and August being the rainiest months. Some rainfall occurs during the summer months, mostly in the form of thundershowers. In the winter season, in association with passing western disturbances, some rainfall occurs. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is large. In the 49 years period 1951 to 1999, the highest annual rainfall, which was 240 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1962. The lowest annual rainfall, which was only 24 per cent of the normal, was recorded in 1968. In the same period annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 10 years out of 30 years for which data for the whole year is available. There were two occasions when such a low rainfall occurred in two consecutive years. It is seen from Table II that the annual rainfall in the district was between 201 and 600 mm in 21 years out of 30.

On an average there are 27 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year, in the district.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at Moga was 335.0 mm on 5th October 1955

(iv) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

Cloudiness.- Skies are moderately clouded during the south-west monsoon season and for short spells of a day or two during the cold season in association with the passing western disturbances. During the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.- Winds are generally light in the district and are northerly to northwesterly throughout the year. But in the summer and monsoon season winds from south-east also blow on many days.

Special Weather Phenomena.- In the cold season western disturbances affect the district causing occasional thunderstorms accompanied with hail. Thunderstorms and more frequently dust storms occur during the hot season. Rain during the south-west monsoon season is also sometimes accompanied with thunder. Occasional fog occurs in the winter season particularly in the wake of passing western disturbances.

TABLE I

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in the Moga District

Station	No. of Years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Annual Rainfall As % of normal & Years **		Heaviest Rainfall in 24 Hours*	
																Highest	Lowest	Amount (mm	Date
Moga	13	a	20.8	13.5	15.3	10.0	16.2	34.5	125.8	133.0	63.8	22.2	3.4	7.8	466.3	240 (1968)	24 (1962)	235.0	05 Oct 1955
		b	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.4	6.1	6.4	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	26.8				

(*Source*: Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune.)

a: Normal rainfall in mm
b: Average number of rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more)
* Based on all available data up to 1999
** Years of occurrence given in brackets

Table II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the Moga District (Data 1951-1999)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
101-200	3	701-800	2
201-300	4	801-900	0
301-400	6	901-1000	1
401-500	7	1001-1100	0
501-600	4	1101-1200	1
601-700	2	..	..

(*Source:* Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune)

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Moga was carved out as a separate district on 23 November 1995 by bifurcating the two subdivisions viz. Moga and Nihalsingwala Subdivisions of the Faridkot District. Before the formation of Faridkot as a separate District on 7 August 1972, Moga was subdivision of the Firozpur District. So, the history of the district relates to the history of Firozpur District.

(a) Ancient Period

The history of the Moga District pertaining to the ancient period has been traced to the Indus Valley Civilization. A few sites explored in the Moga Tahsil, link it with Indus Valley Civilization sites explored in the Rupnagar District. A vast area, including the present area of Faridkot District was under the influence of Indus Valley Civilization. This Civilization is also known as the Harappan Culture as the sites of ancient culture excavated at Harappa (now in Pakistan) have proved that the Indus Valley Civilization was much advanced.

The sites explored[1] in Moga Subdivision have been classified into pre-Harappan, Harappan and late-Harappan period. The various types of pottery found here from the mounds explored lead to these conclusions.

Pre-Harappan period

1 Inewala *Theh* (Himmat Pura)

2 Raja Sirkap

Harappan

1 Inewala *Theh* (Himmat Pura)

2 Raja Sirkap

Late-Harappan

1 Dagru

2 Inewala *Theh* (Himmat Pura)

3 Sosan

The main characteristics of pre-Harappan culture were that the bricks used by the people were unbaked and smaller than those of the

1 B.B.Lal , S.P.Gupta , *Frontiers of Indus Civilization* (Delhi , 1984) pp 520-527

Harappan period. They used copper to manufacture their implements and ornaments.

The main characteristics of Harappan culture were good town planning, careful layout of streets, elaborate drainage system, organized municipal Government and on the whole a developed urban life.

The late-Harappan culture shows unmistakable signs of all round decadence. New houses were built and drains laid out in utter violation of the municipal rules. Kilns were sometimes built in the heart of the town. This urban type of Harappan Civilization was destroyed by Aryans, who were basically a rural tribe. The appearance of the Aryans on the soil of the Punjab in about 1500 BC seems to have coincided with the destruction of the Great Indus Cities. Hordes of these invaders seem to have descended into the Punjab plains from the north-west in several successive waves between BC 1500 and 800. The Punjab in turmoil witnessed, perhaps for the first time, a state of fierce and constant warfare for several centuries. The wars between the invading Aryans and the placid pre-Aryans of the land ended in the victory of the Aryans over the non-Aryans.

The area of Moga District is almost entirely destitute of ancient buildings and contains no places mentioned in early records. None of the present villages or towns, date from an earlier period than the reign of Akbar, mainly because the entire western side of the district has, within the last four centuries, been overrun by the River Satluj, by which all relics of antiquity that might have existed have, of course, been effaced. Along the top of the upper bank large mounds of earth and brick or pottery rubbish, called *thehs*, are often found, which mark the sites of former villages and show that the bank of the river was inhabited in ancient times. A list of the coins found from some of these *thehs* is given in the Appendix I on page 34.

The present area of Moga District falls in the Malwa region of the Punjab State. The territory between the Ghaggar and the Satluj in the Punjab is called Malva and its people Malvais.[2] The Malvas were the descendants of the Indo-Iranian tribe of the Madras having close relations with the Salvas. They settled to the east of the Ravi and occupied the Cis-Satluj region which is still known as Malwa. Their modern descendants in this region are the Malva Sikhs of the districts of Firozpur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Jind and Malerkotla.[3]

At the time of the rise of Poros in the early fourth century B.C., the southern Punjab was dominated by the Kshudrakas and Malavas. Of

2 Buddha Prakash, *Glimpses of Ancient Punjab*.(Patiala,1966) p. 31

3 Ibid., pp. 51-52

these, Malavas were identified with the Madras, but they separated early from their parent body, assuming a distinct name. But the pressure of imperialist movement seems to have pushed them southwards, and, at the time of Poros, they occupied a part of the Doab, formed by the Chenab and the Ravi, and extended up to the confluence of the Chenab and the Indus.[4]

Alexander and the Malavas had a bitter struggle and the account of war is given in the Greek history.[5] After the retreat of Alexander the Malavas joined the upsurge that swept off Greek rule from the Punjab and led to the establishment of the Mauryan empire.[6]

After the dismemberment of the Mauryan empire, the Greeks of Bactria invaded and occupied the Punjab in the second century B.C. About 145 B.C., Menander became the ruler of the Punjab. Hence it clearly follows that the Greeks conquered the Malavas, and their successors, also pressed them. Under their pressure, they migrated from the southern Punjab to Rajasthan.[7]

(b) Medieval Period

The earliest known rulers in this district appear to have been the Punwar Rajputs, one of whose capitals may have been Janer, the antiquities of which are described by General Cunningham in his Archaeological Survey Report (XIV, 67-69). About the time of the first Muhammadan conquests of India a colony of Bhati Rajputs, of whose stock the great tribes of Manj Rajputs, Naipals, and Dogars are branches, came up from Jaisalmer under a leader called Rai Hel, and settled to the south of the present town of Muktsar. They overcame the local Punwar Chief and firmly established themselves.

Fifth in descent from Rai Hel were two brothers, Dhumh and Chinn. The Dogars and Naipals are descended from Dhumh. This branch of the tribe turned to the left and lived for a time beyond the Beas about Pakpattan and Dipalpur. The grandson of Chinn was Raja Manj. Mokalsi, the son of Manj, built Faridkot, then called Mokalhar. Mokalsi's sons divided into two families, called after the names of two of them, the Jairsis and Vairsis. Both became Muhammadans about the same time, about 1288 A.D. The Punwars silently disappear from the history, and the Manj families advance northwards to the river. In the

4 Buddha Prakash, *Political and Social Movements in Ancient Punjab* (Delhi, 1964) p.157

5 Buddha Prakash, *Glimpses of Ancient Punjab* (Patiala, 1966) p.45

6 Ibid., p.46

7 Ibid., p.47

beginning of the sixteenth century they built several towns or villages, which are still in existence, between Zira and Dharmkot, on what was then the river bank. Kot Isa Khan was built by Nawab Ise Khan of this branch about 1700 A.D.

Meanwhile the Vairsis fixed their capital after two or three changes at Raikot, now in the Ludhiana District, and ruled the east of the *pargana*. The families acted as local Governors under the Mughal Suba of Sirhind.

The immigration of the great Jat tribes, who now people most of the district, commenced about two hundred years after the time of Rai Hel. The Dhaliwals, to whose clan the Dholpur Raja belongs, and who say they came from Dharanagri, somewhere in the south of India, appear to have been long established at Kangar, now in Patiala territory to the south-east of Moga, and to have attained some distinction, as shown by a daughter of one of them, *Mian* Mitha, being married to the Emperor Akbar.

The Gils, another tribe of Jats from Bathinda, spread over the west of the Moga Tahsil not long after the Dhaliwals. In the end of the sixteenth century the Sidhus, who are of the same Bhati stock as the Manj tribes, came up from Rajputana. One branch, the Sidhu Barars, rapidly gained a footing in the south of the Gil country and drove its former inhabitants northwards, taking possession of their principal places. The Barars founded a chieftainship at Kot Kapura, and after a time rebelled against Nawab Ise Khan, the Manj Governor. The Empire was by that time falling to pieces, and they were not long in gaining their independence. The Raja of Faridkot was of this branch. Another branch, the descendants of Mohan, settled at Mahraj. From among them arose the Phulkian Rajas of Patiala, Nabha and Jind. Most of the Jat tribes were converted to the Sikh religion by the Seventh Guru, Har Rai, about 1625 A.D. The Tenth Guru, Govind Singh, on his flight from Chamkaur in 1705 A.D., sought refuge at Kot Kapura, but the Chief of that place, though a Sikh, refused to shelter an enemy of the Imperial Government, and the Guru fled on to Muktsar, where his followers were cut to pieces. He himself escaped to the Deccan. Not long after this event Nawab Ise Khan in 1715 rebelled against the authority of Delhi, but was defeated and killed. His territory was restored to his family, but from this time they had little power. The ascendancy of the Sikhs dates from about 1760, when they defeated Adina Beg, the Moghal Governor of Lahore. Three years later they sacked Kasur and enriched themselves with enormous booty. Many of the refugees from Kasur came over to Firozpur and established the present town. At the same time Tara Singh Gheba, of the Dallewalia Confederacy, a freebooter, who had become

one of the Sikh Chiefs, began to make incursions into the north of this district from the opposite side of the Satluj. He got possession of Fatehgarh. Tara Singh's conquest extended as far as Ramuwala and Mari in the Moga Tahsil, at both of which places he built forts. Meanwhile Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, took possession of the Naipal country, and extended his authority to within a few miles of Firozpur. The Nawab of Kot Isa Khan placed himself under the protection of the Ahluwalias.

In 1763-64 A.D., Hari Singh, Chief of the Bhangi *Misl*, seized and plundered Kasur and its neighbourhood. Among the Sardars in his train was Gurja (Gujar) Singh (whose son Sahib Singh afterwards married the sister of Maha Singh, the father of Ranjit Singh), who, taking his brother Nusbaha Singh and his two nephews, Gurbakhsh Singh and Mastan Singh, crossed the Satluj opposite Kasur, and took possession of Firozpur, the fort of which was in ruins; while Jai Singh Gharia, with another band from the same quarters, seized Khai, Wan, and Bazidpur, in the neighbourhood of Firozpur, and made them over to their subordinate.

(c) British Period

Considerable progress had already been made in the pacification of the newly acquired territory when the First Sikh War broke out (A.D.1845). Of that war, the Firozpur District was the battlefield. The Sikhs crossed the Satluj opposite Firozpur on 16th December 1845. The battles of Mudki, Firozshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon followed, and the Sikhs again withdrew beyond the river, pursued by the British force, which soon afterwards dictated peace under the walls of Lahore. "Little remains," writes a former Settlement Officer of the district, "to remind the visitor of all the vivid details of these contests, or of the frightful carnage by which they were distinguished. A few gun flints may still be picked up at Firozshah, and the bones of cattle may still be seen whitening the plain of Mudki, but there is no vestige of the entrenchment about Firozshah, which has long ago given place to the furrows of the plough; and the river flows over the ground on which stood the still stronger entrenchments of Sobraon."

By the result of the war the British Government acquired Khai, Mudki and all the other Lahore territory on the east of the Satluj. The Ahluwalia Chief was for his disaffection deprived of all dominions south of the river. Kot Kapura was given to the Faridkot Chief partly as a reward for assistance rendered to the British army and partly in exchange for the *pargana* of Sultan Khanwala, a piece of his territory which lay inconveniently across out line of communications.

At the close of the Satluj Campaign in 1846, the *ilakas* of Khai, Baghuwala, Ambarhar, Zira, and Mudki, together with portions of Kot Kapura , Guru Har Sahai, Jhumba, Kot Bhai, Bhuchcho and Mahraj were added to the Firozpur District. The other acquisitions of the British Government were divided between the districts Badhni and Ludhiana. In 1847 the Badhni District was broken up, and the following *ilakas* were added to the Firozpur District viz. Mallanwala, Makhu, Dharmkot, Kot Isa Khan, Badhni, Chuhar Chak, Mari, and Sadasinghwala.

The areas which were earlier part of the Firozpur District and now form part of Moga District are described below:

Khai

Khai formed part of the Dogar territory. It was, no doubt, originally included in the old *pargana* of Firozpur, but was entirely waste when the Dogars took possession of it. The origin of the name is not known. It was the designation of a *theh* or deserted site, near which one of the Dogar Chiefs located the present village of Khai. From this *theh* a sufficient number of bricks were subsequently dug up to metal ten miles of road. From so much building material, some idea of the extent of these remains may be formed. When Gurja (Gujar) Singh acquired Firozpur, Jai Singh, another Sikh Chief, took possession of Khai, but was compelled to give way to Nizam-ud-Din, the Pathan Chief of Kasur. In 1804 Ranjit Singh dispossessed Nizam-ud-Din and gave the *ilaka* in *jagir* to his favourite, Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala. It was afterwards transferred to Sardar Dharm Singh on condition of his furnishing a contingent of fifty horsemen. In 1843 it was incorporated in the Lahore *demesne*.

Makhu

The *ilaka* of Makhu was occupied about 200 years ago by the Naipals, a Mussalman tribe, resembling the Dogars, who came origi nally from Sirsa (Haryana). There is no trace of any former inhabitants, and it was probably an entire waste. The Naipals were originally subjects of the Empire; then became virtually indepenent till Jassa Singh, the Ahluwalia Chief, took possession, and establishing a *thana* at Makhu created the *ilaka* now known by that name. His successors held it in *jagir* till the Satluj Campaign, of 1845-46 when it was confiscated.

Zira

The neighbourhood of Zira, in which there are many deserted sites, had been for many years a waste, when in A.D. 1808 Sayad Ahmad Shah came from Gugera and founded Zira Khas. He was driven

out by the Sikh Chief, Mohar Singh, Nishanewala, during whose rule nearly all the villages of this *ilaka* were located. Mohar Singh was in turn driven out by Diwan Mohkam Chand, Ranjit Singh's General, and the *ilaka* was added to the Lahore demesne. It was afterwards divided into two portions, of which the eastern portion, which preserved the name of Zira, was made over to Sarbuland Khan, a servant of the Lahore Government; and the western portion, to which the name of *ilaka* Ambarhar was given, was assigned as an appanage of Sher Singh, son of the Punjab sovereign. At a later date, Sher Singh obtained possession of the whole *ilaka* and abolished the subdivision of Ambarhar.

Kot Isa Khan

The territory included in the *ilakas* of Kot Isa Khan, Dharmkot and Fatehgarh is said to have formerly belonged to Rajputs of the Punwar tribe. Their ruler resided at Janer, which is said to have been founded by one Raja Jan. The Punwars were supplanted by the Manj Rajputs.Net Ahmad Khan, son of Shadi Khan, of that family who proceeded to the Court of Akbar, there gained great favour by a feat of strength, stringing a bow sent by the King of Persia, which had defeated the efforts of all others at the Court. The Emperor conferred on him the title of Nawab, and in due time he succeeded to the possession of the *tappa* of Shadiwal, which had been conferred upon his father, the limits of which seem to have been the same with the present *ilaka* of Kot Isa Khan. About 1740 one of his descendants, Nawab Isa Khan, after whom the *ilaka* has since been named, resisted the imperial authority; but was subdued by a force sent against him, and was killed after displaying prodigies of valour. Notwithstanding his rebellion, his son Muse Khan was permitted to succeed him. His son Kadir Bakhsh Khan was despoiled by the Ahluwalia family, who took possession of the *ilaka.*

Dharmkot

Tara Singh Dhalewala invaded and subjected this *ilaka* in A.D.1760, and building a fort at Kutbpur changed its name to Dharmkot. His son, Jhanda Singh, was compelled to yield to Diwan Mohkam Chand, and the *ilaka* was added to the royal *demesne.*

This tract was also included in the possessions of Tara Singh, who made over the greater portion of it to his cousin, Kaur Singh. It was added, under Diwan Mohkam Chand, to the Lahore *demesne.*

Sadasinghwala

In Akbar's time this *ilaka* probably formed part of the *pargana* of Tihara in the Suba of Sirhind. The village of Daulatpura in this *ilaka*

was founded by Daulat Khan Manj, grandfather of Nawab Ise Khan. On the invasion of the Sikhs it was portioned out among four Chiefs-Sada Singh; Karm Singh, brother of Sada Singh; Dial Singh Garchara and Nahar Singh Anandpuri. The first two died without direct heirs, and the inheritance fell to a daughter of a third brother, Dial Singh, who was married to Utam Singh, grandson of Nahar Singh. Utam Singh thus acquired possession of nearly the whole of the *ilaka*. His possessions were forfeited to the British Government in consequence of the defection of his family during the Satluj War. The descendants of Dial Singh are still *jagirdars* of the villages of Salina and Nidhanwala.

Badhni

The villages now comprising this *ilaka* were formerly held by Rai of Raikot. They appear to have been part of *pargana* Tihara. The *zamindars* are Dhariwal Jats. A daughter of one Mehr Mitha of this tribe was married to the Emperor Akbar. On her father he conferred the title of Mian, and gave him a *jagir* of 120 villages, of which Kangar was the centre. On the fall of the Empire, the Chiefs of Patiala and Nabha despoiled the Mian family of a great part of their possessions. The remainder, known as *ilaka* Badhni, was seized by Ranjit Singh, and given by him to his mother-in-law, Sada Kaur who was the daughter of a *zamindar* of Raoki in the same *ilaka*. The descendants of Mehr Mitha, though they were never converted to Muhammadanism, retain the title of Mian. The fort of Badhni was built by Mian Himmat Khan of this family.

Chuhar Chak

The villages of this *ilaka* were also under the Rai of Raikot. Before the irruption of Sikhs the *zamindars* had rendered themselves almost independent.They resisted Diwan Mohkam Chand, but were overcome, and their land added to the Lahore *demesne*. It was then made over to Sodhi Jowahir Singh, whose descendants still hold several villages free of land revenue.

Chirak

This *ilaka* contained originally only one village, Chirak, which was located by a Jat, named Jhanda, near an old site of that name. He was a subject of the Rai of Raikot. The proprietors of the land were the descendants of Jhanda, but the revenues of the *jagir* were entailed on the eldest son. During the troubled times that occurred on the dissolution of the Empire, the successors of Jhanda put themselves under the

protection of the Chief of Kalsia, to whom they agreed to pay half the revenue of their estates.

In 1855, the eight villages constituting the *ilaka* of Chirak were restored to the Sardar of Kalsia, as the supposition under which they had been brought under British control that they were shared equally between the Kalsia State and Sardar Dewa Singh, a British subject, was found to be incorrect. In 1857, nine villages of the Makhu *ilaka* ceded to the Kapurthala State on account of river action, the deep stream having shifted so as to separate them from the Firozpur bank. Subsequently, the stream resumed its old course; but it had meanwhile been ruled that the deep stream rule did not affect the boundary in question, and Kapurthala has accordingly retained the villages.

The Great Uprising of 1857[8]

At a court of inquiry assembled some time previous to the Delhi Revolt, a Native Officer of the 57th Native Infantry at Firozpur declared that it was the purpose of his regiment to refuse the Enfield cartridge if proffered to them. This point raised a strong feeling of suspicion against the Corps, but the 45th Native Infantry, which was not on good terms with the 57th ,and had openly declared their contempt of the resolution of the 57th, was considered staunch. On 14th May,1857, as soon as the news by express from Lahore of the Delhi disaster reached Brigadier Innes, who had the previous day taken command, he ordered the entrenched arsenal to be immediately garrisoned by part of Her Majesty's 61st Foot and the Artillery. All ladies were also removed thither, and the two regiments of Native Infantry were ordered into camp in positions of about three miles apart. The way of the 45th Native Infantry lay past the entrenchment. As they approached, their column insensibly swerved towards the glacis; the movement had barely been observed when they swarmed up the slope and attacked the position. The Europeans in an instant divined their intent, and rushed to the ramparts with the bayonets. The attack was repulsed; but before the 61st could lead, the sepoys dashed at the gate, whence they were also flung back, and then with an air of injured innocence, they reformed their column and marched quietly along with their European officers to the camp. During the night, the hurch, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the school-house, 17 officers' houses and other buildings were burnt to the ground by the men of the 45th.

8 *Punjab Government Records, Mutiny Reports*. Vol.VIII pt.I. 47-57. pt.II, pp. 208-210. 331

but not before the Chaplain, the Reverend. R.B. Maltby, failing to obtain a guard of Europeans, had rushed unattended through the infuriated sepoys into the blazing church, and had succeeded in rescuing the registers out of it. On the 14th May, the treasure was moved into the entrenchment, and it was discovered that of the 45th Regiment, there only remained 133 men; the rest, with a large part of the 57th, had deserted. The remaining portions of these regiments were subsequently disbanded.

"Danger threatened the British authorities in this district from both north and south. To avert the impending incursion of the rebel troops from Lahore, the large ferries on the Satluj were guarded and the boats from the small ones were sent to Harike. To check the approaches of the wild tribes from Sirsa and Bhattiana, General Van Cortlandt, in a fortnight, raised a levy of 500 Sikhs- a force which, subsequently uniting with the troops of Raja Jawahir Singh's and other bodies, sent down from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, amounted to 5,000 men of all arms, and performed service in Sirsa and Hissar. Major Marsden received information at one time that a *fakir*, named Sham Das, was collecting followers with a hostile intent. He promptly moved against the rebel, and coming upon him by surprise, attacked and completely defeated him with the loss of several men. Sham Das himself was seized and executed. In the western division, 157 extra men were entertained in the police establishment, and the Feudatory chiefs furnished a body of 200 horse and 40 Foot. Every highway robber was executed at once. On 11th July the 10th Light Cavalry was, as a precautionary measure, dismounted and disarmed, but on 19th August, the men made a rush at their horses, cut loose about 50 of them, and seizing every pony or horse they could find in the station, including many officers' charges, mounted and rode off for Delhi. With the connivance of the native horse-keepers of the Artillery, they also attacked the guns, but were repulsed, though not until they had killed three of 61st Regiment and wounded three, of whom one was a female. They also cut down Nelson, the Veterinary Surgeon of their Regiment. Of the 142 rebels captured, 40 were executed and the remainder, with 25 of the Artillery horse-keepers, were transported or imprisoned. In the jail, 18 persons, including the Nawab of Rania, who had been captured by Ricketts in the Ludhiana District, were hanged. The siege train was despatched from the arsenal on 18 August, and more than 2,000 cart-loads of munitions of war were sent to Delhi during the siege.

Namdhari Movement.- This movement also known as Kuka movement was initiated by Bhai Ram Singh about one month prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1857 at village Bhaini Arayian (popularly called Bhaini Sahib) in Ludhiana District. Other circumstances which compelled him to start this movement included the corrupt and proud priests, the haughty Mughal Emperor and the pro-Mughal hilly rulers. He was a disciple of Guru Balak Singh of Huzroo.[9]

This movement stood for religious revival at a time when Christianity was making serious inroads in the land. It represented social reforms, clean living, honest earning, equality and simplicity when people in Punjab had almost forgotten the message of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh. It offered nothing but non co-operation to the Government when many of the Sikh chieftains had become the helpless victims of lust and greed by attracting favours of foreign masters. It preached and practised swadeshi when cotton duties in India were being abolished and the country was being flooded with foreign goods. It advocated protection of cows. Namdharis avoided travelling by trains. They established their own postal system. They never enlisted themselves for Government jobs.

Within a few years Bhai Ram Singh developed into Guru Ram Singh with a considerable following. He launched a crusade for religious and social reform and revival. He showed the keenest interest in reaching out to the people to deliver his message personally to them. This practice, he thought, would impart a great momentum to the missionary activities of his *subas* and other functionaries. He, therefore, chalked out a programme of extensive tours through the length and breadth of the country. In this programme, visits to important shrines on the occasions of Baisakhi, Diwali, Maghi and Holi were given the top most priority, as it was believed that the huge assemblies of people usually found at these places on such occasions would provide him with the much desired opportunities of direct contact and communication with the masses.

Guru Ram Singh started this programme in 1861 and after visiting other places, he proceeded towards Muktsar to be present there on the occasion of the Maghi Fair. From Muktsar he returned to his headquarters at Bhaini [10]. About the middle of 1863, he again visited the Firozpur District. Conscious of the prevailing poverty of the masses, the *Anand* Marriage (the ceremony according to Sikh rites) were initiated

9 M.M Ahluwalia, *Kukas* (Bombay,1965) p.43
10 Fauja Singh Bajwa, *Kuka Movement* (Delhi, 1965) pp. 34-35

which could be performed at a nominal cost of a few rupees. It was readily accepted by the poor villagers who constituted the bulk of his followers. This new practice was first introduced among the people in the first week of June 1863 at the village Khota (Tahsil Moga) where the daughter and granddaughter of Sammund Singh, a *Kuka Suba* were married according to this simple ceremony. Once initiated, the practice became so popular later on and it was given a statutory recognition by the passage of the Anand Marriage Act. One important, but incidental, result of the change effected was breakdown of the professional Brahmin marriage maker's monopoly in so far as the reformed *Kuka* fraternity was concerned.

The rigours of the caste-system were anathema to Guru Ram Singh. He refused to have any regard for the artificial caste barriers. His mission was for all castes and all religions[11]. Inter-caste marriages were considered an essential factor in the emotional integration of society, a beginning in this direction was also made at Khota in 1863, when a few such matrimonial alliances were effected. In one case, the daughter of a carpenter was married to a member of an Arora family.[12]

The visit to the village of Khota was the end of the first round of Guru Ram Singh's tours because it was here that the Government, alarmed by certain reports regarding his aims and activities, took him in custody preparatory to his internment later at Bhaini Sahib.[13]

The rapid advancement of the Kuka Movement caused consternation to those whose interests lay in keeping the people benighted and stuck up in the web of complicated rites, ceremonies, customs and practices. Prominent among these people were the Sodhis, Bedis and the other priestly classes, Brahimns and *Mahants*. They were the reputed leaders of the society. Their leadership was now put in jeopardy by the very deep impact made by the movement started by Guru Ram Singh on the minds of the people. Therefore he received stiff resistance from the members of these classes.[14] The pujaris or *mahants* also very often subject the *Kuka* leader as well as his followers to humiliating treatment. In 1861, on the occasion of the Maghi Festival, the priests of the Muktsar Gurdwara refused to pray for Guru Ram, Singh, unless he agreed, by way of penalty for his "un-sikh" ways, to pay the entire cost of the masonry for the local tank.[15] In 1863, during his stay at Khota, the local Brahmins threatened self-immolation as a protest against his innovation of *Anand* Marriage. When this threat

11 Ibid., p.30
12 Ibid., pp. 30-31
13 Ibid., pp.35
14 Ibid., p.36
15 Fauja Singh Bajwa, *Kuka Movement* (Delhi, 1965) p 36

proved to be of no avail, they coaxed the local chowkidar to make a report to the police station of Bagha Purana that the *Kukas* were indulging in seditious talks. This report was the immediate cause of the arrest of Guru Ram Singh [16]. After carefully scrutinizing the whole matter, the Deputy Commissioner banned all meetings of the *Kukas* in the then Firozpur District and ordered that "Ram Singh himself and his *chelas* (disciples) were to be sent, station by station, to his home at Bhaini, in Ludhiana".

The Khota affair created a great stir in the official circles. Soon after, the Punjab Government issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police of all districts to keep a vigilant eye on Ram Singh and his followers and to send confidential reports. The policy of strict vigilance having been, thus, introduced all *Kuka* parties and meetings were carefully shadowed by the police and their secret agents.[17]

Immediately after the happenings connected with the *Kuka* outbreak in January 1872, Ram Singh was detained in the Allahabad Fort, from where he was soon after removed to Rangoon. His prominent and influential *subas* were also arrested and detained in Allahabad Fort, also known as the Allahabad Central Jail. Among them those from the present Moga District were Jowahar Singh and Narain Singh. After sometime, the former was removed to Moulmein and the latter to the Asirgarh Fort. The *subas* were next to head of the organization in importance. The vacancies caused by the incarceration of the eminent among them were, therefore, filled up by the appointment of new *subas* in their places. Thus, Samand Singh of village Khota (Tahsil Moga, District Firozpur) and Natha Singh of the village (now in Moga District) Gardiwala (Tahsil Zira) was appointed in the then Firozpur District.[18]

On 17 July 1879, J.D. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana arrested Narain Singh, of village Roda (now the village Rode falls in the Moga Tahsil/District). Narain Singh had been deputed by a notable *Kuka* leader, Budh Singh, to contact Guru Ram Singh in exile at Rangoon, and he had just returned after paying him a visit. Original letters from Guru Ram Singh, covering 18 or 19 pieces of paper, large and small, bearing on different subjects, mainly anti-British activities, were found to be in his possession.[19]

On 17 March 1881, the police arrested 39 out of the 150 *Kukas* who had assembled for the purpose of holding a secret meeting in the

16 Ibid., p 36-37
17 Ibid., p43-44
18 Ibid., p117, 119, 139
19 M.M Ahluwalia, *Kukas* (Bombay 1965) p. 142

Dhak Jungle near village Laton, not far from Bhaini in the Ludhiana District. Some of them belonged to the present area of Moga District.

The arrested persons were released on bail. Many of them were required to furnish security of Rs 1,000 each.[20]

Out of 22 Kuka *subas*, the following functioned in the then Firozpur District now forms part of Moga District.

Narain Singh son of Dewa Singh, Village Roda

In June 1879, he started for Rangoon and, on his return, was arrested on 17 July. Several letters purporting to be from Guru Ram Singh were found on his person. Probably, he was created *suba* by the order of Guru Ram Singh (from exile).

Jowahir Singh of the Village of Bilaspur,

He was deported along with Guru Ram Singh in 1872.He owned land and well off.

Samand Singh son of Sadha Singh, Village Khota

Guru Ram Singh renewed his title of *suba* from exile. He assisted the *Kuka* sect from his own resources and was looked up by the *Kukas*.

Man Singh son of Makhan Singh, Village Saidoke

He was well off but sold his land and helped Guru Ram Singh and co-religionists with proceeds. In 1872 he was deported along with Guru Ram Singh.

The above mentioned prominent *kukas* sacrificed their properties, or gave up their settled lives or were arrested by the Government, or were called up to furnish heavy securities, all for their faith and mission. Some lost their jobs, other auctioned all their assets to feed their *kuka* brethren and to plunge whole heartedly into the Movement, whereas some were deported from India.[21]

Ghadar Movement.-The Ghadar Movement was the first purely secular movement which aimed to liberate India by force of arms. Though the vast majority of the participants were Sikhs and therefore the literature was printed in Gurmukhi and meetings took place in gurdwaras, it had nothing whatsoever to do with Sikhism as a religion. The Ghadar Movement attracted both Hindus and Muslims to its fold

20 Ibid p.167

21 Ibid., pp.199-200

and later influenced other revolutionary groups in the country to shed their religious bias.[22] The rebellion was planned in the United States and Canada. Funds were raised from Indians living in foreign countries. The headquarters of the movement were at San Francisco. Sohan Singh Bhakna was the President and Lala Hardyal was the General Secretary of the Party.[23] A weekly paper called *'Ghadar'* (The Rebellion) was started with Lala Hardyal as Chief Editor. Through the journal, the organization got wide publicity and in course of time came to be known as the *Ghadar* Party.

Many articles and poems from *Ghadar* were reprinted in booklets of which four became very popular, via: (1) *Ghadar di Goonj* (Echoes of the Mutiny). (2) *Ilan-i- Jang* (Declaration of War), *Naya Zamana* (The New Age) and (4) The Balance sheet of British Rule in India.[24]

'Ghadar' printed occasionally the following advertisement in its "Wanted Columns":

Wanted:	:Enthusiastic and heroic soldiers for organizing *Ghadar* in Hindustan
Remuneration	: Death
Reward	: Martyrdom
Pension	: Freedom
Field of work	: Hindustan.[25]

In the gurdwaras of the United States, Canada, Shanghai,Hong Kong and Singapore, it became customary to recite poems from *Ghadar* and hold discussions on political problems after evening prayer. Within a few months, the *Ghadar* Party had the unanimous support of the entire Indian immigrant community of the pacific coast and had changed the Sikhs from loyal British subjects to ardent revolutionaries.[26] As war clouds gathered over Europe, leaders of the *Ghadar* Party began to talk of utilizing the opportunity if Great Britain was involved in hostilities. Special Supplements of *Ghadar* were published on 28 July and 4 August 1914, explaining to the readers their duty in the event of a war. Since Canada was a part of the British empire and would automatically join Britain in the war, it was decided to shift all political activity to the United States. There were special meetings at Oxnard, Upland, Fresno, Los Angeles, Clairmont and a week after England had declared war, a

22 Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh, *Ghadar* 1915, (New Delhi,1966) p.57
23 The Tribune, Chandigarh 30 June 1982
24 Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh, *Ghadar* 1915, (New Delhi,1966) p. 20
25 Ibid., p. 20
26 Ibid., p.35

general gathering of Indian emigrants took place at Sacramento. Men were exhorted to volunteer for revolutionary service and funds were collected to pay for their passage. Several thousand men enlisted and there was a rush to catch boats leaving for India.

The Sikhs were also infuriated when the passengers of the ship 'Kamagata Maru' mostly Sikhs, were harassed and were not allowed immigration to Canada. It also drew the attention of the world towards the plight of Indian immigrants in Canada. The Punjabis living in foreign lands became ready for the revolution in India.

At this critical juncture, the Ghadar Party was deprived of all its top leaders. In March 1914, Hardayal was arrested in San Francisco on the charge of being an anarchist. He was released on bail, but fearing that he might be convicted or handed over to the British (his name was linked with the plot to assassinate Lord Hardinge), he fled to Switzerland. Sohan Singh Bhakna and Kartar Singh Saraba had followed the Kamagata Maru to India, and Jawala Singh, the Stockton rancher, also left the United States at the head of a party of sixty *ghadarites*. In the absence of these people and others who were anxious to get to India, the leadership of the party fell, as if by default of any one better, to Ram Chandra, a nominee of Hardayal.[27]

The first band of revolutionaries sailed from San Francisco in August 1914 by the Korea. Ram Chandra, Bhagwan Singh "Gyani" and Santokh Singh (the latter two themselves scheduled to leave a few days later) came to see off the emigrants. Ram Chandra addressed them in the following words: "Your duty is clear. Go to India. Stir up rebellion in every corner of the country. Rob the wealthy and show mercy to the poor. In this way gain universal sympathy. Arms will be provided for you on arrival in India. Failing this, you must ransack the police stations for rifles. Obey without hesitation the commands of your leaders.[28]

But the *ghadarites* soon discovered to their chagrin that the political climate in India was far from conducive to revolution. They made desperate efforts to get some base in the peasantry. They went to religious festivals at Amritsar, Nankana Sahib (Pakistan) and Tarn Taran (Amritsar District) and openly exhorted the people to rise. There was little response from the peasants and the revolutionaries had to fall back on their own resources, which were admittedly rather meagre. Being short of funds, the *ghadarites* had to take recourse to dacoities.

An attempt was made on 27 November 1914 to loot the Moga Sub Divisional Treasury in the then Firozpur District resulting in the death of a police Sub- Inspector and village Zaildar. Two revolutionaries

27 Ibid., p.36
28 Ibid., p.40 (Foot Note)

were killed and seven captured. A number of dacoities were also committed on 24 and 25 December 1914.[29]

The Revolutionaries apprehended in the Punjab and elsewhere in India, Burma and Malaya were brought up for trial. Soon after the first burst of *Ghadar* violence in the autumn of 1914, Sir Michael O 'Dwyer, the Lt. Governor of Punjab had asked for powers to dispense with the usual legal procedures and set up tribunals which could try the revolutionaries without going through commitment proceedings and from whose sentences there would be no appeal. These powers were conceded by the Defence of India Act 1915.[30] The special tribunals consisted of three judges, of whom two were English. Several hundred revolutionaries were tried and convicted. Of those tried in Punjab, 46 were hanged and 194 sentenced to long terms imprisonments.[31]

The list of revolutionaries belonging to the Firozpur District(now in Moga District) tried, convicted and killed is given in Appendix II on pages 35 to 36 .

Zira Bomb Case, 1930.- The high-handedness of the British rulers in suppressing the rising tide of the freedom movement in the country with the worst type of governmental barbarity produced its reaction in the growth and spread of revolutionary activity to avenge the wrongs done to the people. One such incident in the area forming part of Moga District was the Zira Bomb Case of October 1930.

The hero of this case, Gurdas Ram, son of Shri Hari Chand, was born on 14 July 1914 in an Aggarwal family of eminent Hakims of Zira. He was related to the great national leader Lala Lajpat Rai. As a young boy at school, Gurdas Ram was very active and popular and attracted the attention of his teachers for his outspoken views. During the Swadeshi Movement of 1924-25, he would, along with his associates, collect from door to door clothes made of foreign cloth and make a bonfire of them. He was too fearless to be dissuaded by his parents from anti-British activities. At the age of 14, Gurdas Ram, in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi for non-cooperation, gave up his studies and pasted posters on the walls of his native town against the high- handedness of British rulers.

The death of Lala Lajpat Rai, caused by the reckless lathi-charge of his native town against the high-handedness of the British rulers.the police on the historic boycott procession against the Simon Commission on its visit to Lahore in 1928, generated great resentment all over the country. In the entire history of our national struggle for freedom,

29 Ibid., p. 40
30 Ibid., p. 54
31 Ibid., p. 54-55

extending over several decades, there was no event concerning the fate of one person which evoked so much mass indignation as the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. Exposing as it did the beastiality of the imperial power, the tragedy stirred up the youth of the country deeply. An agonized cry came from the wife of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das of Bengal :"Does the youth and manhood of the country still exist ? I, a woman of the land, demand a clear answer to this." Thus, cut to the quick, like the great martyrs Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades, the young Gurdas Ram of Zira, also resolved to avenge this national humiliation and seek retribution for the brutal act by the cult of bombs. He formed a revolutionary party at Zira and secretly learnt the art of manufacturing bombs from Shri Lal Chand, Vice-President of the Congress Committee, Zira, and from Krishan Bharti who visited the town in the guise of a monk. On 31 October 1930, at 8.30 at night Gurdas Ram, then only 16 years, along with his associates, threw a bomb at the police Station, Zira. The party was subsequently arrested and the famous trial of Zira Bomb Case formed the leading news of those days.

A Special Tribunal was appointed under Act IV of 1930 to try Gurdas Ram (16 years) and his associates, viz. Puran Singh (17 years), Hans Raj (19 years), Gurmukh Singh (30 years) and Lal Chand (44 years). Gurdas Ram, the hero of the case, had the courage of his conviction and boldly declared his intentions. The case was tried in the Central Jail, Lahore, and lasted for six months. Ultimately, on 1 April 1931, Gurdas Ram along with Puran Singh, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. However, being political prisoners, they were provided with B Class jail facilities. When, from later police secrets, it became known that Gurdas Ram was connected with Sardar Bhagat Singh's revolutionary party, all special facilities were withdrawn and he became the special target of the jail authorities. He was insulted, beaten and tortured. He was made to grind flour for months together. Moreover, he was fed on diet unfit for human consumption and, as a protest against it, he went on hunger strike. All this adversely affected his health and he fell ill. Nevertheless, he was made to serve his full term of imprisonment. When released, he was a physical wreck. The best possible medical aid, which he was given, was of no avail and he died on 27 May 1934. His death anniversary is celebrated every year at Zira with great enthusiasm.[32]

32 Narendra Beri, *Suaneh Hayat Shahid Gurdas Ram* (Zira,1964); Hans Raj Aggarwal. *Shahid Shri Gurdas Ram* (Zira, 1964); *The Daily Pratap*, Jalandhar, 15 August 1962; *The Daily Hind Samachar*, Jalandhar, 27 May 1964; *The Daily Pradip*, Jalandhar, 27 May 1964; *The Daily Milap*, Jalandhar, 27 May 1964; *Paigam-i-Sehat*,Vol.IX, Nos. 5-7, August- October, 1961,Vol. X, Nos. 1-3, April- June 1962 (Published from Zira)

The heroism and the burning patriotism of such martyrs were, henceforth, to serve as a beacon for the youth of the country for all times to come. It was not the result of an impulsive reaction on the part of a handful of angry young men. In its broad and true perspective, their supreme sacrifice was in the nature of repayment of the debt which the youth of India felt they owed to a leader whose only passion in life was to make them feel conscious and proud of their national heritage and, eventually, to prepare them to redeem their national honour and glory.

Independence and After Exodus and its Aftermath

The partitioning of the Punjab between India and Pakistan gave rise to the exodus of the non-muslims from the western Punjab and that of Muslims from the eastern Punjab. Soon after the announcement of the boundary award in mid-August 1947, the trickle of uprooted persons developed into a spate and they started pouring in and going out in an unending stream.

A large number of refugees from the Bahawalpur State and from Montgomery and Lahore districts entered India through the border along the Firozpur District. The refugees from the Bahawalpur State entered from the Fazilka and Abohar side whereas those from the Montgomery District, mostly belonging to the rural areas, entered from the Fazilka side. Those from the Lahore District, mostly belonging to the rural areas, entered from the Fazilka side. Those from the Lahore District,mostly belonging to the rural areas, entered from the Firozpur and Jalalabad side. According to the 1951 Census, 3,49,767 refugees from Pakistan settled in the then Firozpur District which also includes the present area of Moga District.

Appendix I **(Vide page16)**

List of Coins Found at Various Sites in the Moga District

Tahsil	Site	Coins
Moga	Raoli	A *dam* of Akbar and a coin of Bahlol Lodhi, 1481
-do-	Janer*	Some coins were found but these could not be obtained for identification.

* Earlier forms part of Zira Tahsil, district Firozpur.

Appendix II **(Vide page 31)**

Ghadar Rebellion of 1915 Revolutionaries belonging to the Moga District tried, convicted and killed

Name	Father's name	Village
(a) Persons who were known leaders of the passengers of the Kamagata Maru		
Inder Singh (Tarlochan Singh)	Partap Singh	Chirak
Sunder Singh	Waryam Singh	Ajitwal
(b)Persons killed during police firing on the passengers of Kamagata Maru		
Bur Singh	.....	Langiana
Isher Singh	.....	Manuke
(c)List of persons presumed killed		
Budha Singh	Prem Singh	Tungwala
Sher Singh	Massa Singh	Tungwala
Karta Ram	Kahna Ram	Tungwala
Bansi Ram	Ramji	Tungwala
Pakhar Singh	Ram Singh	Jhandeana
Sadha Singh	Kahan Singh	Chuhar Chak
(d) Persons who arrived by Tosa Maru at Calcutta and put under house arrest		
Arur Singh	Attar Singh	Chuhar Chak
(e) Persons who arrived by Sailun Maru at Calcutta and put under house arrest		
Inder Singh	Deva Singh	Chugawan
Jaswant Singh	Bhagwan Singh	Chugawan
Swarup Singh	Bur Singh	Bhalur
Partap Singh	Hira Singh	Saido Ke

(f) Persons who arrived by Edgware at Calcutta and put under house arrest

Nand Singh	Boota Singh	Daodhar

(g) Persons awarded life imprisonment

Roda Singh	Wasawa Singh	Rode
Rur Singh	Attar Singh	Chuhar Chak

(h) Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the First Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy case

Ishar Singh	Sajjan Singh	Dhudike

(i) Persons accused of the Second Lahore Conspiracy case who were sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property

Pakhar Singh	Bhan Singh	Dhudike
Pala Singh	Bagga Singh	Dhudike

(j) Persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in second Lahore Conspiracy case

Mohinder Singh	Nand Singh	Dhudike
Pala Singh	Kala Singh	Dhudike
Sham Singh	Bhola Singh	Dhudike

(k) Persons awarded life imprisonment with forfeiture of property in the Second Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy case

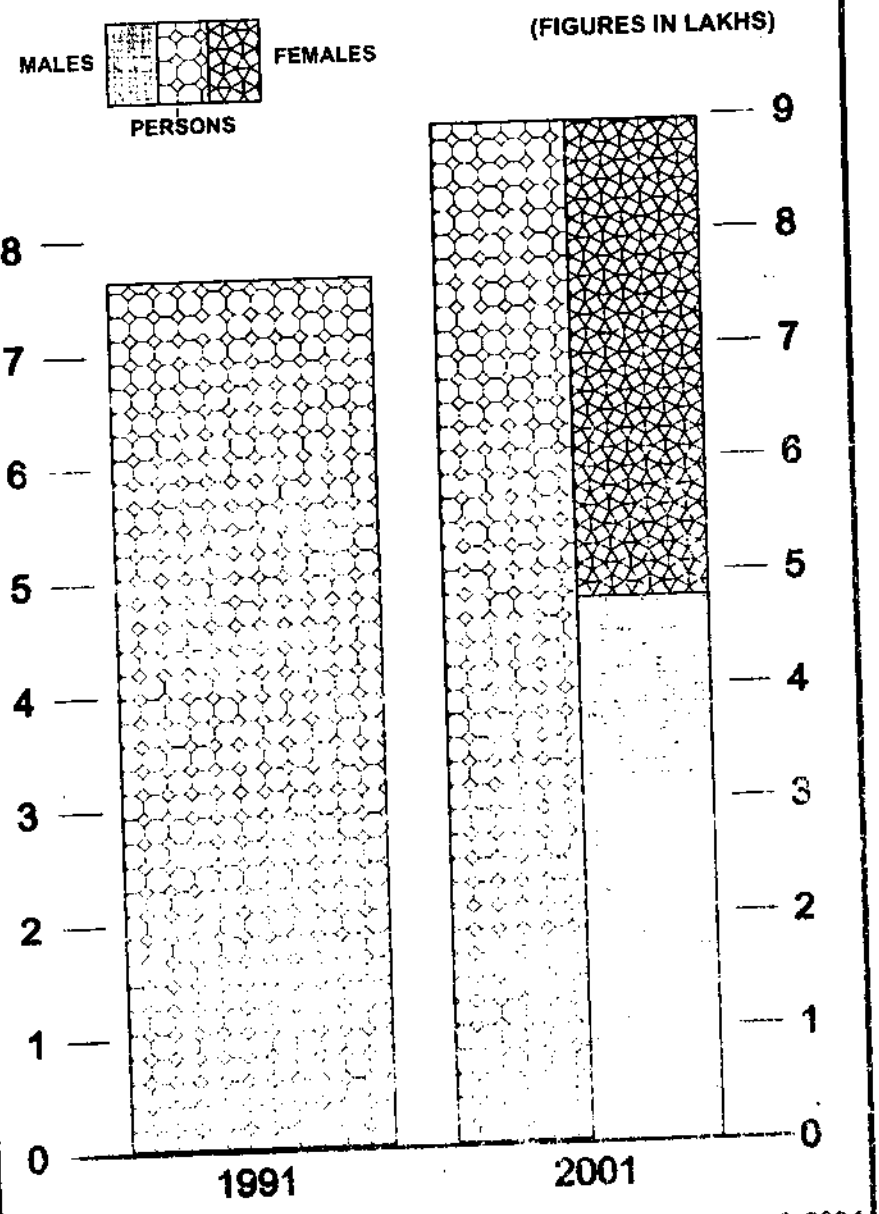
Hari Singh	Bhikha Singh	Chhotian Thoba

(l) Persons awarded three months imprisonment in San Francisco case

Sunder Singh	Mangal Singh	Ghall Kalan

(Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh, *Ghadar* 1915 pp. 62, 64, 67 to 70, 72, 73, 75 to 77, 79 and 93)

GROWTH OF POPULATION
MOGA DISTRICT
1991-2001



Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 2000 & 2004

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

(a) Population

(i) Total Population

Moga was created as a new district on 23 November 1995 by bifurcating Moga and Nihalsinghwala Subdivisions of the Faridkot District. Later on some area of Firozpur District was added to the Moga District. The comparative analysis of population cannot be made, as there was no separate Census available prior to 2001. The population figures of the district for 1991 Census are worked out on the basis of area included in the district. According to 2001 Census, the population of the district was 8,94,854 and it occupies the 11th place in the size of population among all the 17 districts of the State. Out of the total population, the males account for 4,74,139 (52.98 per cent) and the females 4,20,715 (47.01 per cent). Out of the total population 7,16,214 persons (80.04 per cent) (3,79,322 males and 3,36,892 females) resided in rural areas and 1,78,640 persons (19.96 per cent) (94,817 males and 83,823 females) resided in urban areas. The district had 3.67 per cent of the total population of the State.

Growth of Population.- During 1981, the population of the area falling in present Moga District was 6,59,148 which increased to 7,77,922 in 1991 and it further increased to 8,94,854 as per 2001 Census. The district has recorded a decennial growth rate of 15.03 per cent (1991-2001 decade) against the State 20.10 per cent. The decadal variation in population of the Moga District during last two decades i.e. 1981 to 2001 is given below:

Year	Persons	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation	Males	Females
1981	6,59,148	..	..	..	..
1991	7,77,922	1,18,774	+17.41	..	..
2001	8,94,854	1,16,932	+15.03	4,74,139	4,20,715

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 2000 *and* 2004)

Density of Population.- Density of population of a region refers to the number of people inhabiting every square kilometer. The density of population in the Moga District was 404 persons per sq. km. as

compared to 484 persons per sq. km. for the State as a whole. The district ranks eleventh amongst the districts of the State according to the 2001 Census. Generally density of population is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Moga with 833 persons per sq. km. is the most densely populated tahsil. Likewise, the density in rural varies between 633 persons per sq. km.in Moga and 314 persons per sq. km. in Bagha Purana Tahsils. The urban density is highest in the Moga Tahsil with 4,233 persons per sq. km. and the lowest in Nihalsinghwala Tahsil with 1,872 persos per sq. km.

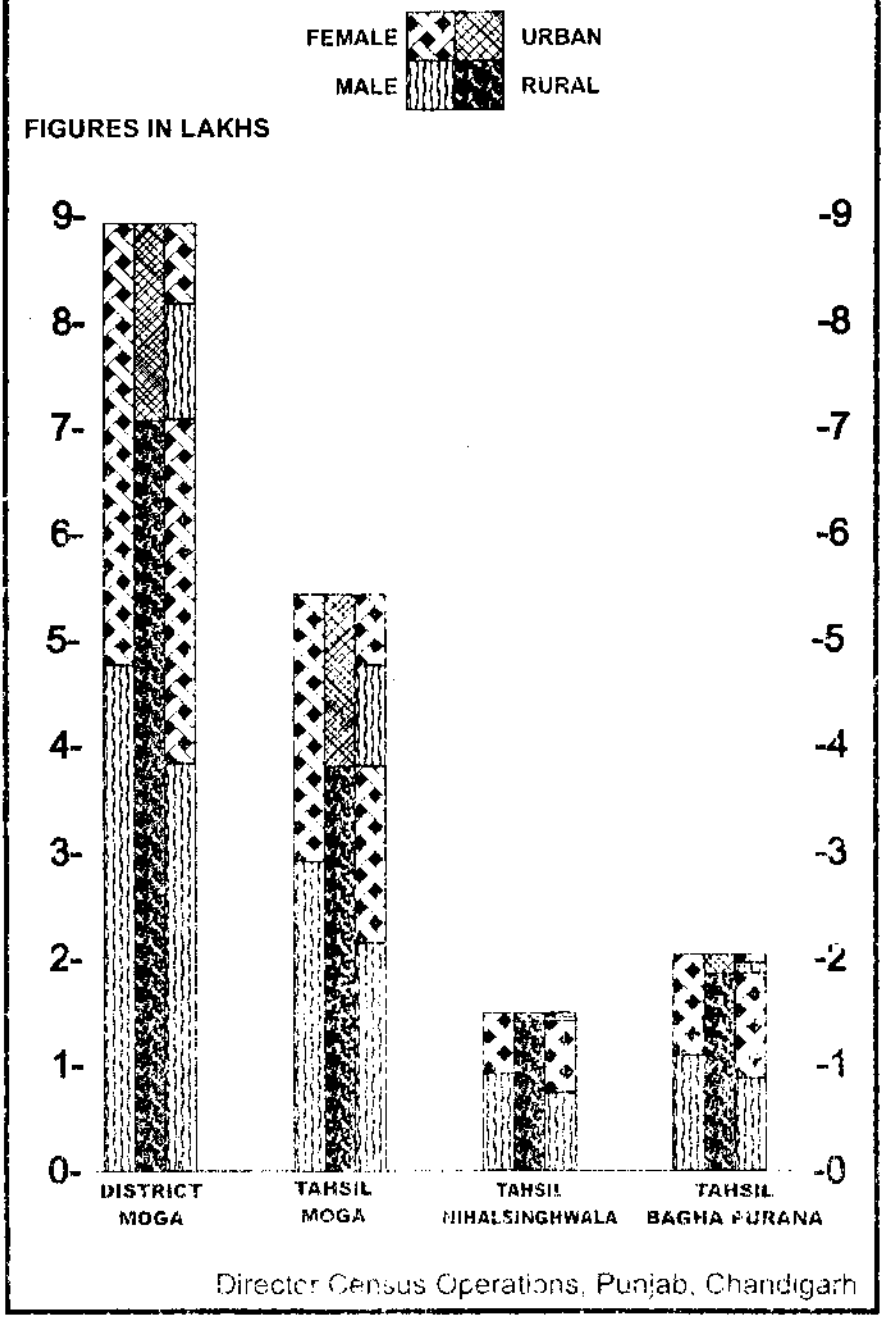
Sex Ratio.- Although in number the two sexes are not widely diversent. The disparity is of great interest to social scientists because of different roles of the two sexes in society and its economy. Like other districts of the State, Moga too is female deficit district. According to the 2001 Census, out of the total population of 8,94,854 persons of the district, 4,74,139 were males and 4,20,715 were females i.e. showing a ratio of 52.99: 47.01. There were 887 females for 1,000 males in the district as against the Punjab State, which stood at 876. The district ranks 6th in sex ratio in the State.

(ii) Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas.- The total population of the district as per 2001 Census was 8,94,854 persons out of which 7,16,214 persons (4,74,139 males and 4,20,715 females) forming 80.04 per cent lived in rural areas and 1,78,640 persons (94,817 males and 83,823 females) forming 19.96 per cent lived in urban areas. The ratio of the urban-rural population in the district was 80.04:19.96 in 2001 against the State's 66.08:33.92. The tahsil wise distribution of population between rural and urban areas in the district according to 2001 Census is given in the following table:-

District/Tahsil	Persons	Males	Females
Moga	5,33,314	2,82,823	2,50,491
Rural	3,82,636	2,02,640	1,79,996
Urban	1,50,678	80,183	70,495
Nihalsinghwala	1,56,455	82,909	73,546
Rural	1,50,089	79,611	70,478
Urban	6,366	3,298	3,068
Bagha Purana	2,05,085	1,08,407	96,678
Rural	1,83,489	97,071	86,418
Urban	21,596	11,336	10,260
Moga District	8,94,854	4,74,139	4,20,715
Rural	7,16,214	3,79,322	3,36,892
Urban	1,78,640	94,817	83,823

(*Source*: Director Census Operations, Punjab, Chandigarh)

TAHSIL WISE POPULATION
MOGA DISTRICT
2001



Director Census Operations, Punjab, Chandigarh

(b) Language

The whole area of this district falls in the area of Malwai dialect of Punjabi language. Malwai is the dialect of Punjabi which is spoken in large area. This dialect has many further sub-dialects. The language of upper region of district Bathinda is called "ਉਤਾੜ/Utaṛ/"and the language of lower region of district Faridkot is called "ਹਿਠਾੜ/hiṭhaṛ /". Although with the development of transport and other communication sources, the language differences are decreasing but we can feel the local language differences between the Malwai dialect of Ludhiana and Malwai dialect of district Bathinda. But these sub-dialects do not have particular names. Originally the language of district Moga is very near to Malwai dialect. But it has some local language differences of sub-dialect.

1 Sounds

1.1 Vowels

All ten vowels of standard Punjabi or Malwai dialect are present in the language of district Moga. All vowels are voiced and their nasalized forms are also present. But in the spoken form short vowels ਿ /I/, ੁ /U/ and ਅ /ə/ are not articulated at the end position of any word. The remaining seven vowels are articulated at all the three positions (initial, middle and final) of the word. These are some examples.

Vowel sound	Initial	Middle	Final
ੂ /u/	ਊਠ/uṭh /	ਸੁਣ/suṇ /	ਅਾਊ/au/
ੋ /O/	ਓਕ/ok/	ਤੋਰ/tor/	ਜਾਓ/jao/
ਅ /a/	ਮਾਸੀ/masi/	ਕਾਂਵਾ-ਰੌਲੀ/kãwa-rɔli/	ਤਮਲਾ/təsəla/
ਔ /ɔ/	ਔਸ/ɔs/	ਦੌੜ/dɔṛ /	ਚੌ/cɔ/
ਐ /ɛ/	ਐਬ/ɛb/	ਪੈਰ/pɛr/	ਲੈ/lɛ/
ਈ /i/	ਈਸਰ/isər/	ਖੀਰ/khir/	ਮਾਸੀ/masi/
ਏ /e/	ਏਥੇ/ethe/	ਸੇਕ/sek/	ਜਦੇ/jəde/
ੁ /U/	ਉਸ/Us/	ਤੁਸੀਂ/tUsĩ/	---
ਅ /ə/	ਅਮਲ/əməl/	ਖੱਤਾ/khətta/	---
ਿ /I/	ਇੱਕ/Ikk/	ਮਿਹਾਂ/mIhã/	---

1.2 Consonants

Consonant sounds ਙ /ŋ/, and ਞ /ñ/, are completely lost from the language of the district Moga. Consonant sounds ਯ /y/, and ਵ /w/, have also almost changed into vowels. Actually, the functional load of these sounds is very low. Persian sounds ਫ਼ /f/, ਖ਼ /kh/, ਗ਼ /ġ/, and ਜ਼ /z/ are also not articulated. The difference between these sounds is not clear to the people. The phonetic significance of ਲ /l/ and ਲ਼ /l̤/ is present. Suffix ਐ /ɛ/, is frequently added to the end of words. All the consonants other than ਣ /ṇ/, ੜ /ṛ/ and ਲ਼ /l̤/ are articulated at all the three positions of the word. But these three consonants are not articulated in the initial position of any word.

Consonants	Initial	Middle	Final
ਕ /k/	ਕਾਲੀ/kali/	ਬੱਕਰਾ/bəkkra/	ਸਾਕ/sak/
ਖ /kh/	ਖਾਲੀ/khali/	ਦੇਖਿਆ/dekhla/	ਦੇਖ/dekh/
ਗ /g/	ਗਾਲ਼/gal̤/	ਰੋਗੀ/rogi/	ਲਾਗ/lag/
ਚ/ /c/	ਚੋਰ/cor/	ਚਾਚਾ/caca/	ਕੱਚ/kəcc/
ਛ /ch/	ਛਾਲ/chal/	ਮੱਛਰ/məcchər/	ਕੱਛ/kəcch/
ਜ /j/	ਜੁੱਤੀ/jUtti/	ਕੁਜਾਤ/kUjat/	ਕੱਜ/kəjj/
ਟ /ʈ/	ਟਾਲ/ʈal/	ਰੋਟੀ/roʈi/	ਸੱਟ/səʈʈ/
ਠ /ʈh/	ਠੀਕ/ʈhik/	ਕੋਠੀ/koʈhi/	ਪਾਠ/paʈh/
ਡ /d/	ਡੋਲ/dol/	ਆਂਡਾ/ãḍa/	ਡੋਲੀ/ḍoli/
ਤ /t/	ਤਾਰ/tar/	ਖੱਤਾ/khətta/	ਖੇਤ/khet/
ਥ /th/	ਥਾਲੀ/thali/	ਥੋਥਾ/thotha/	ਲੋਥ/loth/
ਦ /d/	ਦਾਲ/dal/	ਲਾਦੂ/ladu/	ਲੱਦ/ləd̤d/
ਪ /p/	ਪਾਲ/pal/	ਠੱਪਾ/ ʈhəppa/	ਲੱਪ/ləpp/
ਫ /ph/	ਫਲ/phəl/	ਫਾਲਾ/phal̤a/	ਸਾਫ/saph/
ਬ /b/	ਬਾਲ/bal/	ਕੁੱਬਾ/kUbba/	ਕੁੱਬ/kUbb/
ਮ /m/	ਮਸੋਸ/məsos/	ਮਾਮਾ/mama/	ਸ਼ਾਮ/ṣam/

ਨ /n/	ਨਾਈ/nai/	ਨਾਨਾ/nana/	ਕੰਨ/kənn/
ਰ /r/	ਰੁਲਦੂ/rUlədu/	ਭਰਦੈ/pərdɛ/	ਭਰ/pər/
ਲ /l/	ਲਾਭ/láb/	ਬੋਲੀ/boli/	ਬੋਲ/bol/
ਸ /s/	ਸੇਰ/ser/	ਕੋਸਾ/kosa/	ਕੋਸ/kos/
ਸ਼ /s/	....	ਮਸ਼ਕ/məsə̀k/	ਕੋਸ਼/kos̀/
ਲ਼ /l/	....	ਬੋਲ਼ੀ/bol̀i/	ਬੋਲ਼/bol̀/
ੜ /r/	....	ਪਾੜਾ/par̀a/	ਕੜ/kə́r̀/
ਣ /n/	....	ਜਣੇਪਾ/jəǹepa/	ਸੁਣ/suǹ/

1.3 Supra-segmental Sounds

There are three supra-segmental sounds in Punjabi language and its all dialects. These are tone, nasalization and stress. Tone is a special feature of Punjabi language. The language of this district also has these three supra-segmental sounds. These sounds are significant at language level. Tone has taken the position of ਘ /gh/, ਝ /jh/, ਢ /dh/, ਧ /dh/, ਭ /bh/, and the sound ਹ / h/ also due to the influence of its nearby vowels has substituted into tone. But the consonantal form of ਹ /h/ remains intact in some words. Consonant ਹ /h/ is articulated at the end of some words. ਹ /h/ sound of word 'ਮਿਹਾਂ/mIhã/ (ਝੋਟਾ/cò̀ta/) is articulated as a consonant in the area that falls between Moga and Jagraon.

2.0 Grammatical Features

2.1 Pronouns

The first special feature of the language of this district is pronoun. Instead of pronouns 'ਤੂੰ'/tũ/ and 'ਤੁਹਾਡਾ/tUhaḍa/" pronoun forms 'ਤੈਂ'/tɛ/ and 'ਥੋਡਾ'/thoḍa/or 'ਸੋਡਾ'/soḍa/, etc are articulated respectively. Instead of 'ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ'/tUhanũ/ form 'ਥੋਨੂੰ'/thonũ/ or 'ਸੋਨੂੰ'/sonũ/ is articulated. Similarly, another special pronoun is 'ਆਪਾਂ'/apã/. This is 'double-person' combined pronoun for pronouns 'ਤੂੰ'/tũ/ and 'ਮੈਂ'/mɛ/ or 'ਤੁਸੀਂ'/tUsĩ/ and 'ਅਸੀਂ'/əsĩ/.

2.2 Verb

Verbal structure of language also has some special features. Auxiliary form 'ਵਾ'/wa/ is articulated in the area of district Moga that adjoins with tahsil Jagraon .

1 ਵੀਰਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਵਾ। /wira pəṛəda wa/

2 ਚਾਚਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਗਿਆ ਵਾ। /caca ṣ́ər gla wa/

3 ਉਹ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਵਾ। /Uh kəmm kərda wa/

And in the remaining areas, verb forms 'ਖਾਊਂ'/khaũ/, 'ਜਾਊਂ'/jaũ/, 'ਕਰੂੰ'/kərũ/, are articulated instead of standard verb forms 'ਖਾਵਾਂ'/khawã/, 'ਜਾਵਾਂ'/jawã, 'ਕਰਾਂ'/kərã/ etc. And also auxiliary form 'ਨੇ'/ne/, or 'ਏ'/e/ is articulated. We can see the influence of Doabi also.

1 ਮੈਥੋਂ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਨੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ। /mɛthõ lh kəm ni hŨda/

2 ਮੈਥੋਂ ਰੋਟੀ ਖਾ ਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ। /mɛthõ roṭi kha ni hŨdi/

Forms 'ਕਰੀਦਾ'/kərida/, 'ਖਾਈਦਾ'/khaida/ and 'ਪੜ੍ਹੀਦਾ'pəṛida/, etc. are articulated in the areas that fall near the Faridkot and Bathinda. Similarly past participial forms 'ਕੀਤਾ'/kita/, 'ਦਿੱਤਾ'/dItta/, 'ਸੁੱਤਾ'/sUtta/, and 'ਪੀਤਾ'/pita/ are articulated in this area.

Case-markers (post-positions) 'ਕਾ'/ka/, 'ਕੇ'/ke/ and 'ਕੀ'/ki/ are articulated in the area that falls near tahsil Rampura.

2.3 Sentence Structure

Basically, the sentence structure is subject + object + verb. But there are some specialties regarding this structure in the spoken form of language of this area. These are some examples:

1 ਪੱਟੂਆ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਗੱਲੋਂ ਮਸੋਸੀਆਂ ਵੱਟੀਆਂ ਨੇ? /pəṭṭua kéṛI gəllõ məsosiã wəṭṭiã ne?/

2 ਬਾਈ ਭੈਣ ਦੇ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਹੋਇਐ, ਉਹਦੇ ਤੇਰਵੇਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਣੈ। /bai pɛṇ de mŨda holɛ, óde terəwẽ te jaṇɛ/

3 ਲੋਕ ਵਹੀਰਾਂ ਘੱਤ ਕੇ ਆਉਣੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਏ। /lok wəhirã kətt ke aŨṇe ṣUru ho gəe/

4 ਮਿੱਤੀ ਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਭਾ ਦੀ ਬਣਗੀ। /mItti de tã pà di bəṇgi/

5 ਅਸੀਂ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਆ ਕੇ ਨਾੜ੍ਹੇ ਤੇ ਮੁੜ ਦਹੀਂ ਨਾਲ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਖਾਧੀ। /əsĩ bárõ a ke náte te mŨṛ dəhĩ nal hazəri khádi/

6 ਭਾਈ ਘਰ 'ਚ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਈ ਵੱਡੈਂ ....। /pài kər 'c tã mɛ i wədɛ.../

7 ਐਤਕੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਬਲਾਂਈ ਮੀਂਹ ਪਿਐ। /ɛtəkĩ tã bəlãi mĩ pIɛ/

2.4 Special Vocabulary

There are also some special words in the vocabulary of the people of district Moga.

ਸਾਜਰਾ/sajəra/	ਖੱਤਾ/khətta/	ਤੇਰਵ/terəw/
ਦਿਨਛਲੇ/dIntʃəle/	ਵਿਸਵਾ/wIsəwa/	ਸੰਦੇਹਾਂ/səḍehã/
ਮੂੰਹ ਨੇਰ੍ਹਾ/mu nèra/	ਬੁਸਕਰ/bUskər/	ਲੀੜੇ/liṛe/
ਮਸੋਸੀ/məsosi	ਠੱਠਾ-ਮਸ਼ਕਰੀ/ṭhəṭṭha-məṣkəri/	ਹੁਜਤ/hUjət/
ਸੁਣ(ਬਹੁਕਰ)/sun(bɔkər/)	ਨਿਢਾਲ/nIḍál/	ਤੇਰਵਾਂ/terəwã/
ਮਿਹਾਂ(ਛੋਟਾ)/mIhã(còṭa)	ਵਹੀਰਾਂ/wəhirã/	ਪੰਗਾ/pəga/
ਤਸਲਾ(ਬੱਠਲ)təsəla(bəṭṭhəl)	ਕਾਂਵਾਂ-ਰੌਲੀ/kãwã-rɔli/	ਬਾਜੀ/baji/
ਜਦੇ(ਤੁਰੰਤ)/jəde(tUrə̃t)/	ਬੀਬੀ(ਮਾਤਾ)/bibi(mata)	ਭਾ-ਦੀ/pà-di/

(c) Religion and Caste

According to the 2001 Census, the total population of the Moga District was 8,94,854. The Sikhs accounted for 85.80 per cent and the Hindus 13.16 per cent of the total population of the district. The Muslims accounted for 0.67 per cent and the Christians 0.29 per cent of the total population of the district. The Sikhs form the majority in the district and the Hindus come next. The percentage of the Sikh population of the State was 59.90 per cent whereas the Hindu population of the State was 36.93 per cent. The religion wise population of the district is given below:

Religion	Rural	Urban	Total	Percentage to the total population
Sikhs	6,68,835	98,934	7,67,769	85.80
Hindus	40,870	76,916	1,17,786	13.16
Muslims	5,026	968	5,994	0.67
Christians	1,063	1,501	2,564	0.29
Other Religions	116	141	257	0.03
Buddhists	19	16	35	0.00
Jains	168	118	286	0.03
Religion not Stated	117	46	163	0.02
Total Population	7,16,214	1,78,640	8,94,854	100.00

(*Source*: Director, Census Operations, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Sikhs

Sikhs are the major religious group residing in the present area of the Moga District. The word 'Sikh' is the Punjabi form of the Sanskrit word '*Shishya*' which means a 'learner' and a 'disciple'. Sikhs are the followers of Guru Nanak Dev (AD 1469-1539) and believe in the teachings of the ten Gurus and the *Guru Granth Sahib*. The creed of Guru Nanak Dev is summed up in the simple doctrine "the Unity of God and Brotherhood of Man."

Sikhs believe in the *Karma* and the transmigration of the soul. Sikhism attaches great importance to the institution of *langar* (free kitchen), according to which the high and low have to sit side by side and dine together, there by annihilating all distinctions of caste and creed. For initiation, every Sikh is required to receive *pahul* (*amrit*), the baptism of *Khanda* (the double edged sword with broad point), in order to become a 'Singh'. After baptism, he is essentially to wear the five K's (distinguishing physical items) namely *Kes* (unshorn hair), *Kachha* (short drawers), *Kangha* (a comb), *Kara* (an iron bangle) and *Kirpan*(a sword). The Sikhs venerate ten Gurus and their holy book the 'Guru *Granth Sahib'*.

Before his martyrdom, Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of Sikhs, held a big congregation at Nanded (Maharashtra) and while addressing them he proclaimed and issued his final commandment henceforth the '*Guru Granth Sahib'* (the holy scripture of the Sikhs) alone to be the Guru of Sikhs evermore. He further emphasized that no human being was henceforth to be the Guru of the Sikhs.

The Sikhs are considered as one of the most prosperous community in the country. They are at the top as soldiers, farmers and sportsmen. They are also good technicians, mechanics, carpenters, artisans and engineers. The vast majority of the Sikhs are peasants,

living in the villages all over the State. The Sikhs comprise Jats, Aroras, Sainis, Khatries, etc.

Jats.- Sikh Jats, who belong to the agriculturist class, not only form the bulk of the population of the Moga but also of population of the present Punjab. They are sturdy, self-willed and industrious and are among the finest peasants of India. "The Sikh Jat is generally tall and muscular, with well-shaped limbs, and erect carriage, and strongly marked and sharp handsome features". Nothing can be said definitely about the origin of the Jats. According to General Cunningham, the Jats belong to the Indo-Scythian stock. He identifies them with Zantho of Strabo and Jatu of Ptolemy and holds that they probably entered the Punjab from their home on the Oxus towards the end of the second Century B.C. But some other authorities, like Col. Tod and most of the clans of the Sikh Jats themselves, trace their descent from the Rajputs.

This is the largest social group in the Moga District. The Jats in the district are mainly the landowners and are engaged in agricultural activities directly or indirectly. They are stout and hard working cultivators. They are agriculturists of par excellence and take pride in calling themselves *Zamidars*. Besides, being good husbandmen, they make excellent soldiers, as they still possess the military spirit imposed by Guru Gobind Singh. They have also joined defence forces in large numbers. They traditionally follow both these professions. Today they are more liberal in social relations than certain other communities. Though generally agriculturists they now do not confine themselves to it and have turned to other professions and vocations with remarkable success. They are known for their robust physique, common sense, patience, labour, liberal attitude and love for the land. The important Jat *gots* in the district are Sidhu, Gill, Dhillon, Dhaliwals, Bhullar, Sandhu, Mann, etc.

Aroras.- Most of the Aroras have migrated from West Punjab (Now in Pakistan) at the time of partition of the country. Arora Sikhs have settled mainly in the towns of the district. The Aroras also claim to be of Khatri origin. Sir, George Campbell maintains that both these casetes belongs to the same ethnic stock. They are well-built, hard-working, enterprising and intelligent. Most of them are engaged in trade and commerce, industry and in different services.

Khatris.- Khatris have also migrated from Pakistan at the time of Independence. Khatri Sikhs are generally of same sub-caste as Hindu Khatris. The Khatris are generally energetic, educated and are mostly fair complexioned and have good features. They are generally engaged

in industry, trade and commerce, etc. A few of them also own land and a good number are in government services.

Hindus

According to the 2001 Census, the number of Hindus in the district was 1,17,786 (40,870 rural and 76,916 urban), which formed about 13.16 per cent of the total population.

The word Hindu is a geographical expression derived from the river Sindhu (Hindu in Persian and Indus in Greek). The Hindus believe in worship of God in various ways. Majority of the Hindus follow traditional Hindu beliefs and practices. They believe in Hindu trinity i.e. Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh and their incarnations. On the basis of occupations, the Hindu community is divided into four *Varnas* viz. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaish and Shudras, who in turn are divided into innumberable castes, subcastes and sects, etc. The Hindus in the district are divided into various groups viz. Brahmins, Khatris, Aroras, Banias, etc. These groups are further subdivided into castes and subcastes having tradition of marrying the people of same caste. Although in recent years the caste system has gradually been getting relaxed, it still retains considerable hold, especially over rural society. Inter-caste marriages are, however, not so uncommon as a few decades ago.

Brahmins.-Brahmins found in the district are sub-divided into further social classifications as Chatchor, Pathak, Tiwari, Sand and Hanut. The Brahmins in the district are engaged in public services, business, industry, agriculture and as well as in their traditional occupation of functioning as priests. The number of those mainly engaged in priestly, duties is however on the wane.

Khatris.- The word Khatri is derived from the Sanskrit word *Kshatriya.* Like other Hindu castes Khatris also intermarry within the groups or outside the group. The *gots* of Khatris in the district are Chopra, Kakkar, Kochar, Bedi, Mehta, Puri, Handa, Chaudhari, Tangari, Suri etc. They are easily distinguishable by their peculiar dialect and dress. The vocations are no bar to them but rather a matter of convenience. They are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, in private and government services and also join the army.

Aroras.- The Aroras are the largest trading class in the district. In the early half of Twentieth Century they were numerous in the Moga and Zira tahsils, afterwards other traders took their place. Aroras are said to be Khatris of Aror modern Rori and Sukkar (Sindh) in Pakistan.

However, the fact is that they resemble Khatris in certain traits. They are also divided into many groups and castes. They inter-marry within those groups. They also inter-marry among khatris. By religion, the majority of the Aroras are Hindus, but some are Sikhs also.

Banias.- The word 'Bania' is derived from the Sanskrit word *'banijya'* or trade. As the name implies, Banias are primarily a trading class. So most of the Banias are engaged in trade and industry. They now have switched over to other occupations also with equal success. The Banias in the district are chiefly Aggarwals. They trace their origin to Raja Agarsen, and claim themselves to be his descendants, whose capital was Agroha in Hisar District (Haryana). The most prevalent subcastes of Banias in the district are Garg, Goyal , Jindal, Gupta , Bansal, Singla and Mittal etc.

Jains

According to 2001 Census, the Jains numbered 286 (147 males and 139 females) forming only 0.08 per cent of the total population of the district.

Jains believe that the universe is infinite and eternal and not created by any God. They worship the Jina or the Conqueror, who by his pious deeds and acts of self denial in his past lives had overcome worldly passions and hence freed himself from the unending cycle of rebirths and attained *moksha* (salvation).

The Jain doctrine is based on the fundamental principle of ahimsa or non–violence. The rule of ahimsa and self-denial are observed and the Jains are strict vegetarians. Some of them even abstain from taking garlic and onions. The orthodox among the Jains take their dinner before sunset, the rational being to see that after dark a number of insects, attracted to the light, do not lose their lives.

For all Jains, fasting and austerity are considered essential for self-purification. They lay stress on mental discipline to obtain self-control, concentration in contemplation and purity of thought.

Christians

The Christians in the district are both Catholics and Protestants. The Catholics believe in Trinity, i.e. the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit, united in Godhead. As the followers of Jesus Christ, they owe their allegiance to the Holy Church, founded by Jesus Christ and entrusted to Peter, the first vicar (the Pope). His Holiness the Pope, who resides in the Vatican City, is the supreme religious head of the Catholics. The

Protestants are the adherents of refined doctrines. According to the 2001 Census, the number of Christians in the Moga District was 2.564 (1,331 males and 1,233 females), which formed 0.29 per cent of the total population.

Buddhists

According to the 2001 Census, the population of Buddhists in the Moga District was negligible with only 35 persons (20 males and 15 females).

Muslims

According to 2001 Census, the number of Muslims in the Moga District was 5,994 (3,267 males and 2,727 females) forming 0.67 per cent of the total population of the district. Islam teaches theism. Literally, it means submission to the will of God. It is held that God through Muhammad, the Prophet, revealed the religion. The teachings are contained in the holy *Quran*. Every Muslim is enjoined to say *namaz* (prayer) five times a day regularly and observe *roza* (fast) during the month of *Ramzan*. Some of them work as artisans, tailors and cobblers, etc.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

All castes, races or tribes or part of, or group within castes specified by public notification by the President of India under Article 341 of Constitution of India are called the Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes population in the Moga District as per 2001 Census constitutes 31.84 per cent of the total population as against 28.85 per cent of the State as a whole. According to 2001 Census, the number of Scheduled Castes persons in the district was 2,84,939 (1,51,647 males and 1,33,292 females) out of which 2,46,789 persons (1,31,642 males and 1,15,147 females) were living in rural areas and 38,150 persons (20,005 males and 18,145 females) were living in urban areas.

They are divided in groups, sub groups, castes and sub-castes. Previously like others, they did not marry in the other groups, but this rigidity is on the wane in these days. Formerly, their avocations were restricted and they could not change them. Things have, however, changed after Independence of the country. The Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are now at liberty to adopt any profession they like. They are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, private and government services including police and even in the armed forces. Since 25 per cent

of the civil posts are reserved for them, the literate Scheduled Castes find it more lucrative to join civil services, where they are also entitled to reservation in appointments and promotions. Illiterate Schedule Castes, however, are generally engaged in agriculture. A list of their castes is given in Chapter XVII 'Other Social Services'.

(d) Social life

In the customs, traditions and social life of the Punjab kinship, plays a significant role. The People of Punjab have a very vast range of it. Its pattern varies considerably from group to group but the general mode of behavior and attitude is more or less the same. Each relation has certain duties and responsibilities towards others in the group in the day-to-day life, birth and marriage ceremonies, funerals and other social occasions.

Joint Family System. -In the earlier times, the joint family system was very much prevalent. The entire responsibility for the maintenance of the household and of social relations used to be upon the father. No one in the family could question his authority. Even in personal matters, such as contracting a marriage, the father, as the head of the family, had the ultimate say. After his death the patriarchal powers pass onto the eldest son who becomes the head of the family and its chief representative on all social occasions.

At home the head of the family inspires respect and awe among the members. Younger members of the family dared not talk loosely or joke in his presence, nor was it considered befitting for them to smoke or drink when he was around. All conversation in his presence was conducted in subdued voices. Daughters-in-law observed *ghund* or *purdah* when the fathers-in-law were present. The same customary respect as was shown to the father-in-law, was also shown to the husband's elder brother. But the younger brother of the husband, the *devar*, enjoyed a privileged position. He was free to talk, laugh and joke with the *bhabhi* (brother's wife).

But with the advancement of education and under the stress and strains of modern social and economic setup, but most significantly due to employment opportunities away from native places, the joint family system is crumbling day by day. But, it cannot be concluded that this institution has totally wiped out, because the younger generations still keep their families with their parents in the rural areas when the bread earner to move out for a job in urban area or in army or paramilitary forces. The members of a family however, generally make it a point to

join at the time of marriage, death or other special occasions. The persons coming to the towns from villages still retain some connection with their ancestral houses. They revert to their parental homes for the performance of important social and religious ceremonies. Thus the younger generation had the benefits of both the systems.

Dowry System.- In Moga District dowry remains a legacy of the erstwhile feudal order. Even as the incidence and magnitude of dowry are more among the propertied sections and higher classes, it does not constitute a problem for them. They view it more as a status symbol than as a problem. Dowry does not ever constitute a problem for the lower castes and classes. They attach little importance to it simply because they cannot afford it. It is essentially a problem for the middle income groups who do aspire for the life style of the upper classes but lack adequate means to realize the same.

Whatever it is, the contents of dowry are no longer the same as they used to be. With the advancement of civilization and change in the value system, significant changes have come about in the contents of dowry. For example, items like bullock cart, cattle, etc., used to be the popular objects of dowry among the better off sections. Nowadays, these have been replaced by motorcycles, cars, television sets, refrigerators, furniture, etc. Cash and gold remain as favourite items of dowry as ever, particularly among commercial castes. The amount spent on dowry generally varies with the economic and social status of the persons concerned. In all sorts of articles such as ornaments, clothes, utensils and other household goods, besides cash are given.

Not only have the items of dowry changed over the years, there has also come about a perceptible change in people's attitude towards dowry. Moved by its agonizing consequences, the Punjab Government initiated measures to curb the problem of dowry in the sixties. However, the problem acquired a new sensitivity in the mid-seventies mainly because of the year 1975 being celebrated as Women's Year. In order to make dowry less expensive Punjab Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1976 was passed by the Punjab Government which seeks not only to ban display of presents but also to limit the number of members of marriage party to twenty five to restrict the number of meals at marriage to two; to limit the amount of *shagun* at *thaka* and to ban the *milni* presents to marriage party. By making the offence cognizable and by enhancing the punishment the State has registered its serious concern about the matter. But all this has not been able to produce the desired effect on marriage a less expensive affair than it has been hitherto.

Marital Age.- As in other districts of the State early marriage was a usual feature in the area presently forming the Moga District. To restrict the child marriage the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, popularly known as Sharda Act was passed and enforced from 1 April 1930, provided penalties for celebration of marriages of male children under 18 years and female children under 14 years of age. After Independence the position has been changed especially in the last two/three decades to a considerable extent and marriageable age has been enhanced to 21 and 18 years for male and female children, respectively. As a result of this, there has been tendency for postponing marriages upto the specified age otherwise parents face penalties/sentence under the provisions of the Act.

(i) Property and Inheritance

Prior to Independence the matters relating to inheritance in case of Hindus including Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists were governed by a common law viz., The Indian Act, 1925. The rule of inheritance of property has undergone a change with the passage of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Under the Act, which governs the inheritance among the Hindus, the Sikhs, the Jains and the Buddhists, the property of the deceased is distributed equally among sons, daughters, the widows and the mother. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 governs the adoption of children and the maintenance allowance to the wife.

The Shariat Act, 1937, governs Muslims. Under Islamic law, the sons, daughters and wife inherit the property of the deceased. The wife is the sole owner of *mehr* given to her at the time of marriage.

The Indian Succession Act, 1925, governs inheritance among Christians.

(ii) Morals and Marriages

Morals.- The people belonging to various religions, castes and creeds of this district are not much different from their counterparts in the State and even the country in some cases in respect of performing the marriages and morals. The age-old institution of prostitution ended at the time of Independence and subsequently banned in State. The other normal offences of enticing away girls or women for immoral purposes are governed under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girl's Act, 1956.

Monogamy is the most widely practiced form of marriage in the district, indeed as much respected as it is practiced. In the past, among the Jats and some lower castes, however, a woman might some times have been shared among the brothers, though recognized as the wife of the only one. In these days the polygamous unions are however unknown though their incidence is by no means impressive. Even as the polygamy is an approved form of marriage among the Muslims, there is only little evidence of it among the Muslims of the district.

Marriage.- Marriage is celebrated in the Punjab with great gusto. Until decades ago a marriage celebration meant a long chain of ceremonies and rituals, but now it has become a comparatively simple affair. Nevertheless marriage still means rituals and festivity.

There are three predominant forms of marriage, viz, *Anand Karaj* (the system of Sikh marriage), *Vivah* (Hindu marriage) and *Nikah* (Muslim marriage), prevalent in the district as in other parts of the State. The rules restricting marriage alliances among the Sikhs and Hindus are mainly related to religion, caste, clan and locality. Generally marriages are held with in one's own religious group. Mate selection among Sikhs, except few trading castes, all favour religious endogamy. Caste rules demand that all members marry within their own caste. Both Sikhs and Hindus observe the rule of caste endogamy. The members of artisans, Backward and Scheduled Castes, more strictly follow it.

Marriage in the district, as in other districts of the State, is known for its arranged character. Formerly it was the *Parohat* (Priest) or *Nai* (Barber) of the family who negotiated with the boy's family on behalf of the girl's family, or vice versa. Earlier it used to be a case of totally arranged marriages in which the person to be married hardly had any say and generally a girl had no say in the choice of her husband. Now it is becoming a joint venture in which the view and consent of the boy or girl concerned is sought and considered particularly in the urban areas and more so among the educated people.

Among the Hindus, marriage is considered as a religious obligation and regarded as a sacrament. Usually the parents arrange the marriage. The parents of the girl approach the parents of boy either directly or through a mediator. In the urban areas, amongst educated classes, matrimonial alliances are also contracted through advertisements in the newspapers. Nowaday, matrimonial alliances are also carried through internet. After preliminary inquiries about the required particulars the parties agree to the marriage once the preliminaries are settled. The parents of the girl together with certain relatives and friends visit to the boy's house and offer money and

sweets. This custom is called *thaka* or *rokai* and a special date is fixed for the engagement. On the fixed day the father of the girl offers seven dry dates (*chhuaras*) to the boy along with money and sweets and applies *tilak* or *tikka* to his forehead. The boy receives these presents and eats one dried date. The boy's family units part reciprocates the gesture.

The boy's parents accompanied by their near relatives go to the girl's house and hand over the *saree* or *dupatta*, other clothes, make-up kit, sweets and jewellery for the girl. This is called *chunni charhana* (presenting the headgear).

After the regular engagement a date for the marriage is fixed. Hindus are very particular about the auspiciousness of the day of marriage. They call the family priest who consults his book and the almanac and then fixes the day, which is called the *saha*. Sikhs do not bother about these things they see the convenience of both the families concerned and generally fix the solemnization of the marriage on a holiday, which is convenient to all. The months of *Kartik* and *Poh* and the *sharadh* days are considered inauspicious. *Maghar* is the most favoured month for the marriages. When the *saha* is fixed, the girl's father informs the boy's father through a formal letter written by the family priest and saffron water sprinkled over it. A functionary or close relative is deputed to take it to boy's father.

A very peculiar custom generally followed is that of *maiyan*. It is a sort of confinement, of the bride and groom for a few days before the marriage. The boy and the girl are not allowed to go out of the house or change clothes. They are however allowed to have their close friends arround. During these days *kangna** is tied on the right wrist of the boy and on the left wrist of the girl.

A couple of days prior to the wedding, *vatna*, a scented powder consisting of barley/gram flour, turmeric, *kachur* and mustard oil, is applied to the boy and the girl.

The wedding-eve is called *mehandi raat* (night of henna). Once again the women assemble and to the accompaniment of bridal songs apply henna to the hands of the bride, or the bridegroom. The other women present then use the henna left over on the occasion.

A day before the marriage, ladies *sangeet* (auspicious singing) is held, in which the women from amongst the relations, friends and neighbours participate. This is followed by *sehra bandhi* and *ghori*(mare) ceremony, which means that the boy gets dressed up and rides a decorated mare.

**Kangna* is a piece of thread containing an iron ring, a *cowrie* a *mauli* a few grains of rice and some sugar. This is sort of charm that protects the to-be-weds from the evil eye and malignant spirits.

On the wedding day the marriage party called *brat*, comprising relations and friends of the bridegroom, goes to the bride's, place. Led by the bandsmen and accompanied in most cases by a dancing group, the marriage procession of the bridegroom reaches the bride's house with great pomp and show, depending on one's socio-economic status. On reaching there the *milini* (reception) ceremony is performed. Following this, the boy is taken down from the mare to the door of girl's house where takes place the *jaimala* ceremony, i.e., garlanding of the groom by the bride. The members of marriage party are served with sumptuous feast by girl's side.

At the appointed time, the ceremony of *lawan* or *phere* (circumambulation the holy fire by the bridegroom and groom) is performed by the priest in the presence of relations of both parties.

The next ceremony after the marriage is the bride's departure, the *doli* (palanquin, nowadays a car decorated with flowers and laces). To the accompaniment of the songs of separation, the *doli* is sent away.

When the bride's palanquin arrives at the bridegroom's house the ritual of *pani warna* (waving water) is performed. Diluted milk is put in a round metal jug. The mother-in-law and sisters-in-law turn by turn wave the water jug over the bride, round and round, up and down then pretend to take a sip out of it, but before they can really do so the bridegroom quickly pulls the jug back for it is believed that one who succeeds in sipping out of this jug milk be possessed with power over the bride. Thereafter the couple enters the house. All relatives and women from the neighbourhood give her gifts, mostly in the form of money.

Prior to 1909, amongst the Sikhs marriages used to be performed according to Hindu rites. With the introduction of Anand Marriage Act, 1909, marriages are now performed by the *Anand Karaj* (literally, the ceremony of bliss) rites in the presence of *Guru Granth Sahib*. *Lawan* (four couplets) from the *Guru Granth Sahib* are recited and couple simultaneously moves round the *Guru Granth Sahib*. *Anand Sahib* is recited and the marriage is solemnized. It is generally done in the morning. The Jat Sikhs are very particular about their *got* (clan) and do not marry into the *got* of the parents and grand parents on both sides. Now, considering the *got* of the grand parents of both sides have been relaxed to some extent. Earlier, the couple was supposed to have received *pahul* (*amrit*) before *lawan*, but this condition now has been relaxed and the couple is advised to take *amrit* at some later stage after marriage.

The marriage ceremony of the Namdharis is very simple. The parents of the boy and the girl settle the marriage, but the final approval of the Namdharis's Guru is essential. A Namdhari girl is generally

married to a Namdhari. No dowry is allowed. The marriage ceremony of many couples is performed en-masse by the Guru. The prospective couples assemble in a big circle, duly bathed and robed in white. The handkerchiefs of each of the couples are knotted together; the *lawan* ceremony is performed by chanting hymns from the *Guru Granth Sahib*. The distribution of *prasad* completes the wedding ceremony.

The marriage among the Muslims is a mutual contract and is called *nikah*. The parents of the girl and the boy through negotiation generally arrange it. After the betrothal takes place at the bride's residence, the date of marriage is fixed. The bridegroom gives, *mehr*, which is explicitly the property of the bride. The marriage party proceeds to the bride's house where it is treated with special feast and *nikah* is performed. In the case of Sunni Muslims, the *vakil* (agent) of the bride obtains her consent in the presence of two witnesses and conveys it to the *vakil* of the bridegroom who sanctifies the *nikah*. Among the Shia Muslims, consent of the bridegroom is obtained in the first instance.

Among the Christians, the priest performs the marriage ceremony in the Church. If a Christian wishes to marry outside his faith, usually the spouse must accept Christianity. After the ceremony, the friends and relations are served with a feast.

A civil marriage is performed under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. It takes place when either one or both the parents of the parties disagree to the marriage or in case of a marriage within the same sub-caste or between persons belonging to two different communities. The civil marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Number
1995-1996	773
1996-1997	393
1997-1998	526
1998-1999	511
1999-2000	584
2000-2001	682
2001-2002	798
2002-2003	868
Total	5,135

(*Source*: Deputy Commissioner, Moga)

Widow Remarriage

With the spread of education, enlightenment and progressive ideas, widow remarriage is gradually gaining favour among all classes,

especially in the case of widow of a younger age, without issue. In these days, the widow remarriage is encouraged by the society.

With regard to widow remarriage Jat-Sikhs were more advanced as compared to other castes. A woman of marriageable age seldom remained a widow as she was readily accepted as a wife by the *devar* or *jeth* (younger or elder brother of the deceased husband). This type of marriage was called *Kareva* or *Chaddr andazi*. The prospective husband used to put white *chadar* over the head of the wife-to-be and bangles on her wrist.The corners of the sheet were dyed yellow. In some cases the near relative of the deceased husband performed this ceremony. But in these days of small family norms, widow remarriage is allowed to the person outside the clan also.

Christians and Muslims, however, remarry widow. Among the service class or persons with no other means of livelihood and among the Scheduled Castes, widow remarriage is performed not according to custom but as an economic necessity.

In case the husband dies shortly after the marriage and the girl has lived for a short time with him or has no issue, she is remarried with all the ceremonies of usual marriage. Some times widows do not marry but adopt some profession. In urban areas they usually engage themselves in some Government or private services but in rural areas they only live on the property left by their husbands.

Divorce

Divorce is not much prevalent among Hindus and Sikhs as marriage is considered sacred in the society. Hindu marriage is known for its sacramental character, which admits of no divorce. Similarly, according to Sikh scriptures husband and wife form one spirit into two bodies. In the past there was a general tendency to suffer hardships but never dissolve the marriage. In utmost ill matched marriage cases, the visual practice was to leave the girl with her parents and never recall her. However, with the passage of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the cases of divorce are being instituted now and then in law courts, as this Act has provision of divorce under certain conditions. Divorce is much prevalent among the Muslims, as their customary law has permitted it.

Position of Women

The position of women has considerably improved and they have gained status. With the spread of education the age-old social dogmas, which have debarred women to rise, are disappearing. *Purdah* system

though prevalent in few sects of society in the district is no more called a taboo to women upliftment. Dress and ornaments have undergone change with modernization. The traditional concept of women being nothing more than a house-wife or at best an ornamental being has undergone a revolutionary change and today we see that women successfully invading, what was previously exclusive men's domains. Now they are participating zealously in all activities of life. Education has brought about a welcome change in the status of women in society; however, female education is still at its infancy in the district regarding the desired change in women status. Even then it is beyond doubt that this tremendous change in the status of women has come mainly because of the spread of education, which in the post-partition period has revolutionized the life of the people of this backward region.

(iii) Birth and Death Ceremonies

Birth Ceremonies.– Different customs prevail among the different communities of the district which do not fundamentally differ from that of corresponding communities of other districts of the State. The Hindu pregnant woman observes various taboos for safe delivery and protection from evil spirits. The religious ceremonies start even before the birth of a child. The ceremony called *reet* (gifts) is performed while a woman is on the family way. The expectant mother is greeted by close relatives and neighbours. She has to observe many restrictions during the period of pregnancy. During the period of solar or lunar eclipses, she is not permitted to cut anything or to see eclipses. She is not invariably allowed to sleep in the open under the tree. In rural areas, she is some times prohibited to lift weight or to do hard work.

At the time of accouchement, the *dai* (midwife) come to the house. The expectant mother is put in separate room where no one else except the *dai* and some elderly women of the family are allowed to go. In these days most of the people prefer the delivery in the hospital. On the sixth night of birth of a male child, the ceremony *chhati rat* is held when relatives and friends assemble and in their presence, the priest names the child by consulting the horoscope. The birth of male child is an occasion to celebrate. On the birth of male child, *shirin* leaves are hung outside the house, as an indication of this happy news.

Shortly after the birth, the new born is made to taste by its first liquid food (*gurti*) which is generally administered by some elderly member of the family. *Chuchi dhuai* (washing of nipple) ceremony is generally performed by the unmarried sister-in-law of the mother. She washes her nipples with warm water and receives some gifts. The breast-

feeding starts only after this ceremony. The parents of the *jacha* (mother of the child) are informed immediately, who send sweets, *panjiri* (made of flour, ghee, sugar and dry fruit), ornaments, fruit and clothes on this occasion. This is called *Chhuchhak*. Other relatives and friends also send greetings and gifts for the new arrival.

According to the old custom, after childbirth, a woman is considered impure and remains confined to the house for first ten days or more. On the eleventh day the mother bathes and washes her hair. When the mother steps out the house after confinement, generally after eleven days, in some cases on the thirteenth day, a rite is performed, which is called *bahar vadhavan*. Women from the families of the relatives and friends come to offer congratulations and give money to child in the form of *shagan* (gift). Among the Hindus, the *mundan* ceremony of the child is performed and relatives and friends are invited and feasts are held. This ceremony is performed at the age of one, three and in some cases at the age of five years according to the rituals of the sect. The child is tonsured of all his hair and this is the first hair cut in his life. Some orthodox families took the child to some temple.

The Sikhs do not consult priests on the birth of a child. They only name the child opening *Guru Granth Sahib* at random and the child has to be found a name beginning with first letter of first word of the first passage on the left page. Jat Sikhs generally do not observe forty days seclusion (*chhila*) unless required for special reasons. Some of the Sikhs perform *kesi dahi* ceremony by putting the curd in the hair of boy or some observe *dastar bandi* (putting turban first time) ceremony-a ceremony corresponding to *mundan* among the Hindus.

Mohammadans do not observe any ceremony as a rule before birth. Circumcision (*sunat*) is ceremony of importance among Mohammadans. It is performed on a boy any time before the age of twelve in the presence of the *baradari*. A child who is born circumcised is called *rasulia*, though it is a rare phenomenon.

Death Ceremonies.- The Hindus, Sikhs and Jains cremate their dead. Children under the age of five years are buried without any ceremony. Among Hindus when a person is on the deathbed, someone recites verses from the *Bhagwat Gita*. The Sikhs offer strength to the departing soul by reciting *Sukhmani Sahib*, the psalm of peace. In case of death among Hindus when a person is about to die, he is often removed from the cot and put on the floor, there is a common belief that a person who dies on his cot becomes a ghost. Thereafter, the ceremony of *deeva batti* is performed when the actual death takes place.

Few rites are performed before the body of the deceased is taken for cremation. His body is bathed and wrapped in a shroud (a piece of new unwashed white cloth). Then dead body is put on the bier and carry it away to the cremation ground to the accompaniment of recitation of *mantras* (hymns). At the cremation ground the dead body is placed on the pyre and put to fire by sprinkling *samagri* and ghee. The eldest son or in his absence the nearest male relative lit the pyre. When the body is almost burnt, the ritual *kapal kirya* (breaking the skull) is performed. After two or three days according to the belief of the family a few near relatives of the deceased go to cremation ground to collect the *phul* (charred bones) of the deceased, which are immersed in the holy Ganges at Haridwar, (Uttranchal) in the presence of a priest. The Sikhs generally immerse the ashes in the river Satluj at Kiratpur Sahib or in river Beas at Goindwal Sahib or *Hari ke Pattan* where both the rivers viz Satluj and Beas mingle together. Similar customs prevail among the Sikhs with the only difference that the ceremonies are performed by a *Granthi* or any learned man.

The family mourning among Hindus continues for 11 or 13 days. In the end, the family priest is served with meals in the name of the deceased. The Sikhs end the mourning with *bhog* ceremony.

Among the Muhammadans, the corpse is buried in a graveyard and the *Mullah* recites verses from *Quran* for about three days in the name of the departed soul. A stone slab is sometimes placed on the grave and every man attending the funeral covers the grave with earth. The action signifies breaking of links with the dead person.

The Christians also bury their dead in a cemetery in a coffin. An epitaph is sometimes fixed on the grave indicating the particulars about the dead.

The orthodox death rituals are disappearing fast. People no longer follow in toto what they used to do earlier on the advice of priest and society.

(iv) Home Life

Dwellings.-The architectural design and quality of residential houses of an area are fairly indicative of the standard of living and pattern of life of the residents of that area. Green revolution in the State has brought a revolutionary change in the design and style of living units both in urban and rural areas. The percentage of kacha houses in the rural areas has considerably decreased.

The usual types of dwellings in the past in the rural areas consist of a few rooms which were constructed around a courtyard. The walls of

these houses were generally made of unburnt bricks and roofs were made of light beams (usually *beri* wood) across smaller beams over which reeds were laid and mud plastered. These houses were generally single storied but lofty, clean and spacious. One room near the courtyard is meant for tethering of cattle. In poor families, the cattle and members of family share the place. The number of rooms depends upon the status of the family. The verandah was used for cooking and in the rains for sleeping. There was hardly any provision for ventilation and proper lighting. Provision for bathroom and latrines hardly existed. But with the rise in standard of living and economic prosperity on account of the development of agriculture and many fold rise in its production the farmers now have modern pukka houses. The development has provided all the modern amenities in the rural areas at the same time which were previously available only in urban areas.

Furniture and Interior Decorations.- The district is no exception as far as the use of different types of furniture and decorative pieces and fancy articles with that of other parts of the State is concerned. The style of decorating the house and type of furniture to keep in them depends upon the socio-economic status of the people. As in these days, the status of the people is judged by the standard of their dwellings and furniture and decorations have become a matter of prestige, people vie one another in having costly and elegant things. The well-to-do people furnish their houses with decent and costly sofa sets, decorative chairs, modern carved dinning table and chairs, sleek center tables, well designed beds, refrigerators, air-conditioners, other latest electrical gadgets, etc. Many of the furniture items reflect a high status of the family, because these are quality items and articles on which designs are lavishly carved. Radios, transistors, tape-recorders and television sets are found in almost every house, rich or poor, not only in urban areas but also in rural areas of the district. The well-to-do people in rural areas have almost all the items of the furniture as those found in urban areas. In the houses of other people in the rural areas and economically weaker sections of the society, chairs and a small table besides old type of furniture, *peehris*, *moohras* with back or without back and *nivari* cots could be invariably seen. Recently the difference between rural and urban areas is narrowing.

The stainless steel utensils are becoming more and more popular in urban and rural areas of the district. Non-sticky pots and pans are also becoming very popular in urban areas though their high prices are a disincentive to their extensive use. Pressure cookers and electric cookers are now extensively used. However, the people in rural areas have still

not abandoned the use of bronze and brass utensils like *thalis, karahis, patilas, glasses*, pans, etc. Modern cutlery (even imported) is in big demand and the well-to-do people entertain their guests in dinner sets made of fine bone china. The medium and fine quality unbreakable sets and wares are also extensively used.

Dress and Ornaments.- The climate, tradition, heritage and new trends in vogue among the higher classes play an important role in the development of dress and ornaments of the people. The dress of the rural people is simple. The male dress generally consists of a *kurta* (shirt), *chadra* (ankle deep cloth tied round the waist) and *safa* or *pagri* (turban). *Chadra* which was a main part of dress in past is now replaced by *pyzama*. This type of dress is used in summer, while in winter, a *khes*, blanket or *loi* (thin warm cloth) is used as a wrap. Some people put on a jacket (woollen), a long coat of rough texture, sweater and *phatuhi*. Generally, they wear desi *juti* (indigenous shoe) made by local cobbler. The educated villagers especially the younger generation have started wearing pant and shirt, pant coat, jeans, bush-shirts and even a necktie. Their footwear is generally country made shoes, chappals and fashionable western style shoes. The women and teenager girls of rural areas generally wear salwar-kameez suit and cover their head with *dupattas* (headgears). Their footwear are generally country shoes, modern shoes shaped like slippers, chappals and sandals are also used. In winter, woolen sweaters, shawls (made of wool or cotton) are used. The girls belonging to the well-to-do families are going to schools or colleges dress like girls of urban areas. Their footwear are chappals and sandals. In winter they wear sweaters, cardigans and lady coats. They have also adopted modern hair styles. This change is almost universal in rural areas.

The modern change is coming to the dress also. In the urban areas, dress varies according to the economic position and social status of the people. Mostly the people have taken to the western dress i.e. pant, shirt, bush-shirt, coat, pullover, etc. Only few old people wear the traditional dress. The use of kurta-pyjama is confined to home wear. In winter, woolen sweaters, mufflers, cardigans and woolen suits are worn. Their footwear includes chappals, sandals, shoes and ultra modern footwears.

The Sikhs wear turban but among others it is only confined to old people or on ceremonies. The dresses of women folk vary according to the social status. In the urban areas, the women use sari, blouse, salwar-kameez, kurta, *churidar* pyjama, *dupattas (chunni)*, etc. Some

girls now wear western jeans. The footwear used by them are chappals, sandals, shoes, etc.

Married women whose husbands are alive, display a number of ornaments. The ornaments now in common use comprise earrings, *jhumkas*, topas, a *koka* for the nose, necklace, a locket, *mangal sutra*, bangles, *karhas*, rings, etc. The modern, young and educated ladies who generally move out wear light gold or artificial jewellery. The ladies from well-off families, besides the gold ornaments also wear diamond jewellery. Glass bangles are also worn by girls and younger women. Men do not wear much jewellery, they generally wear rings. Some persons wear gold chain and gold *karha*. Nowadays all the modern ornaments are given weight and preference by all sections of the people.

Food.- The district is no exception regarding food habits, including beverages and other intoxicants, cooking modes to that of neighbouring districts in particular and other parts of the State in general. Wheat and the rice are the staple food followed by maize. All type of pulses, vegetables and chillies are also abundantly in use. Milk and milk products are extensively used. The people of the rural areas take simple and nutritious food. The number of meals varies according to seasons and nature of work done by them. In the morning, an average villager takes roti (loaf) of maize in winter and of wheat or gram and wheat mixed in summer with *dahi* (curd), *makhan* (home made butter) and tea or *lassi* (butter milk). Mid-day meal (lunch) and the evening meal (dinner) consists of roti with some *dal* (cooked pulse) and vegetables, besides onion and pickle. During winter maize roti with *sarson da sag* (cooked mustard leaves) is generally taken. The people in urban areas take *parontha* (stuffed or plain) or bread and butter in the morning with tea or milk. In lunch and dinner roti (made from wheat flour) with a variety of vegetables and *dal*, besides salad is taken. The urban people, however, take vegetables and fruits more freely, as these are easily available in the urban areas all the year around. Of late, the consumption of rice and confectionery including biscuits, bread, etc. is increasing. Sweets are taken by all, according to their means and tastes, especially on festivals. The vegetable oil has to a great extent replaced ghee for cooking.

After Independence, with the arrival of displaced persons the number of non-vegetarian people has gone up considerably. The vegetarian classes are also gradually developing non-vegetarian habits. Among *vaishnu dhabas*, *tandoori* and non-vegetarian *dhabas* have sprung up considerably in the towns of the district. Fast food stalls along

road sides and in the towns of the district are of recent origin. Smoking and consumption of liquor are also on the increase.

Tea and coffee have replaced milk and *lassi* (buttermilk). In summer, people take soft drinks, such as aerated water, syrup, *shikanjvi* (lemon juice mixed with sweetened water). The use of ice has become very common.

(v) Communal Life

Fairs and Festivals.- The cultural heritage of the people is reflected in their fairs and festivals which trace their origin from some religious beliefs and are based on a spontaneous mass appeal. The origin of most festivals is based on tradition, legend or religious belief. Some of them signify the change of season. A few of them are held in commemoration of incarnations of gurus, saints and notable personages. Each community has its major festivals spread over the year. Amongst the Hindus, there is a continual chain of religious functions, fairs and festivals all the year around. Lohri, Basant, Shivratri, Holi, Baisakhi, Janam Ashtmi, Dussehra, Diwali, etc. are celebrated by the Hindus. Lohri is a seasonal festival and signifies the climax of winter. It is celebrated on last day of *Poh* (mid January). On the night of Lohri, bonfires are made and people particularly young boys and girls sing songs and dance. Basant is Sanskrit name of spring season. Basant signifies the end of winter and falls on the fifth day of the bright half of *Magh*. Shivratri commemorates the birthday of Lord Shiva. It falls in the month of February. Holi is the joyous festival celebrated amongst the Hindus. It is celebrated with great fun by sprinkling colours and performing dances and singing songs. Baisakhi signifies the beginning of summer and great occasion for the Sikhs, as on this day in 1699, Guru Gobind Singh founded the *Khalsa Panth* at Anandpur Sahib. It also marks the ripening of the rabi crop when farmers express their Joy by performing bhangra. Janam Ashtami commemorates the birthday of Lord Krishna and falls on 8th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadon (August/ September). The people keep fast and visit temples which are tastefully decorated and illuminated on the occasion. Dussehra one of the greatest Hindu festivals, is celebrated on the 10th Navratra in *Asoj* (September-October), in honour of the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana. The festival is celebrated with great zeal and enthusiasm. Diwali falls on the *Katak amavas* usually in October/November and it is a well known national festival of lights, celebrated with equal zeal and enthusiasm both by Hindus and Sikhs all over the country. It is associated with the worship of Laxmi-the goddess of wealth and with

return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after his long exile. The houses are cleaned and white-washed and there are large-scale illuminations, display of fireworks and jubilations. Sweets are distributed among relatives and friends. The Sikhs attach special importance to Diwali as on this day Guru Hargobind Sahib, the sixth Guru of the Sikhs, was set free alongwith fifty two Rajas from the Gwalior Fort by Mughal Emperor. The Sikhs celebrate the birth and martyrdom days of the Gurus. Big *Diwans* (congregations) are held on the birthdays of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh and the martyrdom days of Guru Arjan dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. *Langar* is usually served on these occasions in the gurudwaras.

Among the Jains, Mahavir jayanti is celebrated by taking out processions of portraits of Lord Mahavira. The Jains fast on this day. The festival falls in the month of Chet (March).

The birthday of Guru Ravi Das is celebrated by the Scheduled Castes persons by taking out processions.

The Muslim calendar is based on the movements of the moon round the earth. Therefore, their chief festivals are: Id-Ul-Fitr (the festival of the breaking of the Ramzan fasts) and Id-ul-Zuha (festival of sacrifice).

The Christians observes the New Year Day, Good Friday, Easter and *Christmas* (the birth day of Christ) as festivals.

The Republic Day (26 January) and the Independence Day (15 August) are observed as common national days of rejoicing all over the country.

Besides the above festivals, the Maghi fair is also held at Takhtupura (Tahsil Nihalsinghwala) and Daroli Bhai (Tahsil Moga). The birthday of Punjab Kesri Lala Lajpat Rai is also celebrated at Dhudike on 28th January every year.

Games, Sports and Recreations.- Games and sports make the body healthy, strong, active and handsome and serve to make man physically fit. Almost all sorts of modern games and sports are played in schools and colleges, the more important among these being hockey, football, volleyball, cricket, basketball, etc. Nowadays, the girls are taking as much interest in games and sports as the boys. Among the indigenous games, mention may be made of kabaddi and wrestling. Chess, playing cards, table tennis and carom board are some of indoor games which are played in urban as well as rural areas. Panchayats and private associations also organise these games to inculcate a sense of sportsmanship among the younger generation. Regular tournaments are also hold to discover promising talents in national events.

Dramas and cultural shows are held by the dramatic clubs in all the towns of the district. These are also performed in schools and colleges on important functions. Ramlila is staged at various places in the district. The cinema has become a common source of entertainment among all the sections of the society. The television (including cable TV) and radio have also become the main source of entertainment in these days.

Folk Songs and Cultural Life.- The folk songs are poetical expression of the sentiments and the ideas of the people about the various aspects of their general life. Folk culture in its various forms viz., folk songs, dances and theatre gives a vivid description of cultural life of the district. Moga District has no distinct culture of its own and to all intents and purposes forms a part of Punjab culture as a whole. Folk culture is preserved through folk tales and songs. These songs express hope, aspirations, love, longings, joys and sorrows of masses. It is hardly possible to trace the origin of a particular song. These were not composed by any reputed poet. These are infact the spontaneous expression of feelings of the ordinary folks. That is why these songs have powerful appeal and leave deep and lasting impression. These are sung on various occasions like birth of a child, marriage and engagement of a boy or girl. A few extracts from representative folk songs (both in Punjabi and Roman scripts), pertaining to various aspects of life have been reproduced here under:

ਧਰਤੀ ਜੇਡ ਗਰੀਬ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਇੰਦਰ ਜੇਡ ਨਾ ਦਾਤਾ,
ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾ ਜੇਡ ਪੰਡਤ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਸੀਤਾ ਜੇਡ ਨਾ ਮਾਤਾ,
ਲਛਮਣ ਜੇਹਾ ਜਤੀ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਰਾਮ ਜੇਡ ਨਾ ਭਰਾਤਾ,
ਸਰਵਣ ਜੇਡ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਜਿਨ ਰੱਬ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਗਿਆਤਾ,
ਨਾਨਕ ਜੇਡ ਭਗਤ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ, ਜਿਨ ਹਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਪਛਾਤਾ,
ਦੁਨੀਆ ਮਾਣ ਕਰਦੀ, ਰੱਬ ਸਬਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਦਾਤਾ.....

Dharti jed garib na koi, Inder jed na data,
Brahma jed pandit na koi, Sita jed na mata,
Lachhman jeha jati na koi, Ram jed na bharata,
Sarvan jed puttar na koi, jin rab da nam giata,
Nanak jed bhagat na koi, jin har ka nam pachhata,
Dunia maan kardi, rab sabna da data.....

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ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚੋ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਦਾ, ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਦਾ ਮੋਗਾ,
ਉਰਲੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਢਾਬ ਸੁਣੀਦੀ, ਪਰਲੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਟੋਭਾ,
ਟੋਭੇ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਸਾਧੂ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ, ਬਹੁਤੀ ਉਸਦੀ ਸੋਭਾ,
ਔਦੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਘੜਾ ਚੁਕੌਦਾਂ, ਮਗਰੋ ਮਾਰਦਾ ਗੋਡਾ,
ਲੱਕ ਮੇਰਾ ਪਤਲਾ ਜਿਹਾ, ਭਾਰ ਸਹਿਣ ਨਾ ਜੋਗਾ.....

Pindan vicchon pind suninda, pind sunida Moga,
Urle pase dhab sunide, parle pase tobha,
Tobhe te ik sadhu rehenda, bahuti us di shoba,
Aundi jandi nu ghara chakaunda, magron marda goda,
Lak mera patla jeha, bhar sehn na joga------

****

ਤੂੰ ਹੱਸਦੀ ਦਿਲ ਰਾਜੀ ਮੇਰਾ, ਲੱਗਦੇ ਨੇ ਬੋਲ ਪਿਆਰੇ,
ਚੱਲ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਦੋ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰੀਏ, ਬਹਿਕੇ ਨਦੀ ਕਿਨਾਰੇ,
ਤੁਸੀ ਆਰ ਖੜੇ ਮੈ ਪਾਰ ਖੜੀ, ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਘੁੰਮਣ ਘੇਰੀਆਂ,
ਜਦੋ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਯਾਦ ਆਈ, ਡੁੱਲ ਪੈਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਅੱਖੀਆਂ ਮੇਰੀਆਂ।

Tu hasdi dil razi mera, lagde ne bol piare,
Chal kidhre do gallan kariye, bahke nadi kinare,
Tusi aar khare main paar khari,vich pandian ne ghuman gherian
Jadon tuhadi yaad aye, dul pandian ne akhian merian.

****

ਦੇਵੀ ਦੀ ਮੈ ਕਰਾਂ ਕੜਾਹੀ, ਪੀਰ ਫਕੀਰ ਧਿਆਵਾਂ,
ਹੈਦਰ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਤਤ ਦਾ ਦੇਵਾਂ ਬੱਕਰਾਂ, ਨੰਗੇ ਪੈਰੀ ਜਾਵਾਂ,
ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਦੀ ਦੇਵਾ ਮੰਨੀ, ਰਤੀ ਫਰਕ ਨਾ ਪਾਵਾਂ,
ਨੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਭਗਵਤੀਏ, ਮੈ ਤੇਰਾ ਜਸ ਗਾਵਾਂ।

Devi di main karan karahi, peer fakir dhiyavan,
Haider Sheikh da devan bakra, nange parin javan,
Hanuman di devan manni, rati fark na pavan,
Ni Mata bhagvatiye, main tera jass gavan.

****

ਕੰਮ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ, ਪੱਕੀ ਸੜਕ ਬਣਾਈ,
ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸੜਕ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਟ ਲਏ ਥਾਲੇ, ਭਿੱਤੋ ਲੈਣ ਟਿਕਾਈ,
ਵੇਖ ਲੋ ਗੱਡੀ ਆਉਦੀ ਲੈਣ ਤੇ, ਇੰਜਨ ਨੇ ਸੀਟੀ ਵਜਾਈ,

ਰਸਤਾ ਛੱਡ ਦਿਉ, ਹੀਰ ਮਜਾਜਨ ਆਈ.....

Kam sarkari shuru ho gia, pakki sarak banai,
Pehlan sarak te sitt laye balle, bhiton lain tikai,
Vekh lao gaddi aundi lain te, engine ne sitti vajai.
Rasta chhadd deo, Heer majajan aai.....

****

ਸੌਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਂ ਲੁੱਟਦੇ ਬਾਣੀਏ, ਨਵੀਆ ਹਟੀਆਂ ਪਾ ਕੇ,
ਅੱਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਗੁੜ ਧੜੀ ਵਿਕੇਦਾ, ਹੁਣ ਕਿਉ ਦੇਦਾਂ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ,
ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਜਿੱਦ ਪਏ ਕਰਦੇ, ਪੂੜੇ ਦਿਉ ਪਕਾ ਕੇ,
ਬਾਣੀਉ ਤਰਸ ਕਰੋ, ਗੁੜ ਵੇਚੋ ਭਾ ਘਟਾ ਕੇ।

Saun vich taan luttda baniae, navian hattian pa ke,
Age taan gur dhari vikanda, hun kyon denda ghata ke,
Kurian munde jid pae karde, purre deo paka ke,
Banio taras karo, gur vecho paa bhaa ghata ke,

****

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਮੁੰਦਰਈਏ ਹੋ, ਤੇਰਾ ਕੌਣ ਵਿਚਾਰਾ ਹੋ,
ਦੁੱਲਾ ਭੱਟੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੋ, ਦੁੱਲੇ ਦੀ ਧੀ ਵਿਆਹੀ ਹੋ,
ਸੇਰ ਸੱਕਰ ਪਾਈ ਹੋ.....

Sunder mundariea ho, tera kaun vichara ho,
Dulla bhatti wala ho, Dulle di dhee viahe, ho,
Ser sakkar pai ho.....

****

ਸਾਡੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਸਲਾਈਆਂ, ਅਸੀ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਈਆਂ,
ਤੇਰੇ ਕੋਠੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਮੋਰ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਛੇੜੀ ਛੇੜੀ ਤੋਰ,
ਦੇਹ ਮਾਈ ਲੱਕੜੀ, ਜੀਵੇ ਤੇਰੀ ਬੱਚੜੀ।

Sade pairan heth salaian, asi kehre vele dian aian,
Tere kothe utte mor, sanu chhetin chhetin tor,
Deh mai lakkari, jive teri bachari.

****

ਸੁਣ ਵੇ ਮੁੜਿਆਂ ਕੈਠੇ ਵਾਲਿਆ,
ਮੈ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਆਖ ਸੁਣਾਵਾਂ,
ਇੱਕ ਤਾਂ ਜੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਪਾ ਲਵਾਂ,

ਪਰ ਡਰ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਮਾਰੇ,
ਵੇ ਮੁੰਡਿਆ ਹਾਣ ਦਿਆ ਚੜ ਗਈ ਗੱਲ ਸਰਕਾਰੇ.....

Sun ve mundia kainthe vallia,
Main tainu dil di aakh sunavan,
Ik taan jee karda tere naal preet pa lavan,
Par dar mappian da mare
Ve mundia haan dya char gai gal sarkare-----

****

ਸੁਣ ਵੇ ਫਰੰਗੀਆਂ ਸੱਧਰਾਂ ਮੇਰੀਆਂ, ਮੈ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਆਖ ਸੁਣਾਵਾਂ।
ਦੇ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਢੋਲ ਸਿਪਾਹੀ ਨੂੰ, ਧਾ ਗਲਵਕੜੀ ਪਾਵਾਂ।
ਫਰੰਗੀਆਂ ਤਰਸ ਕਰੀ। ਤੇਰਾ ਜਸ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਾਵਾਂ।

Sun ve farangia sadhran merian, main tainu aakh sunavan,
De chhutti mere dhol sipahi nu, dha galvakkari pavan,
Farangia taras karin, tera jas giddhe vich gaavan.

****

ਤਖਤ ਹਜਾਰਿਉ ਵੰਗਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ, ਬੜੇ ਸੌਕ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਵਾਂ,
ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਦੇਸ ਛੱਡਕੇ, ਮੈ ਕਿਵੇ ਮੁਕਲਾਵੇ ਜਾਵਾਂ।

Takhat hazarion vangan aian,bade shaunk naal pavan,
Mapian da desh chhaddke, main kiven muklave javan.

****

ਉਕੜ ਦੁਕੜ ਭੰਬਾ ਭੋ, ਅੱਸੀ ਨੱਬੇ ਪੂਰਾ ਸੌ,
ਸੌ ਲੰਗੋਟਾ ਤਿੱਤਰ ਮੋਟਾ, ਚੱਲ ਮਦਾਰੀ ਪੈਸਾ ਖੋਟਾ।

Ukkar dukkar bhamba bho, assi nabbe pura sau,
Sau langota tittar motta, chal madari paisa khotta.

****

ਭੰਡਾ ਭੰਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਨਾ ਕੁ ਭਾਰ,
ਇੱਕ ਮੁੱਠ ਚੁੱਕ ਲੈ ਦੂਜੀ ਤਿਆਰ।

Bhanda bhandaria kitna ku bhar,
Ik muth chuk lai duji tiar.

ਵੀਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਨੇ ਚਰਖਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ, ਵਿੱਚ ਲੁਆਈਆਂ ਮੇਖਾਂ।
ਵੇ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਾਂ, ਮੈ ਜਦ ਚਰਖੇ ਵੱਲ ਵੇਖਾਂ,

Veer mere ne charkha ditta, vich lavaian mekhan,
Ve veera tannu yaad karan, main jad charkhe val vekhan.

****

ਕੰਧ ਟੱਪਦੀ ਦਾ ਲੌਂਗ ਗਵਾਚਾ, ਮੱਛਲੀ ਗਵਾਚੀ ਡੇਰੇ,
ਮਿੰਨਤਾਂ ਮੈ ਕਰਦੀ, ਆ ਮਿੱਤਰਾ ਘਰ ਮੇਰੇ।

Kandh tappadi da laung gavacha, macchli gavachi dere,
Minatan main kardi, aa mitra ghar mere.

****

ਚੰਨ ਵਰਗੀ ਭਰਜਾਈ ਮੇਰੀ, ਮੇਰਾ ਵੀਰ ਵਿਆਹ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਇਆ,
ਹੱਥੀ ਉਸਦੇ ਛਾਪਾਂ ਛੱਲੇ, ਗੱਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੈਠਾਂ ਪਾਇਆ।

Chann vergi bharjai meri, mera veer viah ke liaya,
Hatthin usde chhappan chhalle, gal vich kantha payia

****

ਬਾਰੀ ਬਰਸੀ ਖੱਟਣ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ, ਖੱਟ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਂਦੇ ਪਾਵੇ,
ਗੁਣ ਮੇਰੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ, ਕੁੱਲ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਪਈ ਗਾਵੇ।

Bari barsi khattan gya si, khatt ke liande pave,
Gunn mere Bharat de, kul dunia pai gave.

****

ਧਰਤੀਏ ਪਤਵੰਤੀਏ, ਕੋਹੀ ਸੂਰਜ ਦੀ ਲੋਅ,
ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ ਸੱਚ ਦੀ, ਜਨਮ-ਜਨਮ ਜੈ ਹੋ।

Dhartyie patvantiye, kehi suraj di lo,
Aad jugadi sach di, janam- janam jai ho.

****

ਛੱਪੜੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਬ ਤਰਦਾ,
ਇਸ ਜੁਦਾਈ ਨਾਲੋ,
ਰੱਬ ਪੈਦਾ ਈ ਨਾ ਕਰਦਾ।

Chhapari vich amb tarda,
Iss judai naalon,
Rab paida ei na karda.

****

ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਨਾ ਮਿਲੀਆਂ,
ਦੋ ਦਿਲ ਮਿਲ ਬੈਠੇ,
ਤਕਦੀਰਾਂ ਨਾ ਮਿਲੀਆਂ।

Tasviran na millian,
Do dil mil baithe,
Takdiran na milian.

****

ਦੋ ਪੱਤਰ ਅਨਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ,
ਸਾਡੀ ਗਲੀ ਆ ਚੰਨ ਵੇ,
ਦੁੱਖ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਬੀਮਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ।

Do pattar anaran de,
Sadi gali aa chann ve,
Dukh tuttan bimaran de.

****

ਮੇਰੇ ਗਲ ਗਲ ਪਾਣੀ ਆ,
ਅਜੇ ਤੱਕ ਤੂੰ ਮਾਹੀਆ,
ਮੇਰੀ ਕਦਰ ਨਾ ਜਾਣੀ ਆਂ।

Mere gal gal pani aa.
Aje tak tun mahiya,
Meri kadar na jani aa.

****

ਆ ਖੜੀ ਆਂ ਬੇਨੇਰੇ ਤੇ,
ਬੁੱਤ ਮੇਰਾ ਕਿਤੇ ਵਸਦਾ,
ਰੁਹ ਮਾਹੀਏ ਦੇ ਡੇਰੇ ਤੇ।

Aa khari aan banere te,
Butt mera kite vasda,
Rooh mahiye de dere te.

****

ਨਾ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਮਿਟਦਾ ਏ,
ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤਾ ਰੱਬ ਮਾਹੀਆ,
ਬਸ ਤੇਰੇ ਵਿੱਚੋ ਦਿੱਸਦਾ ਏ।

Na likhia mitda ae,
Mainu tan rab mahia,
Bas tere vichon disda ae.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Moga is primarily an agricultural district. As per 2001 Census 80.06 per cent population of the district resides in rural areas. Out of the total working force 51.94 per cent persons are dependent on agriculture for their livlihood as cultivators and as agricultural labourers. The break up of the persons engaged in these occupations according to 2001 Census in the Moga District is given below:

Category	Males	Females	Total
Cultivators	89,640	12,647	1,02,287
Agricultural Labourers	63,329	20,717	84,046
Total	1,52,969	33,364	1,86,333

(*Source*: Director Census Operations,Punjab,Chandigarh)

(a) Land Reclamation and Utilization

(i) Land Utilization.- The utilization of land in a region or particular area depends largely upon its physical, cultural and economic environment. It is governed by factors like configuration of soil, density of population, food habits of the people, livestock wealth, agricultural practices in vogue, stage of industrial development, availability of transportation facilities, etc.

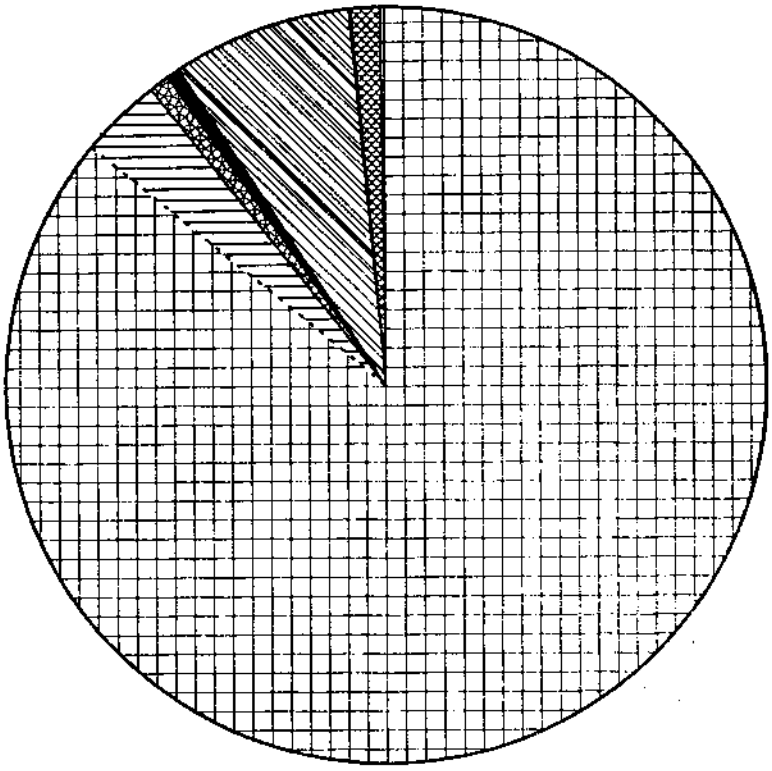
The following table gives the classification of the area by land use in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003:-

(Thousand hectares)

Sr No	Particulars	1995 -96	1996 -97	1997 -98	1998 -99	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003
1	Total area according to village papers	169	169	168	167	235	223	223	223
2	Forests	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Barren and unculturable land	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
4	Land put to non-agricultural use	13	(a)	-	14	32	20	17	17
5	Culturable waste	-	-	-	(a)	1	(a)	-	-
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	-	-	-	1	(a)	(a)	-	-
8	Current fallow	(a)	-	-	(a)	1	1	3	3
9	Fallow land other than current fallow	-	-	-	(a)	1	1	-	-
10	Net area sown	153	166	165	148	197	198	200	200
11	Area sown more than once	150	145	145	145	133	194	192	192
12	Total cropped area	303	311	310	293	330	392	392	392

(a) denotes area below 500 hectares *(Statisical Abstracts of Punjab* 1996 *to*2003*)*

LAND UTILIZATION
MOGA DISTRICT
2002-2003



NET AREA SOWN (89.69%)

AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE (86.1%)

FORESTS (0.90%)

BARREN AND UNCULTURABLE LAND (0.45%)

LAND PUT TO NON AGRICULTURAL USE (7.62%)

CURRENT FALLOW (1.34%)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF PUNJAB 2003

According to the Director, Land Records, Punjab, the total area of the district as per village papers during 2002-03 was 223 thousand hectares out of which the net area sown was 200 thousand hectares, which means about 90 per cent area of the land was under cultivation. The details of the land classified under the various categories of utilization is given as under:

Forests.- Area under forests includes actually forested area of the land, classed or administered as forests under legal enactment dealing with forest whether State owned or private, whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area of crops raised in the forest grazing lands or areas open for grazing within the forest is included in the forest area. The area under forests in the district during 2002-03 was about 2 thousand hectares.

Area under Non-Agricultural Uses.-This includes all lands occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water, rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agriculture. The total area of land under this category in the district during 2002-03 was 17 thousand hectares.

Barren and Unculturable Land.- This covers all barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts, etc. which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost. The total area of land under this category in the district during 2002-03 was 1 thousand hectare.

Culturable Waste Land.- The area of the disrict under the culturable waste land was recorded as nil during 2002-03.

Current Fallow.- This represents cropped area which is kept fallow during the current year. The total area under current fallows during 2002-03 in the district was 3 thousand hectares.

Net Area Sown.- This includes the total area actually sown with crops and orchards during the year. The net area sown during 2002-2003 in the district was 200 thousand hectares.

Area Sown More Than Once.- This represents the area on which crops are activated more than once during the agricultural year. Such area in the Moga district during 2002-03 was 192 thousand hectares.

Land Holdings.- Operational holdings refer to all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production as one technical unit by the same person or persons. Moga District had 51,229 operational holdings as per Agricultural Census 2000-2001. The total area operated by these holdings in the district was 1,98,674.67 hectares.

The following table shows the number of operational holidings by size groups, area covered and percentage to the total area in the Moga District during 2000-2001:-

Size in hectares	No. of operational holdings	Percentage of operational holding	Area of operational holding (in hectares)	Percentage of area of holding
0-0.5	1,773	3.46	712.73	0.36
0.5-1.00	3,126	6.10	2,486.37	1.25
1.0-2.0	7,526	14.69	10,500.55	5.29
2.0-3.0	12,328	24.06	28,445.71	14.32
3.0-4.0	5,859	11.44	19,500.46	9.82
4.0-5.0	7,846	15.32	33,404.38	16.81
5.0-7.5	7,293	14.24	44,387.22	22.34
7.5-10. 00	3,071	5.99	25,630.95	12.90
10.00-20.00	2,162	4.22	26,992.08	13.59
20.00 and above	245	0.48	6,615.12	3.33
Total	51,229		1,98,674.67	

(*Source*: Director Agriculture, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(ii) Reclamation of Waterlogged Area, Swamps, etc.- The district is served only by river Satluj. Main sources of irrigation in the district are tubewells and canals. The irrigation by canals is a mixed blessing and suffers from serious defects. An abundant supply of water from canals not only leads to wastage of water but also causes waterlogging and salt infestation in several areas especially on both sides of canals. Heavy rains during 1955 and 1958 also caused waterlogging on a large scale in tahsil Moga. Waterlogging renders land unfit for cultivation. Besides, there are some drains and channels which flow during heavy rains. The most important of them is Moga Nala, which serves as natural drain entering at Ajitwal runs through the district. Waterlogging is a problem for the district and efforts are being made since 1963 to solve it. To meet the problem of floods, a number of drains have been dug in the district. Following table shows the number of drains dug in the Moga District:-

Sr.No.	Name of the drain	Length in (kms)
1	Kishanpur	16.46
2	Kishanpur outfall drain	11.28
3	Kishanpur link drain No 1	3.05
4	Kishanpur link drain No 2	3.05
5	Badowai link drain No 1	3.05
6	Badowai link drain No 2	1.22
7	Tihara link drain	11.00
8	Improving Tihara outfall drain	6.58
9	Moga drain	48.47
10	Phida	30.79
11	Demru Kalan	25.27
12	Attari	5.49
13	Sadasinghwala	3.50
14	Daodhar	9.15
15	Daodhar outfall drain	11.28
16	Badhni	23.02
17	Buttar	14.63
18	Mari	17.07
19	Samadh Bhai	24.08
20	Malke	1.68
21	Ajitwal	9.76
22	Chand Bhan	29.57
23	Bassian out fall drain	20.43
24	Sojewala	7.90
25	Dharamsinghwala	11.68
26	Chhurimaran	9.79
27	Kela drain/Kaler	7.32
28	Lohgarh	3.66
29	Qadirwala	5.18
30	Sukar Nala	19.54
31	Daulatpur	13.57
32	Talwandi Bhai	5.70

(*Source*: Executive Engineer ,Sidhwan Canal Division, Ludhiana)

During 1996-97 to 2002-03, no area was affected by ***thur*** and *sem* in the Moga District as per report supplied by the Financial Commissioner Revenue, Punjab, Chandigarh.

(a) Irrigation

Adequate water supply from whatever source is essential for the growth of plants. Crops can be raised sucessfully only if water is available in adequate quantity either from rain or suface flow or underground. Artificial irrigation was practised in India as far back as the fourth milleniumB.C. With the growth of population and consequent need for larger agricultural production, the requirement of irrigation has increased to a great extent. Irrigation is required not only in low rainfall

areas and during non-rainy season but also during long breaks in rains in good rainfall areas. The importance of irrigation has become more important with the new farm technology based on high yielding varieties of crops and increased application of fertilizers.

(i) **Rainfall**.- The rainy season in the district starts from the first week of July and lasts till September or October. The period from July to the middle of September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. The later half of September and October may be termed as the post monsoon season. About 69 per cent of the annual rainfall in district is received during the south-west monsoon months mostly in the form of thunder showers. In winter, rains are generally received in association with passing western disturbances from December to February. On an average, there are 27 rainy days in a year in the district.

The following statement shows the monthly average rainfall in the Moga District during the years 1996 to 2002:-

Monthly Average Rainfall in the Moga Distirct during the years 1996 to 2002

(Millimeters)

Year	Annual rainfall	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1996	579.6	6.6	35.6	19.9	11.7	4.4	136.3	6.6	270.2	50.9	37.4	-	-
1997	551.6	17.5	1.1	6.5	53.9	73.9	68.2	54.2	214.9	1.6	33.2	18.4	8.2
1998	259.0	-	35.8	65.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	67.5	24.2	1.6	33.2	18.4	8.2
1999	234.5	38.7	5.1	4.2	-	16.1	17.3	65.0	58.0	26.1	4.0	-	-
2000	175.0	19.5	13.0	10.0	-	3.2	10.7	69.6	31.2	15.4	-	1.2	1.2
2001	214.8	7.4	-	4.1	8.8	12.7	99.6	78.4	0.8	3.0	-	-	-
2002	228.2	-	1.8	2.0	-	15.6	13.8	35.2	31.5	128.3	-	-	-

(Statisical Abstracts of Punjab 1997 to 2003)

Irrigation Facilities.- Irrigation plays a vital role in enhancing the agricultural production in a district. Inadequate and uncertain rainfall had led to increase the number of artificial means of irrigation. The main sources of irrigation in the district are canals, wells and tubewells. Irrigation has been given top priority in the country's programme for planned development. Since Independence the gross and net area irrigated has increased tremendously.

The gross cropped area and gross irrigated area in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given below:

(Thousand hectares)

Year	Gross cropped area	Gross irrigated area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
1995-96	303	300.5	97.1
1996-97	311	311.1	100.0
1997-98	310	309.1	100.0
1998-99	293	291.0	99.3
1999-2000	330	329.4	99.8
2000-2001	392	391.7	99.9
2001-2002	392	391.9	99.9
2002-2003	392	392.0	100.0

(*Statsitical Abstracts of Punjab* 1996 *to* 2003)

The table given below shows the net area irrigated alongwith percentage to the net area sown by different sources of irrigation in the district during 1995-96 to 2002-2003:

(Thousand hectares)

Year	Government canals	Private canals	Tubewells and wells	Other sources	Total percentage	Net area irrigated
1995-96	114.0	-	24.0	-	138.0	90.2
1996-97	139.3	-	26.8	-	166.1	100.0
1997-98	142.0	-	22.0	-	164.0	100.0
1998-99	0.4	-	147.4	-	147.8	100.0
1999-2000	46.6	-	150.0	-	196.6	99.8
2000-2001	32.4	-	165.0	-	197.4	99.7
2001-2002	11.3	-	188.2	-	199.5	99.7
2002-2003	82.0	-	117.0	-	199.0	99.5

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 1996 *to* 2003)

Canals

The main source of irrigation in the district is canals. Canal irrigation in the district is provided by Abohar Branch of Sirhind Canal System and Sidhwan Canal.

Abohar Branch.-The Abohar Branch was originally constructed in 1883. It enters in the Moga district through village Daodhar at *burji* 1,98,000 and terminates its course in village Panjgirian Khurd at *burji* 3,40,000. Its total length in the Moga District is 43.29 kilometers. About 10 distributaries viz Kokari, Manuki, Akhara, Badhni, Dhulkot, Bagha, Raonta, Sibian, Mari, Datewal and 21 minors of Abohar Branch supply irrigation water to Moga District.

Sidhwan Canal.- Sidhwan Canal enters the district at *burji* 2,20,500 and ends at tail *burji* 2,88,760. The total length of the Sidhwan Canal is 88.04 km out of which 20.81 km falls in the Moga district. It irrigates 22,486 hectare area of Moga District through 9 distributaries, 22 minors and 5 subminors.

Area irrigated by Abohar Branch and Sidhwan Canal during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given hereunder:

(Thousand hectares)

Year	Area irrigated by Abohar Branch	Area irrigated by Sidhwan Canal	Total
1995-96	49,467	28,262	77,729
1996-97	1,01,992	28,026	1,30,018
1997-98	1,01,965	28,164	1,30,129
1998-99	1,02,171	28,016	1,30,187
1999-2000	1,02,252	28,016	1,30,268
2000-2001	1,02,584	28,016	1,30,600
2001-2002	1,02,535	28,016	1,30,551
2002-2003	1,02,780	28,016	1,30,796

(Source: Executive Engineer, Faridkot Canal Division, Faridkot and Executive Engineer, Sidhwan Canal Division, Ludhiana)

Wells (including Tube-wells and Pumping Sets)

Next in importance to canals are wells as source of irrigation. Well irrigation in Punjab is very old. Well irrigation was only practised in the riverain tract and a small part of the Upper *Rohi*; elsewhere the wells were used rather as an insurance against drought and were only brought into use in dry years. The type of wells that prevailed throughout the riverain tract was the persian wheel on a masonry cylinder; sometimes especially in the east of the district the wheel and chain of pots were made of iron. The other type of wells which were in use were a rope *(lao)* running over a pullery (*vidh*); by this means a pair of bullocks driven down a slope (*gaun*) draw up a leather bucket (*chorsa*) which discharges into a masonry basin. The depth of water in

the riverain tract varied from 7 to 15 feet, while in Moga *Rohi* it was nearly 30 feet. After Independence the wells has been replaced by tubewells. The Government encourages the installation of tubewells by providing loans on easy terms.The area under tubewell irrigation has increased from 24 thousand hectares in 1995-96 to 117 thousand hectares in 2002-2003 which accounts for 29.85 per cent of the total irrigated area.

(c) Agriculture and Horticulture

(i) Set up and activities of Agriculture Department

The Agriculture Department in the district is represented by the Chief Agricultural Officer, Moga, who is under the administrative control of Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is the overall incharge of entire agricultural activities in the district. He guides the farmers in proper cultivation of land, proper use of fertilizers, weedicides and pesticides and in arranging of good quality seeds. The Chief Agricultural Officer, Moga is assisted by 7 Agricultural Officers, 20 Agricultural Development Officers, 2 Agricultural Inspectors, 20 Sub Inspectors, 6 Junior Technicians, 2 Compost Inspectors, 1 Superintendent, 2 Senior Assistants, 1 Steno,4 Clerk and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the latest technological advances in agricultural production. These include intensive methods of cultivation for higher production per unit area through new cropping pattern assisted to their conditions. These also comprise preparation of crop plans, control of various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops, use of fertilizers and good seeds and laying out of demonstration plots to show to the cultivators the supremacy of new varieties and agromatic practices recommended for the district.

A few extension methods to transfer the technology to the farmers by the Agriculture Department and other similar agencies are: agricultural shows and exhibitions; by organising training camps (at District, Block and Village level) during kharif and rabi seasons; by organizing field visits to the farms of the progressive farmers, holding Kisan Divas and Kisan Melas; laying of demonstration plots and minikits trials, by extension articles and Radio/T.V. talks; field visits; by issuing circular letters, bulletins and pamphlets by personal contacts.

(ii) Set up and activities of the Horticulture Department

Prior to May 1979, Horticulture Department was functioning under the control of the Chief Agricultural Officer at the district level. To diversify the agriculture, a separate Department of Horticulture was created in the State on 16 April 1979. The office of the Assistant Director Horticulture at Moga came into existence on 24 July 2001 and functions under the administrative control of Director of Horticulture, Punjab, Chandigarh. The Assistant Director Horticulture is assisted by 1 Horticulture Development Officer, Bagha Purana, Manager Government Potato Seed Farm Bir Chirak, Horticulture Sub Inspector Bir Chirak, 5 Beldars (2 each at Moga and Bir Chirak and 1 at Bagha Purana), besides miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the Horticulture Department are: to advise the farmers regarding the planning and planting of orchards and to advise them regarding lay out, spraying, manuring of orchards, etc. The department organizes shows, seminars regarding the horticulture activities in the district. It also arranges visits to different districts and inter-State tours to popularise horticulture activities among the farmers.

The Horticulture Department prepares good quality seeds of potatoes and other vegetables at Government Potato Seed Farm (75 acres), Bir Chirak. This farm was transferred by the Agricultural Department to this department in May 2000. The seeds prepared in this farm are provided to the farmers at reasonable rates. The income of the department by selling seeds during the years 2000-2001 to 2002-03 is given hereunder:

Year	Income (Rs)
2000-2001	4,03,906
2001-2002	9,18,934
2002-2003	7,77,777

(*Source:* Assistant Director, Horticulture, Moga)

(iii) Soils and Crops

Soils.- In this district the annual rainfall ranges from 400 mm to 800 mm. The MAT is 24°C while the MAST is 25°C. According to water balance diagram the soil moisture regime is ustic and the soil temperature regime is hypothermic. These soils are very deep, well to moderately well drained with texture varying from sandy loam to silty clay loam. The pH ranges from 7.6 to 8.7; EC less than 0.54 dS/m. Organic carbon is surface layer ranges from 0.09 to 0.69 per cent and

cation exchange varies from 1.9 to 19.6 cmol/kg. They are non-calcarceous in central and northern part of the sub region. The major soils are sandy, over loamy, coarse loamy and fine loamy.

The soils are cultivated for wheat, rice, potato, sugarcane, oil seeds and other crops. The main constraint of the soils are low to medium fertility, poor tilth in some fine textured soils and low water holding capacity in coarse textured soils.

Most of the soils are highly potential and produced very high yields of wheat, rice, potato, sugarcane and other crops with intensive use of irrigation, fertilizers and other inputs. Fine loamy soils are best suited for paddy and sugarcane cultivation. The productivity of fine textured soils can be improved by maintaining proper soil, water, air relationship.

Quality of Irrigation Water.- The district is using both canal as well as tube-well water for irrigating crops. The canal water is of excellent quality where as the underground irrigation water has soluble salts in them. Generally the total soluble salts are within the limits (<2000 micromohs/cm EC) and almost all the underground waters are considered fit with respect to electrical conductivity. The ratio of the sodium salts as compared to calcium and magnesium salts is more and waters have high residual sodium carbonate in them. Out of the total samples analysed only 20-25 per cent are fit another 30-40 per cent are marginal and rest 40-50 per cent are not suitable for irrigation on the basis of residual sodium carbonate. Continuous monitoring of the soil and application of gypsum is recommended to maintain the soil health and sustainable crop production.

(iv) Major and Subsidiary Crops

There are two well defined harvests in the district viz. rabi and kharif. The major rabi crops (locally called *hari*) or spring harvests are wheat, gram, barley, oilseeds, fodder crops, potatoes and winter vegetables. Kharif season covers the summer months i.e. June-August and the crops grown during this period are harvested in autumn i.e. from early September to December. The main kharif crops of the district are rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, bajra, groundnut, guara and vegetables like chillies, onions and gourd. The rabi season covers the winter months i.e. from October-December and the crops grown during this period are harvested in the spring i.e. from mid-March to mid-May. The major rabi crop in the district is wheat. In between these two seasons, additional crops are raised where conditions permit. These are

known as *zaid* kharif and *zaid* rabi crops. *Toria* is *zaid* rabi crop whereas tobacco, onion, spring potato and early *jowar* are *zaid* rabi crops.

The detailed particulars of area under different crops sown and their total production in the district from 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given in the Appendix I and II at pages 115 and 116 respectively.The important kharif and rabi crops sown in the district are described below:

Wheat

Wheat is the main rabi crop in the district. Wheat is the staple diet of the Punjabis throughout the year. The crop is sown from the middle of October upto the middle of November, though late sowing continue upto the middle of December. It is ready for harvesting during the month of April.With the improvement in irrigation facilities the area under this crop has increased from 130 thousand hectares in 1995-96 to 172 thousand hectares in 2000-2001 which further decreased to 170 thousand hectares in 2002-2003. Total area has been covered under the high yielding varieties. Production of wheat has increased from 503 metric tonnes in 1995-96 to 838 metric tonnes in 1999-2000 but due to unclimatic conditions or some other reasons the production of wheat has decreased during the years 2000-2001 to 2002-2003.

Paddy

Rice is the main kharif crop of the district. It is generally raised from the nursery which is sown in the month of June. The seedlings when 5-6 weeks old are transplanted in the month of July. It is a semi-acquatic plant requiring an abundant supply of water for its growth. More area is being brought under paddy on account of its higher profitability and so it allows timely sowing of wheat as it vacates the field earlier than American cotton. Area under paddy has increased from 108 thousand hectares in 1995-96 to 159 thousand hectares in 2000-2001 but it again decreased to 149 thousand hectares in 2002-2003. The decrease in the cultivable area under rice is due to the Government's policy shift to some other crops in order to overcome the shortage of underground water. The area under high yielding varieties of rice has increased from 70 per cent in 1995-96 to 83 per cent in 2002-2003. The production of rice which had increased from 398 thousand metric tonnes in 1995-96 to 596 thousand metric tonnes in 2000-2001 has decreased to 568 thousand metric tonnes in 2002-2003.

Cotton

Cotton is the most important kharif commercial crop of the district. Both American and *desi* varieties of cotton are cultivated. It

requires a moderate but regular supply of water. The cultivation of cotton has decreased considerably from 1995-96 to 2002-2003. Area under cotton (both American and *desi*) has decreased from 16.6 thousand hectares in 1995-96 to 5.1 thousand hectares in 2002-2003. The cotton grown to a large extent is used for home consumption.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is a long duration crop, occupying the land for 10-12 months, subject to the variations necessitated by local conditions, rainfall, irrigation facilities, climate, etc. It is planted from the middle of February to the middle of March and is harvested between December and April. The area under sugarcane has increased from 0.9 thousand hectares in 1995-96 to 2 thousand hectares in 2002-2003.

Maize

Maize is an important kharif crop . It is generally sown during the month of June to August and is harvested in October-December. The area under this crop in the district was 1 thousand hectare during the year 2002-2003 and its production for the same period was 2 thousand metric tonnes.

Barley

Barley is rabi crop of the district. It is sown on light soils where wheat crop cannot give enough yield or when it becomes too late for sowing wheat crop due to shortage of water at the time of sowing . It is sown from the middle of September to the end of December either single or mixed with other crops. It can be used as a fodder. The area under barley was 1 thousand hectare in 2002-2003 and its production during the same period was 2 thousand metric tonnes.

Oil seeds

Rape and mustard are the main oil seeds grown in the district. *Toria*, linseed, *sesamum* and groundnut have either no or very little area under cultivation. Rape and mustard is almost entirely confined to unirrigated land. When grown on watered land it does not seed well and is usually plucked green for cattle fodder or for use as vegetable. The area under rape and mustard during the year 2002-2003 was 1.1 thousand hectares and its production during the same period was .8 thousand metric tonnes.

Pulses

Pulses grown in the district are gram, *arhar* and mung. But mung is the main crop grown in the district. Mung serves the same purpose as *moth* but the straw is not so good. The crop requires very little tillage and grows well on lands that are only half cleared and unweeded. The area under mung during 2002-2003 was 1.6 thousand hectares with production of .9 thousand metric tonnes in the district.

Other rabi and kharif crops sown in the district are: *mash*, groundnut, *sesamum* and dry chillies. The area under the cultivation of these crops is less than 50 hectares.

Vegetables

To increase the production of vegetables in the district, the Department of Agriculture has transferred one Government Potato Seed Farm (75 acres) at Bir Chirak to the Horticulture Department in May 2000. The Horticulture Department prepares quality seeds of potatoes and other vegetables and make them available to the producers at reasonable rates. This effort of the Horticulture Department has led to increase the production of vegetables. Tremendously changing eating habits of the people is yet another source to increase the production of vegetables.The vegetables grown in the district are given below:

Summer Vegetables: Lady finger *(bhindi)* bottle-gourd (*ghia kaddu*), brinjal-round and long (*baingan*), musk melon (*kharbuja*), radge-gourd (*Kali-tori*), squash melon (*Tinda*), vegetable-marrow (*chappan kaddu*), bittergourd *(karela)*, cucumber (*Kheera*), long melon (*tar*), chillies (*mirch*), watermelon(*tarbuz*).

Winter Vegetables: Potato (*alu*),cauliflower (*phulgobhi*), cabbage (b*andgobhi*), peas (*mattar*), radish (*muli*), turnip (*shalgam*), carrot (*gajar*), onion, (*piaz*), fenugreek (*methi*), chillies (*mirch*), garlic (*lassan*), spinach (*palak*), sweet potato (*shakarkandi*).

Fruit Crops and Gardens.- With the better realization of the important role that the fruits play in the human diet stream, greater emphasis was laid for augmenting the production of fruits in the State under the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. A separate Horticulture Department was created in the State on 16 April 1979. The staff of the

Horticulture Department renders technical guidance and assistance to the fruit growers in the district. The growers have now switched over to the cultivation of approved varieties of different fruits. The district is deficient of any government fruit nursery garden. The main fruit crops of the district are kinnow, guava and ber.

The fruit wise area under different crops during 1997-98 to 2002-2003 is given hereunder:

(Hectares)

Year	Kinnow	Orange and Malta	Lemon	Mangoes	Litchi	Guava	Pear	Peach	Plum	Grapes	Ber	Miscellaneous	Total
1997-98	78	28	27	18	-	45	6	14	-	8	21	6	251
1998-99	88	28	27	18	-	51	6	14	-	11	23	6	272
1999-2000	7	11	10	1	-	48	-	-	-	7	14	1	99
2000-2001	9	11	10	1	-	69	-	-	-	7	24	1	132
2001-2002	16	7	10	1	-	101	-	2	-	5	36	1	179
2002-2003	19	7	10	-	-	121	2	1	2	5	52	1	220

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1998 to 2003)

(v) Improved Agricultural Practices

The rapid rise in the agricultural production since Independence has been possible by the use of high yielding varieties of seeds, application of chemical fertilizers, adoption of multiple cropping pattern, use of insecticides and pesticides and other modern plant protection measures, use of modern mechanical agricultural implements and increase in the irrigation facilities. Out of all these factors the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds is the most important factor for raising the agricultural production.

(vi) Farmer's Training Camps

The district is not having any farmer's training centre. The Agriculture Department organizes '*Khet Diwas*' at village, block and district level and provides training to the farmers about the latest farm techniques. Efforts are also made in these camps to solve the problems faced by the farmers and assistance is rendered to the farmers to use the latest package of agricultural practices so that they can get maximum yield from their crop. The department provides training to the farmers to set up biogas plants so that maximum use of gobar can be made.

Under this programme 19 biogas plants were set up in the district during the year 2002-2003. Farmers are given training regarding the use of rural compost, green manure and wormi-culture. Under this programme, 4 units of wormi-culture, 2 each at village Ghall Kalan and Kot Isa Khan were set up in the district . In order to make green manure success *yantar* seeds are provided subsidy. To reduce the expenditure of the farmers and to maintain the fertility of the soil 13,000 acre area of land was cultivated under zero tills.

(vii) District Rural Development Agency, Moga

The agency came into existence on 1 April 1996 in order to provide better employment and income generating opportunities to the weaker sections and the backward areas of rural economy. So far DRDA was engaged in the implementation of Government sponsored programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS. Now the Government of India has launched the new scheme known as SWARN JAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA. Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was started in the district on 1 April 1999. It has been introduced by merging of IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS.

SGGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment viz. organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up technology, credit and marketing. The scheme will be funded by the centre and states in the ratio of 75:25. The financial institutions, Panchayati Raj institutions, DRDA, NGOs, technical institutions in the district will be involved in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme. NGOs help may also be sought in formations and nurturing of SHGs as well as in the monitoring of the progress of swarozgaris. The other broad para meters of the scheme are: identifying 4-5 activity clusters in each block based on occupational skill of the people; focus will be on Self Help Groups and inculcating the habit of thrift and credit; gram sabha will be involved in identification of the families living below the poverty line; emphasis will be on skill development as per the need of the identified activities; the subsidy admissible will be 30 per cent upto a maximum of Rs 7,500 individual beneficiary; 50 per cent upto a maximum of Rs 10,000 in case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and subsidy will be 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme subject to ceiling of Rs 1.25 lakh; creation of better infrastructure for the identified activities and upgradation of technology in the identified activity clusters.

The number of persons benefited under the scheme in the Moga District up to 31 March 2003 was 286 (197 Scheduled Castes and 89 others).

(viii) Agricultural Cooperatives

Agricultural efficiency and production depends largely upon the inputs and investments in agriculture and the methods of production. Cooperatives have made significant contribution towards stimulating the rural economy of the State. The cooperative credit structure of Punjab is basically sound and well equipped with the willingness shown by the farmers in the last few years. The idea of using cooperatives in India as a means of combating rural indebtedness, supplying credit was first mooted by Mr. Fredric Nicholson, a Madras civilian. In 1901 the Government of India approved a committee under Sir Edward Law after ascertaining the views of Local Governments on Mr. Nicholson's report. Following the recommendations of the committee Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904 was passed. To overcome the shortcomings of this Act the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 was passed which recognised three tier system of cooperatives including two types of central societies in addition to the primary societies recognised by the Act of 1904. The Act recognised non-credit societies also.

The cooperative movement in the State of Punjab has gained momentum in the early sixties after the enactment of Punjab Cooperative Societies Act, 1961. The Act has enabled the State in achieving overall growth and in raising the standard of living of the people of the State. It has helped a great deal in bringing about green revolution and an era of prosperity in the State. Though the movement which was initially started with limited spectrum of activity of rural credit has now entered all fields of economic activities including advancement of credit in non farm sector and to traders/businessmen, marketing of agricultural produce and inputs, supply of milk and milk products, production of sugar, construction of houses, supply of essential commodities, organization of handloom and handicraft as well as labour cooperatives and finally eradication of unemployment with the starting of the non farm sector.

There are a number of cooperatives in the sphere of agriculture which have served different purposes from time to time. The cooperative societies functioning in the agricultural sector in the district are described below:

(i) Primary Cooperative Agricultural Service Societies.-These societies are the basis of the cooperative short-term credit movement. These societies play an important role in the campaigns launched by Government to increase agricultural production and to meet the credit requirements of the agriculturists. The major objectives of these societies are: to stablize the price level of fertilizers, agro chemicals and pesticides; to supply agricultural credit; to distribute essential consumer commodities, provide storage and marketing facilities and loans for light agricultural implements and machinery. As on 31 March 2003, there were 160 primary cooperative agricultural service societies working in the Moga District.Out of these 78 societies were attached with 18 nodal points which provide fertilizers and agro-chemicals to its members in the open markets These societies organize camps through IFFCO, KRIBHCO and MARKFED at district and tahsil level. Through these camps farmers are provided information regarding the improved agricultural practices with the consultation of experts and departmental policies.

There are 25 multipurpose societies nominated in the Moga district. These societies are working with their own collective funds. Multipurpose cooperative socieity Kokari Kalan (Moga) has purchased tractor and other agricultural implements, which are given on nominal rent to its members.

The following table shows the loans advanced by the primary cooperative agricultural service societies alongwith their membership, share capital, loans advanced and deposits during 1995-96 to 2002-2003:-

Year	Number of cooperative societies	Membership	Share capital (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
1995-96	125	76,241	365.94	4,861.51	197.36
1996-97	125	76,297	408.40	6,112.70	216.82
1997-98	125	76,604	342.94	7,229.70	240.32
1998-99	125	81,157	494.93	8,883.41	242.60
1999-2000	125	81,051	531.97	9,758.15	277.86
2000-2001	160	98,308	758.00	12,449.37	339.89
2001-2002	160	99,194	830.78	13,810.34	448.30
2002-2003	160	95,376	940.53	15,081.09	606.46

(*Source*: Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Moga)

(ii) Cooperative Farming Societies.- A cooperative farming society is a voluntary organisation based on the ideals of self-help and mutual aid. It is primarily intended to benefit the small farmers and landless cultivators. The members pool their lands and cultivate them jointly. They also pool their manpower and other resources. This facilitates a more rational use of resources and adoption of scientific

methods of production.There is only one Cooperative Joint Farming Society, Manavan Jadid in Moga District.

The detail of Cooperative Farming Society functioning in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-03 is given below:

Year	No.of societies	Membership	Share capital (Rs in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs in lakhs)
1995-96	1	13	0.16	1.38
1996-97	1	13	0.16	1.38
1997-98	1	13	0.16	1.38
1998-99	1	13	0.16	1.38
1999-2000	1	13	0.16	1.38
2000-2001	1	13	0.16	1.38
2001-2002	1	13	0.16	1.38
2002-2003	1	13	0.16	1.38

(*Source*: Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Moga)

(iii) Cooperative Agricultural Non-Credit Societies (Marketing Societies of Fruits and Vegetables).- As on 31 March 2003 there were 24 marketing societies of fruits and vegetables in the Moga District. These are formed for the purchase of agricultural machinery, implements, seeds, for the sale of agricultural produce, village uplift and better living, etc. One Organic Food Cooperative Fruit and Vegetable Marketing-cum-Processing Society Limited is functining in the district which provides improved seeds and seedlings to the farmers grown in the nursery.

The number of Cooperative Agricultural Non-Credit Societies functioning in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-03 is given as under:

Year	Number of societies
1995-96	23
1996-97	23
1997-98	23
1998-99	23
1999-2000	23
2000-2001	23
2001-2002	23
2002-2003	24

(*Source*: Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Moga)

(iv) Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies.- Agricultural produce marketing in the State is regulated by the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961. There is a network of regulated markets and sub-yards attached to them in the State. Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies are formed to enable the farmers to get

fair share of the value of their agricultural produce. These societies have been formed in almost all the regulated markets of the district. These societies function as the commission agents in the markets for marketing of the produce in the area. These societies also make purchases of wheat and other commodities for the Government whenever required. These societies besides providing marketing facilities also make arrangements for the storage of agricultural produce of the members. These societies are also encouraged to acquire their own godowns.

At the State level, there is the Punjab State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation (MARKFED), wholesale societies at the district level and marketing societies at the primary level.

The number of cooperative marketing societies and their membership, value of goods marketed, etc. during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 in the Moga District is given in following table:-

Co-operative year ending June	No. of societ-ies	Membership		Total	Paid up share capital (Rs in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods marketed (Rs in lakhs)
		Individual	Societies				
1995-96	3	6,854	171	7,025	4.71	110.65	1,785.17
1996-97	3	6,854	171	7,025	4.51	116.88	1,527.76
1997-98	3	6,854	171	7,025	7.71	122.95	2,963.10
1998-99	3	6,858	171	7,029	7.51	130.37	3,020.91
1999-2000	3	6,858	171	7,029	7.11	142.36	5,458.71
2000-2001	4	7,502	206	7,708	5.05	194.10	9,809.61
2001-2002	4	7,058	207	7,265	4.95	205.12	10,774.73
2002-2003	4	7,057	208	7,265	4.86	210.31	9,408.84

(*Source*: Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Moga)

(v) The Primary Cooperative Agricultural Development Banks.- These banks provide long-term credit at cheaper rate of interest to the agriculturists for all round development of the agriculture and allied services by eliminating moneylenders. In the Moga District, the branches of Primary Cooperative Agricultural Development Banks are functioning at Moga, Bagha Purana and Nihalsinghwala. These are the base level banks, which function under the Punjab State Cooperative Agricultural Development Bank, Chandigarh. These banks advanced loans worth Rs 916.61 lakhs to the farmers under various schemes during 2003.

The following figures show the loans advanced by the Primary Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank, Moga alongwith their membership, share capital, deposits, etc in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003:-

Cooperative year ending June	No. of banks	Members	Share capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
1995-96	2	15,368	128.30	403.38	-
1996-97	2	16,595	155.40	612.13	-
1997-98	2	16,866	173.23	520.21	-
1998-99	3	17,534	198.07	631.53	-
1999-2000	3	17,910	229.62	786.78	-
2000-2001	3	18,219	236.79	724.05	-
2001-2002	3	18,937	251.87	1,141.17	-
2002-2003	3	19,398	237.46	916.46	-

(*Source*: Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Moga)

(vi) The Moga Central Cooperative Bank , Moga.-There is one Central Cooperative Bank functioning in the district with 47 branches at different places. The bank accepts and raises deposits from the member societies and public, and also advances loans to member societies and public. The bank advances loans in the form of manures and cash to formal or informal members of the cooperative societies. It also advances loans to different categories under various schemes *viz.* Self-Help Groups scheme, revolving cash credit limit to farmers scheme, cash credit to traders scheme, over-draft limit to staff scheme, dairy loan scheme, non-farm sector scheme, C.Ds.loan to salary earners and others scheme, small road transport operators scheme, godown loan scheme, personal loan scheme, house loan and vehicle loan scheme, etc. Locker facility is also available at Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. Moga, and with other branches operating in Moga Mandi, Bagha Purana and Kot Isa Khan.

The following figures show the deposits held by Central Co-operative Bank Moga during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003:-

Year	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
1995-96	4,165.02
1996-97	4,587.69
1997-98	5,317.00
1998-99	6,163.89
1999-2000	7,741.45
2000-2001	10,259.99
2001-2002	11,951.34
2002-2003	12,815.60

(*Source*: Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Moga)

(vii) Progress of Scientific Agriculture

Improved agricultural implements and machines play a vital role in increasing the agricultural production. The farmers are gradually mechanizing agriculture and adopting improved implements in accordance with their utility and scope for use. In order to increase agricultural production the farmers are shifting over to intensive cultivation. Intensive cultivation comprises use of new and recommended seeds which have been evolved through agricultural research, use of improved agricultural implements, chemical fertilizers, etc. A few of these are detailed below:

Agricultural Implements.- Mechanization plays a key role in emphasizing the agricultural production. It adds efficiency to the various agricultural operations so that more crops can be grown and the intensity of cropping increases. The importance of improved agricultural implements and mechanization of agriculture has been well recognized by the farmers in the district and as such they are adopting improved implements in accordance with their utility and scope for use. The use of old implements has become outdated. The farmers have widely adopted the improved implements, such as the soil harvesting ploughs, disc harrows, single row cotton drills, seed cum fertilizer drills, corn planters, shellers, etc.

The number of tubewells/pumping sets (electric and diesel) including additional bores in the district as on 31 March 2003 was 79,439 and the number of tractors on the same date in the district was 17,436.

In order to spread the benefits of mechanization to a large number of farmers, particularly, those who are not able to afford costly machinery, agro-industries, corporations have been set up in the State for distributing tractors and other agricultural machinery on cash as well as on hire-purchase basis and also to provide repair, servicing and custom hiring facilities to the farmers.

Soil Testing.- With a view to co-relating the nutritional status of soil with the requirements of crops in respect of fertilizers, soil testing is very helpful. It stands for detecting the deficient nutrients in the soil. For this purpose two soil testing laboratories viz. Soil Testing Laboratory, Agricultural Department, Moga and Soil Testing Laboratory, MARKFED Nihalsinghwala have been functioning in the district. These laboratories render free service to the farmers and guide them regarding efficient and optimum use of fertilizers. The number of samples tested in

both these laboratories during 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

Sr.No.	Name of the laboratory	Samples of soil	Samples of water
1	Soil Testing Laboratory, Agricultural Department,Moga	6,173	1,552
2	Soil Testing Laboratory, MARKFED,Nihalsinghwala	1,829	1,537

(*Source*: Soil Testing Officer, Moga)

Seeds.- Quality seeds play a vital role in increasing agricultural productivity. The production and distribution of improved seeds to the farmers in the State is being handled by the Department of Agriculture, the State Seeds Corporation and the State Seed Certification Authority. The National Seeds Corporation and a number of private agencies also assist the farmers in the supply and distribution of various types of seeds. In order to provide quality seeds to the farmers, two Government Seeds Farms viz. one at village Ratta 48 acres and the other at village Budhsinghwala 25 acres have been set up in the district. The seeds of wheat and paddy are prepared in these farms and are distributed among the farmers free of cost. Exhibition of plants is also organized by the department to encourage the production of pulses and oil seeds.

High Yielding Varieties.- High Yielding Varieties Programme was initiated in the State in mid-sixties to ensure the timely supply of seeds of high yielding varieties, fertilizers, and plant protection chemicals. In addition to this, demonstration plots ,crop production competitions and information on improved seeds and implements are also provided under this programme.

The high yielding varieties of crops shown in the district are given below:

Sr.No.	Name of the crop	Variety
1	Wheat	HD 2329, PBW 138, WL 711, PBW 343
2	Rice	PR 116, P.R 106, Jaya P.R 110, Pussa, I.R. 8, P.R 111, P.R 114, P.R 116 Basmati
3	Maize	Ageti 76 Partap, Ganga
4	Bajra	PHB, *Desi*

(*Source*: Chief Agricultural Officer, Moga)

The percentage of area under high yielding varieties to the total cropped area of major food crops in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

(Percentage)

Year	Rice	Maize	Bajra	Wheat
1995-96	70	0.01	0.07	87
1996-97	70	-	0.09	87
1997-98	75	0.05	0.09	87
1998-99	81	0.02	0.10	84
1999-2000	80	-	-	87
2000-2001	82	0.18	0.36	87.6
2001-2002	79	0.35	0.43	87.6
2002-2003	83	0.44	0.11	87.4

(*Source*: Chief Agricultural Officer, Moga)

Crop Rotation.- Crop rotation in a district depends upon the type of soil. It differs from the district to district. The main crop rotation in the Moga District is wheat and rice. But in order to overcome the shortage of water, farmer's trainings are organized at various places in the district by the agriculture department where the farmers are encouraged to adopt cultivation of maize, cotton, basmati, oil-seeds and pulses which need less water.

Fallow Cultivation.- The land from which crop has been harvested and is left to the rest until the next sowing is called fallow land. Fallow cultivation, therefore means the cultivation of land, which has thus rested. It is important for replenishing soil fertility reduced by the previous crop. With the progress of scientific methods of cultivation, availability of irrigational facilities and fertilizers and the pressure on land, not much area is left fallow. However, the extent of current fallows depends on rains. During the year 2002-2003, no area falls under fallow cultivation in the district.

Fertilizers and Manures.- Fertility of soil is the basic pre-requisite for good out-turn of crops. The fertility can be maintained and improved through the adoption of such agricultural practices as not only lend to minimise the loss of nutrients but also add them to soil. Fertilizers and manures improve the texture and fertility of the soil and thereby increase the crop yield. Per hectare consumption of fertilizers in the Moga District is 215 kg while in the State it is 181 kg per hectare during 2002-2003. For maintaining soil fertility, there are two types of manures i.e. organic and inorganic. Green manure is another source of enhancing soil fertility.

Chemical Fertilizers.-The adequate and timely use of fertilizers is by far the most important factor for bringing about a quick increase in agricultural production, especially under irrigated conditions. The use of

chemical fertilizers has increased especially after the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds in 1966-67.

The following table shows the use of chemical fertilizers in the Moga District during 1996-97 to 2002-03:-

(000 Nutrient Tonnes)

Year	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P_2O_5)	Potassic (K_2O)	Total (NPK)
1996-97	39	12	1	52
1997-98	46	15	1	62
1998-99	50	13	1	64
1999-2000	48	17	1	66
2000-2001	50	16	1	67
2001-2002	54	21	1	76
2002-2003	52	12	1	65

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 1997 *to* 2003)

Local Manurial Resources

Rural Compost and Cattle Dung Manures.- Good quality farm yard manure is perhaps the most valuable organic matter applied to soil. It has been the oldest manure used by man ever since he took to agriculture and is still the most popular of all manures. It not only supplies the soil with much needed nutrients, but also improves the physical conditions of very light soils or very heavy or deteriorated soils. Keeping in view the importance of this manure, the Government has launched a compaign to make the best use of farm yard manure and other wastes. The East Punjab Conservation of Manure's Act, 1949 (amended in 1950) provides for the setting up of manure conservation committee and empowers the State Government to notify particular areas for the purpose of conserving manure and make it incumbent on cultivators to take such measures as may be necessary for the purpose. The rural compost scheme was made permanent in the State in October 1966.

The rural compost prepared in the Moga District during 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Rural compost prepared (in lakh metric tonnes)
1996-97	8.20
1997-98	8.10
1998-99	9.00
1999-2000	14.50
2000-2001	14.00
2001-2002	32.00
2002-2003	14.50

(*Source*: Field Manure-cum-Town Compost Officer, S.A.S. Nagar, Punjab)

Green Manuring.- Farm yard manure and compost are not available in sufficient quantities to the farmers to meet their full requirements. The artificial fertilizers are also in short supply. As a result of the hot climate the available humus in the soil is burnt away quickly. Periodical application of organic matter is, therefore, essential to replenish the loss of humus, which is necessary for keeping the soil in good condition by enhancing the supply of nitrogen and increasing the growth of micro-organisms. Green manuring is the best source of building up soil fertility. It creates better condition for the increase of useful bacteria in the soil. The water holding capacity of soil also increases. The locally popular green manure crops are *guara*, *dhaincha* and *sunn-hemp*.

The area under green manuring in the district during 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Area under green manure (in hectares)
1996-97	6.000
1997-98	8.000
1998-99	8.000
1999-2000	8.500
2000-2001	9.500
2001-2002	8.800
2002-2003	8.500

(*Source*: Field Manure-cum-Town Compost Officer, S.A.S.Nagar)

Town Compost and Sullage Utilization

Town Compost.- The bulky organic manures are quite important for maintenance of soil fertility and increased crop production. The refuse wastes available in the towns i.e. all sort of waste organic matter such as cattle dung, house refuse, leaves of trees, night soil, etc. are potential source of supply of good quality compost, which could be used for crop production. To harness this source for increasing agricultural production, the Town Compost Scheme was introduced in the State in 1944. Under this scheme, all town wastes are collected and allowed to decompose in trenches, yielding organic manure of high quality, which is sold to the cultivators. The quantity of town compost prepared in the district is almost nil because no such trenches are available in the district.

Sullage Utilization.- Sewage or sullage is a mixture of numerous kinds of wastes. It is available for the fields in the vicinity of cities and towns. Crops grown on sewage or sullage effluents also give considerably higher yields than these with ordinary irrigation water.

(viii) Agricultural Insects, Pests, Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds

Insects-Pests and Diseases.- Crops are occassionally exposed to damage from an immense variety of diseases and pests. Plant protection measures against pests and diseases are necessary for the successful raising of farm crops. Suitable control operations against the attack of insects, pests or diseases of cereals. fruits, vegetables and stored grains are therefore, carried out as regular practice by the Agricultural Department. Pesticides/insecticides are provided to the farmers on "no profit no loss" basis, besides providing technical guidance and plant protection equipment on hire purchase basis. In addition to this, serial spraying facilities are provided to the farmers. The plant protection squads in the block help the farmers to combat to post menace by the growth of the friendly insects and pests. The growth of friendly insects and pests not only destory enemy pests and insects but also save the farmers from the use of expensive insecticides. For controlling the seed born diseases and improving the germination of some crops, seed treatment is being undertaken extensively which includes, solar heat treatment of wheat during the month of May-June. The farmers are advised for the use of good quality seeds recommended by Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

The major pests and diseases which damage crops in the district are given in the following table :-

Name of the crop	Pests/Diseases	Remedial measures
Cotton	Bacterial leaf blight	Use of spray of Blitox-50 gm. 500gms
	Burn diseases	Do
	Angular leaf spot	Do
	Leaf curle virus	To weed out the strained plants
Sugarcane	Red rot	Sowing of rough and resistant varieties
	Wilt	do
	Grassy shoot	Seed treatment
	Smut	Use of Agalol 500gm/100 litre water spray
Wheat	Brown rust	Sowing of resistant varieties
	Black rust	do
	Loose smut	Seed treatment with Vativax
	Karnol bunt	Early sowing, sowing of resistant varieties PBW-233,34 and PBW 299
Paddy	Burn diseases	Sowing of resistant varieties, and sowing of seeds mixed with Aglol 10 gm
	Brown leaf blight	Seed treatment
	Blast	Use of spray Indofil M-45
	False smut	Use of Blitox-500 gm spray

(*Source*:Chief Agricultural Officer, Moga)

Obnoxious Weeds.- With the increase of multiple cropping and higher inputs, weeds have become a problem. Most effective weedicides introduced in recent years which farmers have largerly adopted are: Machett, Pratila Chlor, Buta Chlor, Anilophos and Stomop for the rice crop; Tribunal Isoproturove, Topic, Puma, Super, Leader, Algrip, 2-4D and Avadex for wheat crop.

Research Stations.- No research station exists in the district. The farmers of the district have to adopt the seeds recommended by the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

(d) Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries

Animal Husbandry.- Livestock plays an important role in the economy of the district by providing gainful employment apart from providing food of high nutritive value for the health and wellbeing of the people. Livestock development in the district has been undergoing revolutionary changes in the recent years. Setting up of milk plants in the State has given a fillip to dairying. Adoption of modern techniques of breeding, feeding, management and disease control has contributed much to enhance the productivity of livestock.

The office of the Deptuy Director, Animal Husbandry came into existence in November 1997. At the district level, Deputy Director Animal Husbandry is assisted by 1 Senior Veterinary Officer, 1 Veterinary Officer, 1 Senior Assistant, 1 Junior Assistant, 1 Veterinary Assistant and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The main activities of this department in the district are: to increase the genetically potential of livestock through cross breeding and selective breeding; to provide efficient health cover; to provide extension services by holding sterility camps, films, shows, etc. and to educate farmers regarding improved feeding and management practices to get maximum returns from their animals.

The number of livestock in the Moga District according to 1997 and 2003 Livestock Census is given below:

(Thousand)

Particulars	1997	2003
Cattle (Cows)	87	89.8
Buffaloes	226.7	267.0
Horses and Ponies	0.5	0.7
Donkeys	0.3	0
Mules	0.5	0
Sheep	16.4	10.4
Goats	14.6	14.4

Camels	0.2	0
Pigs	4.1	1.2
Others	-	0
Poultry	350.3	383.5
Total	210.3	158.9

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 1999 *and* 2007)

(i) Animal Health and Breeding Wing

At the district level, the Animal Husbandry Department has been divided into two wings viz. Animal Health Wing and Animal Breeding Wing. The activities of both these wings are described below:

Animal Health Wing.- This wing of the Animal Husbandry Department at the district level is under the charge of the Deptuy Director, Animal Husbandry, Moga.

The main functions of this department are: to provide efficient health cover for the treatment of sick animals: to protect livestock from contagious diseases by doing prophylactic vaccination; to protect livestock from worm by deworming the young and adult at proper times.

As on 31 March 2003, the number of veterinary hospitals/focal points and dispensaries functioning in the district was 53 and 81 respectively.

Animal Breeding Wing.- The main activity of this wing of the Animal Husbandry Department is to improve the breed of the cattle by intensification of cross breeding programme. For improving the quality of cattle, frozen semen and liquid semen techniques are being used. The artificial insemination facilities are provided in the veterinary institutions in the district.

The following table shows the animals covered under the A-I methods and calves born by A-I methods in the district during 1996-97 to 2002-2003:-

Year	Animals covered under Artificial Insemination methods		Calves born by Artificial Insemination methods	
	Cows	Buffaloes	Cows	Buffaloes
1996-97	42,708	18,768	9,376	3,009
1997-98	37,832	18,612	14,324	6,735
1998-99	44,818	17,625	14,889	6,454
1999-2000	49,400	20,060	18,208	7,650
2000-2001	58,213	21,359	24,524	9,236
2001-2002	55,015	34,240	23,693	9,510
2002-2003	68,025	43,849	26,016	12,922

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab*, 1998 *to* 2003)

Semen Bank.- No semen bank is functioning in the district. For artificial insemination frozen semen straws of cows and buffaloes are collected from the semen banks of Patiala and Nabha, where the bulls of exotic breeds are kept.

Development of Gaushalas

The scheme was introduced in Punjab State during 1956-57. These institutions were inspired by religious sentiments to house the unproductive and useless cattle and were run on charity. But now the idea has been mooted to convert these institutions into cattle breeding-cum-milk producing centres with some financial assistance and technical guidance. As on 31 March 2003, the number of *Gaushalas* located at different places in the Moga District was 23. Details regarding the *gaushalas* with their place of location, number of cattles is given in the following table:-

Sr.No.	Name of the Gaushala	Place	Number of cattles
1	Sant Jarnail Singh Gaushala	Kapure Moga-I	1,450
2	Gopal Gaushala	Gandhi Road Moga	400
3	Truck Union Gaushala	G.T.Road, Moga	100
4	Apahaj Gaushala	Gandhi Road Moga	70
5	Baba Mandir Sahib Gaushala	Moga	50
6	Wajiri Wal Gaushala	Dharmkot	180
7	Sant Borewala Gaushala	Bilaspur	70
8	Sant Borewala Gaushala	Nihalsinghwala	245
9	Gaushala	Lopon road, Badhni	45
10	Gaushala	Daodhar road, Badhni	240
11	Gaushala	Malliana road	266
12	Gaushala	Bir Badhni road	150
13	Sant Darbara Singh Gaushala	Machhike	100
14	Sant Darbara Gaushala	Lopon	1,500
15	Sant Karam Singh Namdhari Gaushala	Himmatpura	225
16	Gopal Gaushala	Kot Isa Khan	150
17	Sant Borewala Gaushala	Bagha Purana	6,400
18	Gaushala	Langiana road, Bagha Purana	150
19	Gaushala	Chanunwala road, Bagha Purana	400
20	Khulli Gaushala	Bagha Purana	100
21	Bhagwan Das Gaushala	Samalsar	300
22	Murli Manohar Gaushala	Dagru	35
23	Sant Ranianwala Gaushala	Ranian	300

(*Source*: Deputy Director Animal Husbandry, Moga)

Cattle Fairs and Shows

Cattle fairs play an important role in the economy of the district.These are of vital importance to the farmers and to others who rear cattle.These fairs provide market for sale and purchase of cattle and an opportunity to the breeders to select suitable type of animals.These fairs are organized by the District authorities at regular intervals at various places in the district and are a rich source of income to the authorities in the form of market fee which is charged from both the seller and buyer of cattle at the rate of Rs 10 per cattle and 4 per cent of price of the cattle. Two cattle fairs are held in the district viz. cattle fair at Moga is held monthly whereas cattle fair at Chirak is held twice in a year i.e. in the month of March and September.The Cattle Fair Officer, Moga with its supporting staff is responsible for holding cattle fairs and shows in the district.

Castration

The reproductive ability of scrub and inferior bulls is controlled by means of castration, breeding through such bulls causes deterioration in the genetic potential of the progency. The Animal Husbandry Department has been making efforts for the elimination of undesirable calves through castration to improve the livestock. For this purpose camps are organized at various places in the district. During the year 2002-2003, the number of cattle castrated in the district was 1,929.

Control of Menace of Wild and Stray Cattle.- In order to control this menace a scheme for their rounding up as well as for their disposal known as Wild and Stray Cattle Catching Scheme, was launched in the State in 1962-63. Under this scheme, cattle catching parties are organized to round up wild and stray cattle. Moga District is under the jurisdiction of cattle catching party. Patiala. This party round up wild and stray cattle which are lodged in various gaushalas in the district.

(ii) Area under Fodder Crops

Fodder crops are the main food of the cattle. These crops have gained much importance in these days with the decrease of waste land, permanent pastures and grazing lands in the district.

The following table shows the area under Fodder Crops in the district during 1995-96 to 2002-2003:-

(in hectares)

Fodder Crops	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Kharif Crops								
Jowar (Chari)	10,321	9,512	8,724	9,688	13,042	13,779	13,967	15,213
Guara	146	149	21	56	27	252	113	64
Other Fodder	6,844	6,099	5,279	3,661	4,128	3,648	3,388	3,680
Total	17,311	15,760	14,024	13,405	17,197	17,679	17,468	18,957
Rabi Crops								
Barseem	9,861	9,375	8,627	8,345	11,241	10,299	12,248	10,080
Oats (*Javi*)	2,946	2,914	2,234	2,879	3,434	3,905	4,291	4,844
Other Fodder	285	191	142	107	78	78	50	70
Total	13,092	12,480	11,003	11,331	14,753	14,282	16,589	14,994
Grand Total	30,403	28,240	25,027	24,736	31,950	31,961	34,057	33,951

(*Source*: Deputy Commissioner, Moga)

(iii) Dairy Farming

The development of dairy industry began with the organization of Department of Dairy Development in the State during the Second Five Year Plan. The pace of development got momentum during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the establishment of more milk plants in the State. The need to develop dairy on commercial lines was felt to increase the per capita rural income of the State. For this purpose, the State Government has encouraged dairy farming as a subsidiary occupation to agriculture.

From time to time various schemes have been initiated by the Government to promote dairy farming. Punjab State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd., which came into existence in December 1973 promotes the production of milk by two ways i.e. by providing milk market to the milk producers on the one hand and technical inputs to the milk producers for enhancement of milk production on the other hand. In order to develop dairy farming on modern lines two schemes have been functioning in the district alongwith the rest of the State. A brief description of these schemes has been given hereunder:

Training Infrastructure in Dairying for Rural Unemployed Youth for Commercialized Milk Production.-Dairy Development Department, Punjab has launched the programmes for the development of dairy industry with twin objectives i.e. to provide maximum

opportunities of self-employment to youth in villages and to increase the production of milk. The department has achieved maximum success to get these objectives. Under self-employment scheme matric passed unemployed rural youth (from 1998-99 primary passed) are selected and they are provided one month/15 days training at extension centres i.e. Bija (Ludhiana), Sardulgarh (Mansa), TarnTaran (Amritsar), Phagwara (Kapurthala), Chitamali (Rupnagar). Hostel facilities are also available at these training centres. The trainees have to pay for the messing expenses and each trainee has to pay Rs 150 as a training fee (Rs 100 from Scheduled Castes trainees). These are provided with the facility of boarding and lodging during the training period.

The trainees are provided training about the feeding and management of milch animals, selection of milch animals, sheds of animals, ailments and control, to produce pure milk, to prepare milk related products and marketing, etc. at training centres. These trainees are provided knowledge about the different subjects of dairy through lectures which are delivered by N.D.R.I. Karnal, Professor of Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, General Manager of Milk Plants, Veterinary Doctors of Animal Husbandry Department and other Dairy Scientists. These trainees are also toured in Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana and milk plants to meet dairy related forward farmers. After the completion of training the certificates are issued to the trainees from the department and they are assisted in getting credits/loans from financial institutions/banks for establishing/setting up dairy units comprising of 5 to 50 milch animals to provide self employment. The beneficiaries of those established dairy units are provided help time to time to solve the problems faced by them.

Scheme for Extention Training and Education in Improved Methods of Dairying to Milk Producers.- Dairy Development Department has prepared a good infrastructure for the farmers/milk producers to adopt and carry on the dairy as profession on business lines. Dairy training courses of 5 days/2 days are provided/ launched at village level to provide extension services to farmers/milk producers. Minimum 40 farmers/milk producers are provided dairy training in each course. During the training period they are provided knowledge about the sheds and management of milch animals through lectures which are delivered by technical staff of the department and concerned officers of Animal Husbandry/Agriculture Department and others related to dairy works. Information to produce pure milk, to produce milk at low rate and marketing, etc. is also provided.

The number of trainees and the amount of loans provided by the department under these two schemes during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Training infrastructure in dairying for the rural unemployed youth for commercialized milk production			Extension training and education in improved method of dairying to milk production	
	Number of trainees	I.F.	Unit	Number of trainees	I.F. (Rs in lakhs)
1996-1997	84	8.53	28	644	23,260 stipend
1997-1998	154	12.44	29	440	0.33 stipend
1998-1999	96	26.33	31	438	47.50 stipend
1999-2000	133	246.33	42	991	
2000-2001	279	11.28	47	2,041	
2001-2002	141	176.04	83	2,041	
2002-2003	230	116.83	62	1,841	

(*Source*: Director Dairy Development Department, Punjab)

According to Livestock Census 2003, the number of milch cows and buffaloes in the district were 89.8 and 267.0 thousand respectively. Besides Milkfed, Nestle India Ltd., Moga is also engaged in the milk procurement.

(iv) Poultry Farming

The change in food habits in general since the partition has given a stimulus to poultry farming. Religious prejudices against eating of poultry and eggs, prevalent among certain sections of the society are being gradually shed. Previously, people used to keep *desi* birds on free range system, but the advancement of modern techniques has given birth to poultry farms. Poultry production has made considerable headway due to requirement of small space, low capital investment, quick returns from the investment and well distributed turnover throughout the year. In private sector a large number of commercial poultry farms have also been set up in the district.

According to Livestock Census 2003, the number of poultry birds in the district was 158.9 thousand.

(v) Sheep Breeding

The scheme for development of sheep and wool in the State was introduced in 1957. It aims at developing the sheep and woolen industry by improving the quality and quantity of wool yield through scientific knowledge in sheep husbandry and wool technology imparted to the

sheep farmers and by registering the folk for the maintenance of breeding records and by controlling the outbreak of disease among sheep.Weaker sections of the society have picked up sheep rearing.

As on 31 March 2003, four sheep and wool extension centres were functioning in the district viz. Daroli Bhai, Ajitwal, Machhike and Samalsar. As per Livestock Census 2003, the number of sheep in the district were 10.4 thousand.

(vi) Piggery

Pig is a very prolific breeder. Its off springs grow up quickly and mature comparatively at an early age as compared to other food animals. Pigs, therefore, have great potentialities for augmentation of food as they can be rapidly increased in number. The hybrid pigs have been established for better economical traits for food conversion, rapid growth and in early maturity even compared to other breeds. With the introduction of exotic yorkshire whites and landrace breeds, pig breeding is getting popular. By crossing the country pigs with the exotic boars, indigeous pig stock is being gradually replaced by the exotic pure breeds or the cross bred stock.With a view to imparting technical knowledge and educate the farmers in the latest modern techniques of pig-raising short term training courses are also run by the Government.

According to Livestock Census 2003, the number of pigs in district was 1.2 thousand.

(vii) Fisheries

The office of the Assistant Project Officer (Fisheries), Moga came into existence in 1999, who functions under the administrative control of Director and Warden of Fisheries, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted by 1 Senior Fisheries Officer, 1 Fisheries Officer, 2 Clerks, 2 Fishermen besides Class IV staff.

The main activities of the department in the district are: conservation of fisheries resources and development of fish culture in ponds and tanks, auctioning of the notified water, canals and stocked ponds, survey of new ponds suitable for fish culture, stocking thereof, production of fish seed of stockable varieties by induced breeding, providing assistance for adoption of fish culture to the interested persons especially weaker sections.

Moga District is not rich in fisheries resources, because the district lacks reservoirs, lakes and natural water resources, etc. The land of the Moga District is productive for agriculture purpose, so farmers

were least interested in other agriculture and allied activities. For the last 8 to10 years there is absolutely stagnation in agricultural production and the input cost has increased day by day, therefore the farmers has started thinking about other alternatives to agriculture. So fishery is the main option to farmers, but the main fish reservoirs in the district are panchayati ponds. The farmers are adopting intensive fish culture in ponds and tanks on modern scientific lines through composite fish culture of fast growing species. Most of the ponds are seasonal but by proper renovation, these can prove useful for fish culture. The rights and management of the village ponds are with the panchayats. Some panchayats put their ponds on lease to fish farmers on longterm basis. The technical guidance, financial assistance and supply of quality fish seed are provided to the fish farmers by the Fisheries Department. The important varieties of food fish available in the district are: Indian Major Carps viz. Rohu (*Labeo rohita*), Bata (Labeo bata) and Catla (*Catla catla*) and three exotic carps species namely common corp (*Cyprinism, Carpio*), Silver carp (*Hypophthalmethys molitrix* and Grass Carps (*Ctenopharyngodon idela*). The progress of fisheries in the district during 1998-99 to 2002-2003 is given hereunder:

Year	Area under fish culture (in hectares)	Stocking of fish seeds (in lakhs)	Fish production (in tons)
1998-1999	95.71	14.63	355.1
1999-2000	125.70	18.92	462
2000-2001	151.30	21.51	571
2001-2002	172.00	23.79	918
2002-2003	211.59	29.90	1,440

(*Source*: Assistant Project Officer, Fisheries Moga)

Fisheries Department and Fish Farmers Development Agency, Moga provides financial and technical guidance to the farmers for sustainable fish culture. Assistant Project Officer (Fisheries) functions as Vice Chairman, FFDA. The main functions of this agency are: to provide loans and subsidy for excavation of new ponds/renovation of existing ponds for auction of fish ponds and for integrated fish farming such as fish farming with poultry, piggery and ducking. FFDA provides loans for excavation of new ponds Rs 2,30,000 per hectare and for renovation of existing ponds Rs 90,000 per hectare. The subsidy is provided for both purposes by the FFDA is Rs 40,000 per hectare and Rs 12,000 per hectare respectively. For technical guidance department provides 10 days training to the beneficiaries. FFDA also provides quality fish seed to the farmers at subsidized rate i.e. Rs 100 per 1000

fish seed. The number of trainees, the amount of loan and subsidies provided by the FFDA during 1999-2000 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Number of trainees	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	Subsidies (Rs in lakhs)
1999-2000	27	6.75	0.23
2000-2001	32	3.25	0.37
2001-2002	41	2.30	0.50
2002-2003	84	33.70	1.73

(*Source*: Assistant Project Officer, Fisheries, Moga)

(viii) Animal diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

Although a comprehensive effort has been made to control and reduce the incidence of veterinary diseases, still these continue to reduce the vitality and working efficiency of animals.

Animal Diseases.-Animals suffer from a number of diseases. Tick-borne diseases have been responsible for heavy morbidity and death of livestock. Exotic and cross-breed cattle are particularly susceptible to these diseases. The most common diseases among the cattle and buffaloes in the district are rinderpest (*mogh wah*), foot and mouth diseases (*muh-khur*), haemorrhagic septicaemia (*galghotu*), black-quarter (*phersujna*) and parasite diseases. Among the sheep and goats, goiter and liver diseases are found. Surra among the equines and camels is found. These diseases are controlled with prophylactic vaccinations and curative measures. Regular compaigns of inoculation and vaccination against these diseases are conducted.

The number of livestock vaccinated for different diseases in the district during 1997-98 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Rinderpest	*Muh-Khur*	*Phersujna*	Total
1997-98	5,06,053	1,27,113	6,905	6,40,071
1998-99	2,76,249	93,186	4,260	3,73,695
1999-2000	2,58,842	82,372	13,120	3,54,334
2000-2001	2,42,116	97,293	17,130	3,56,539
2001-2002	3,11,651	1,24,279	9,180	4,45,110
2002-2003	3,25,000	1,19,420	6,000	4,50,430

(*Source*: Deputy Director Animal Husbandry, Moga)

Besides *galghotu*, *muh-khur* and *phersujma* which occur in animals are: Mastitis (acute, sub-acute, chronic); Diarrhoea; Retained Placenta; Metritis; Anoestrus; Infertility & Repeat Breeders; Impection; Actino Bacillosis; Sporadic cases of H.S. an F.M.D.; Tympany; Calf-scour; Rheumatic Fever; Sporadic cases of Surra; Leucoderma;

Dysentry; Worm infestation; Fever of Unknown Origin; Mineral Deficiency Cases; Tail Gangrene; General Debility & Emaciation; Metabolie diseases (Milkfever, Phosphorous Deficiency); Intestinal Obstruction; Haemoglobinurea, etc.

Veterinary hospitals.- A large number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries have been opened in the district for providing veterinary aid to the livestock. During 2002-2003, the number of hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the district were 53 and 81 respectively.The blockwise list of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the district as on 31 March 2003 is given below:

Sr.No.	Civil Veterinary Hospital	Sr.No.	CattleWelfare Dispensary
1	2	3	4
		Block Moga I	
1	Moga (A.I.C)	1	Kokari Kalan
2	Chuganwan	2	Talwandi Bhangerian
3	Dala	3	Ramunwala Kalan
4	Rania	4	Budhsinghwala
5	Dhudike	5	Mahna
6	Chuhar Chak	6	Raoli
7	Ajitwal	7	Mehron
8	Tikhanwad	8	Killi Chahlan
9	Chirak	9	Bughipura
10	Buttar Kalan	10	Jhandiana Sharki
		11	Kapura
		12	Tatariawala
		13	Dhulkot
		14	Jhandewala
		15	Behona
		16	Madoke
		17	Badhni Khurd
		18	Nathuwala Jadid
		19	Landeke
		Block Moga II	
1	Khosapandu	1	Safuwala
2	Khokhrana	2	Jhandiana Garbi
3	Chand Nawan	3	Mothanwali
4	Daulatpur Niwan	4	Bhikha
5	Darapur	5	Gill
6	Saddasingh wala	6	Gajanwala
7	Singhanwala	7	Kaliwala
8	Ghal Kalan	8	Daodhar
9	Daroli Bhai (A.I.C)		
10	Jai Singhwala		
		Block Dharmkot	
1	Malak Kangan	1	Dhoyawala
2	Bankhandi	2	Chugah Kalan
3	Lohgarh	3	Mubarakpur
4	Talwandi Malhian	4	Janer
5	Bhindar Kalan	5	Khosa Kotla
6	Bajeke	6	Monawan

1	2	3	4
7	Kot Mohammad Khan	7	Chuhar Chak
8	Kishanpur Kalan	8	Kanwan/Kamalke
9	Jalalabad East	9	Kokri Buttran
10	Dharmkot	10	Chak Kanian Kalan
11	Kot Isa Khan	11	Mandar
12	Fatehgarh Panjtor	12	Karial
		13	Bhoepur
		14	Dalewal
		15	Randala
		16	Sidargarh
		Block Bagha Purana	
1	Samalsar	1	Kotla Mehar Singhwala
2	Gholia Khurd	2	Malke
3	Rajiana	3	Landa
4	Thiraj	4	Roda
5	Bhalur	5	Saidoke
6	Sekha Kalan	6	Wandar
7	Mahla Kalan	7	Gholia Kalan
8	Nathuwala West	8	Sangat pura
9	Sukhanand	9	Ladhoke
10	Wairoke	10	Mallana
11	Bagha Purana	11	Nathoki
		12	Kaleki
		13	Alamwala
		14	Langiana Nawan
		15	Langiana Purana
		16	Chanuwala
		17	Thathi Bhai
		18	Mari Mustafa
		19	Bhambia Bhai
		20	Haryewala
		Block Nihalsinghwala	
1	Nihalsinghwala	1	Bode
2	Samadh Bhai	2	Ramah
3	Raonta	3	Lopon
4	Saidoke	4	Himmatpura
5	Bilaspur	5	Takhtupura
6	Buttar Kalan	6	Manuki
7	Ghaziana	7	Bir Rooke
8	Bhagike	8	Phulewala
9	Khota	9	Kussa
10	Patto Hira Singh	10	Machhike
		11	Lohara
		12	Rooke Kalan
		13	Dhulkot Ransi
		14	Didarewala
		15	Minian
		16	Daodhar Sharki
		17	Dina Sahib
		18	Nangal

(*Source*: Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Moga)

(e) Forestry

The area pertaining to Moga District falls under the jurisdiction of two forest divisions viz. Faridkot Forest Division, Muktsar and Firozpur Forest Division, Firozpur. Each division is headed by 1 Divisional Forest Officer. Divisional Forest Officer, Faridkot at Muktsar is assisted by 1 Range Officer, 3 Block Officers, 15 Guards and Divisional Forest Officer, Firozpur is assisted by 1 Range Officer, 3 Block Officers and 8 Guards. Divisional Forest Officers function under the supervision of Conservator of Forests, Firozpur Circle.

(i) Importance of the Forestry in the economy of the District.- Forests play a useful part in the ecomony of man and nature. According to the National Forest Policy, 1988 at least 331/2 per cent of total geographical area should be under forests. But the area under forests in the State is much lower. It is about 5.7 per cent of the total area of the State. There are also several other indirect benefits from forests, as they increase the humidity of air and stablise the temprature.

Wood is also required for furniture making, house construction, agricultural implements, wooden boxes, etc. Tall grasses especially *Kana* is required for thatching. Grass and tree leaves are used as cattle feed.

Thorny bushes and branches of trees are extensively used for fencing of fields. Keeping in view, these needs, it was decided to bring more Government lands under the control of Forest Department for raising fuel and economic plantation. Therefore, railway strips and the strips of national highways were put under the charge of Forest Department. In 1966, Government decided to transfer the areas of strips along all PWD roads and canals to the Forest Department for afforestation. Plants like *shisham, neem, kikar, siris, eucalyptus* are raised in a number of forest nurseries for the raising of plantation in different forest areas. The plants from these nurseries are also supplied to the public.

The total area under forests in the district during 2002-2003, was 3,463.84 hectares. The range wise area under forests is given below:

Range	Division	Area (in hectares)
Moga	Faridkot Forest Division, Muktsar	2,361.64
Zira	Firozpur Forest Division,Firozpur	1,102.2
Total		3,463.84

(*Source*: Divisional Forest Officer Faridkot and Firozpur)

After the transfer of various strips to the Forest Department, the areas were got demarcated as protected forests under Section 29 of the Indian Forests Act, 1927. Systematic plantation work was started under the provision of Second Five Year Plan when a scheme for strip plantations was prepared for carrying out planting along roads, rail and canal strips. The Forest Department carried out planting work to cover most of the blank strips by tree crop.

(ii) Area under Forests.-The forests have been categorised into three classes i.e. Protected Forests, Forests under Section 38 of Indian Forests Act, 1927 and Unclassed Forests. The categorywise classification of the existing forests of the district during 2002-2003 is given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Areas (In hectares)
(A)	Protected Forests	
	(a) Demarcated Protected Forests	1.00
	(b) Undemarcated Protected Forests	
	(i) Canal-side Forests	2,183.80
	(ii) Road-side Forests	479.64
	(iii) Forests along the sides of railway line	122.00
	(iv) Drain and Bundh	613.40
(B)	(B) Forests under Section 38 of Indian Forests Act, 1927	-
(C)	Unclassed Forests	65.00
	Total	3,464.84

(*Source*: Divisional Forest Officer Muktsar and Firozpur)

Reserved Forests.-There is no area under Reserved Forests in Moga District.

Protected Forests.- All rail, road, canal and drain strips have been declared as Protected Forests by the State Government. These strips were transferred for scientific management to Forest Department. These strips were being stocked mainly with *eucalyptus, kikar, neem shisham, pipal, bohar, jand* trees.

(iii) Forest Produce.- The major forest produce are timber and fuel wood. The minor forest produce include *kahi ,kana, and panni* which are generally auctioned for cutting every year.

The annual income received by the department from the sale of forest produce in the district during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	Major Forest Produce (Rs)	Minor Forest Produce (Rs)
1995-96	11,42,700	7,920
1996-97	3,55,500	1,450
1997-98	5,87,209	4,370
1998-99	17,17, 500	7,290
1999-2000	29,94,300	10,000
2000-2001	44,85,889	17,600
2001-2002	13,82,578	18,200
2002-2003	--	6,800

(*Source*: Divisional Forest Officer Faridkot and Firozpur)

(f) Floods

Floods are caused by over flowing of river or by execssive rains. Satluj is the main river which causes floods in the district. Floods in the river Satluj caused tremendous damage to crops and houses in the district. With the construction of Bhakhra Dam on the Satluj the danger of floods has considerably decreased. However floods are still caused by obstructing in the natural flow of water on account of consolidation of holdings, ill planned system of drainage of water under the roads, canals, etc. To overcome this menace, drainage system has been started and field drains are being dug in a systematic way. The ring *bunds* constructed on the canals and the river Satluj have checked the floods to a considerable extent.After 1998, no floods occurred in the district and caused no damage.

The damage caused by floods and heavy rains in the district during 1996, 1997 and 1998 has been shown in the table given below:

Category	1996	1997	1998
Number of villages/towns affected	..	..	-
Area affected (sq.km)	..	..	-
Number of human lives lost	-	1	-
Number of cattle heads lost	-	-	14
Number of houses damaged	-	390	25
Damage to crops (i) Area affected (hectares)	1,416	-	-
(ii) Value of crops damaged (Rs,000)	2,530	-	-

(*Statstical Abstracts of Punjab* 1996 *to* 2001 *and* 2004)

(g) Famine

Famine is a thing of the past now. There has been no famine the State since long. But famine used to visit the areas prior to th introduction of the canal irrigation, as earlier all cultivation wa depended on rains. Disastrous famines occurred in 1833, 1848,1860 an 1899. But after the introduction of canal irrigation there had been n major famine although there had been scarcities which led to shooting c prices during 1905-06, 1907-08 and 1910-11 due to light rainfall. In th areas transferred from Firozpur district some villages of Moga recorde the great famine in 1783, the so called *chalisa*. The year of 1899-1900 c which people frequently speak as *Chawnja* was another bad year and th zamindars suffered considerable losses from having to sell-off large number of cattle at low prices.

With the extension of irrigation facilities after the Independence the district is no longer prone to famine.

Appendix I **(Vide Page 83)**

Area under Principal Crops in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003

(in thousand hectares)

Crops	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Cereals								
Rice	108	102	107	118	117	159	152	149
Jowar	-	-	-	(a)	-	-	-	-
Bajra	0.1	(a)	-	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.2
Maize	(a)	-	-	(a)	(a)	-	1	1.0
Wheat	130	127	124	124	170	172	167	170.0
Barley	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1	1.0
Pulses								
Gram	0.6	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Mash	0.2	(a)	-	-	(c)	0.1	(c)	(c)
Arhar	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Mung	4.1	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.1	4.0	2.8	1.6
Massar	-	-	-	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	-
Oil-seeds								
Groundnut	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Rape and Mustard	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.1
Sesamum	(a)	(a)	-	(a)	(c)	0.1	0.1	(c)
Linseed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Crops								
Sugarcane *(gur)*	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.0	2.0
Dry Chillies	-	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Tabacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato	-	4.3	1.7	7.1	7.2	5.5	4.9	5.8
Cotton (American)	13.4	151.5	9.0	4.2	3.8	2.2	5.1	1.1
Cotton *(desi)*	3.2	8.5	9.2	4.7	5.4	5.9	9.2	4.0

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 1996 *to* 2003)

(a) denotes less than 500 hectares

(c) less than 50 hectares

Appendix II **(Vide Page 83)**

Production of Principal Crops in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003

(Thousand metric tons)

Crops	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Cereals								
Rice	398	387	429	413	393	596	579	568
Jowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bajra	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.2
Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	2.0
Wheat	503	576	530	562	838	818	779	735.0
Barley	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.0
Pulses								
Gram	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Mash	-	-	-	-	-	(d)	-	-
Arhar	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
Mung	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.2	2.9	0.9	0.9
Massar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil-seeds								
Groundnut	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape and Mustard	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.9	0.8
Sesamum	-	-	-	-	-	(d)	(b)	-
Linseed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Crops								
Sugarcane *(gur)*	6	7	4	-	-	10	15.0	10.0
Dry Chillies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato	-	89.1	25.8	149.3	155.3	106.7	100.3	123.6
Cotton (American)	6.06	67.87	1.86	0.71	1.06	0.90	0.91	0.21
Cotton *(desi)*	1.03	2.77	2.28	0.89	1.16	2.28	2.58	0.76

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 1996 *to* 2003)

(b) denotes less than 500 M.Tons

(d) denotes less than 50 M.Tons

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

(a) Old time Industries and Industrial Development

Moga was preponderantly an agricultural area. It had remained the biggest market for agricultural produce. Traditional village industries available in this area were agro-based industries. The agricultural implements such as *khurpa*, *sickles*, *kassi*, *panjali* and bullock carts were manufactured by the local carpenters/blacksmiths. Moga, Bagha Purana, Dharmkot and Kishanpura were famous for manufacturing persian wheels and some other iron articles. Kishanpura was also famous for leather works and Indian shoes. The coarse *khaddar* and *khes* were prepared in almost every village. Moga was famous for its phulkaris, and the silk embroidery was liked for the designs and colours.

In 1932 only one small-scale industrial unit viz. Dass Gopal Krishan Private Limited, Moga was preparing edible oil in the district. After the partition of the country, this area had quite a number of establishments manufacturing oil-engines, bullock shoe-nails, agricultural implements like disk harrows, ploughs, machines and wood screws, belt fasteners and motor parts. Cotton ginning and pressing, rice husking and oil seed millings were among the usual types of processing industries. One industrial unit for manufacturing tooth brush was also functioning in the district. During the twentieth century, one large and medium scale industrial concern viz. Nestle India Limited was established at Moga with the collaboration of Nestle Company of Switzerland. The company's main products and By-products are: condensed milk, milk powders, infant milk food, weaning foods, standardised milk, vending mixes, noodles, cabes, soups, tomato ketchup, ghee and chocolate, etc. The products of this unit are exported to other States in India. Two another conspicuous industrial units in this area were engaged in the manufacturing of sodium silicate used in the manufacturing of soap. This product was obtained by fusing silica sand, soda ash and small quantities of sodium nitrate and bleaching powder. A few concerns were engaged in the manufacturing of wheat threshers and winnowers. The wheat thrashers manufactured at Moga were exported to other States in India. The use of latest agricultural instruments viz. combine harvesters has decreased the demand of thrashers and winnowers.

(b) State Aid to Industries

After the Independence Punjab Government had realized the importance of the development of the industrial sector, so the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935 were liberalized. Loans were advanced to the industries and entrepreneurs for the construction of factory building, purchase of machinery and equipment, working capital, etc. who want to set up new industrial units or to expand or modernize through its various industrial policies. These industrial units set up in the State were also eligible for grants-in-aid and subsidy on the loans advanced under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935. But this practice has been discontinued since 1981-82 and now the industrial units set up in the State are given incentives on land, building and taxation, etc. under various industrial policies applicable from time to time.

With a view to promote the growth of industry in the State, the Government of Punjab notified ' Industrial Policy 1996' which provides for the growth of various incentives for new industrial units that started production or undertake expansion on or after 1 April 1996. Under the Industrial Policy, 1996, the Punjab Government had notified the Punjab Industrial Incentive Code to implement the schemes of incentives for the development of industry in the State. According to the Industrial Incentive Code 1996, the area which now forms Moga District was placed under 'A Grade Growth Area Category'. The industrial units under ' A Grade Growth Area' were provided 30 per cent investment incentive (capital subsidy) of fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs 50 lakhs. Besides this, agro based industries, tourism industries, electronic industries and export-oriented industries were provided special incentives under this policy.

But it was seen that this policy had an indefinite outcome. New industries can be said to have been encouraged, in many cases these have had unfair advantage over old industries resulting in lower rates of growth. Moreover, these types of policy incentives have lead to adverse stress on State finances. In order to overcome the adverse effects Industrial Policy 1996, now Industrial Policy 2003 was brought out by the government to change its role from the direct promotion and financial assistance, to the role of a facilitator, by creating a physical and institutional climate of investment and industry friendliness that increases the efficiency and competitive ability of industry, or in general, and in a sustainable manner. The main objectives of the Industrial Policy 2003 are:

(i) to create a conducive investment climate through infrastructure creation, reduced regulations and general facilitation;

(ii) to rejuvenate and make competitive existing industry, particularly in the small sector through improved technology, product quality and marketing and

(iii) to create a special thrust in the areas, where Punjab has an edge, in terms of cost and competitiveness.

The incentives given under this policy are described below:

Scheme for enhancement of competitiveness of small scale industrial (SSI) units to undertake modernization:- In order to encourage the existing small scale industrial units to undertake modernization and/or technology up gradation for enhancing their competitiveness and productivity levels capital subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent of investment upto maximum of Rs 25 lakh per unit is provided by Government. This subsidy is provided to only those industrial units which have completed three years of production as on 1 April 2003 or later. The units covered under this scheme are light engineering industries, textile hosiery and knit wear industries, sports goods units and agro and food processing units.

Scheme for grant of relief and concessions to sick small scale industrial units:- Sick industrial units as defined by RBI are provided the following concessions:

(i) Deferment of recovery arrears of sales tax, electricity duty, purchase tax, power bills, house tax and water charges for a period upto five years.

(ii) Deferment of payment of electricity duty by the unit in respect of energy consumed, for a period of 2 years from the date of sanction of rehabilitation package.

Release of pending subsidy.- In the Moga District, 231 pending cases of subsidy as per Industrial Policy 1996 have been covered under this policy.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna.-The Centre Government in the year 1993 started this scheme for providing employment to literate unemployed persons. To avail this scheme the literate unemployed persons should be at least middle pass, his age should be between 18 to 35 years for Scheduled Castes and for Women it is 45 years, he should be resident of that area for the last three years where the industry to be set up and whose annual family income should be less than Rs 40,000.

Those who fulfil these conditions are given loan of Rs 1 lakh for industry service business and Rs 2 lakhs for setting up of industry. On this loan subsidy at the rate of 15 per cent is also given which should not exceed Rs 7,500. Under this scheme Rs 1,547.10 lakhs have been disbursed by the banks during the years 1996 to 2003 and due to this reason, 3,350 persons were provided resources to attain self employment.

Margin Money Scheme.- Under this scheme, Khadi and Village Industry Commission through its financial aids, are providing the chances of self employment to unemployed youth in the district. This scheme is only applicable for rural industries, which are established in all rural industrial focal points. Any unemployed youth can get financial assistance from banks to establish his own work.

Besides, nationalised/commercial banks and other financial institutions provide loans to these units keeping in view the national industrial policies. Both Central and State Governments through the Departments of Industries give the subsidies.

NABARD Loans.- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is established as a Development Bank for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promote integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Rural Non Farm Sector (RNFS) holds the key to faster economic development. It has potential and promise for generating employment and increased income in the rural areas. Hence, NABARD has identified financing, development and promotion of Rural Non-Farm Sector as one of its thrust areas.

NABARD has evolved several refinance and promotional schemes over the years, viz. Composite Loan Scheme; Integrated Loan Scheme; Small Road and Water Transport Operators Scheme, etc. and has been making constant efforts to liberalize, broad base and refine/ rationalize, the schemes in response to the field level needs. The focus has been on greater credit flow and provision of linkages for small, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts in the decentralized sector in the rural areas. The total amount disbursed by NABARD under different developmental schemes in Moga District during 2002-2003 was Rs 82.04 lakhs.

Besides the above, other measures taken for the promotion of industries in the district are discussed below:

Mining Act, 1954.- Mining Act, 1954 regulates the excavation of minerals such as Saltpeter (*Shora*) sand, etc. and manufacturing of bricks in the State. In the year 1999, the Industries Department Punjab has declared the General Manager of District Industries Centre as ex-officio, Mining Officer. In the Moga District there are 23 (20 in the Dharmkot Block and 3 in Bagha Purana Block) sand mines from which the royalty is being charged.

Under this Act, the State Government has mortgaged the rights of soil used at kilns to manufacture bricks. From December 1999, the royalty is being charged from the different categories of kilns according to their production. In the Moga District, there are 143 kilns from which the royalty is being charged.

Implementation of Societies Act, 1860.- From 1999 the Industries Department, Punjab has started the implementation of this Act in the Moga District. Under this Act General Manager, District Industries Centre has been declared Additional Registrar of Societies. Societies Act, 1860, registers the charitable societies. In the Moga District as on 31 March 2003, 980 societies were registered. From these societies Rs 500 per society is charged as registration fee.

The other measures taken for the promotion of industries in the district are discussed below.

(1) Quality Marking Scheme

The Department of Industries, Punjab has also set up Quality Marking Industrial Development Centres in the State for providing facilities of testing, marking and all types of services to the manufacturers. Quality control secures uniformity of products. These centres facilitate constant improvement of processing in manufacturing. The uniformity in specifications also facilitates the interchangeability in the products. Moreover, production cost can be reduced through continuous processing. One quality marking centre at Moga has been functioning in the district.

(2) Rural Industrialization

There are rural industrial development centres and common facility workshops running in the State. The workshops besides

rendering technical assistance, undertake the manufacture of all types of common agricultural implements, like *gur* making equipment, poultry feeders, grain storage bins, plough, etc.

(3) Other Organizations for the Development of Industries

Besides the above-mentioned measures, a number of organisations have been set up for the development and promotion of industries in the State. These are mentioned as under:

(i) The Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh.- It was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 for the purpose of granting medium and longterm loans to the industrial concerns located in the State of Punjab. It was reconstituted under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 on 1 April 1967, and grants loans under the Act of 1951.

It generally grants term loans for creation/acquisition of fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery. It also provides guarantee against deferred payments for the purchase of capital goods and offers under writing facility on issue of stocks and shares to companies. The corporation also provides financial assistance for setting up hotels, nursing homes/small hospitals, development of industrial estates, purchase of transport vehicles, etc. The corporation grants loans for setting up new industrial concerns, expansion and modernisation of existing concerns and rehabilitation of sick industrial concerns, which have been assisted by it. However, it also grants composite loan for meeting working capital requirements to new tiny and small units.

The public limited companies, private limited companies, cooperative societies, partnership firms, sole-proprietorship firms or (Hindu undivided Family) concerns are eligible for financial assistance from the corporation if these are engaged in or proposing to be engaged in manufacture of goods; preservation of goods; mining or development of mines; hotel industry; transport of passengers or goods by road or by water or by rope way or by lift; generation or distribution of power; the setting up or development of an industrial area or industrial estate; the maintenance, repair, testing or servicing of machinery of any description or vehicles or vessels or motor boats or trail ones or tractors; assembling, repairing or packing any article with the aid of machinery or power; providing special or technical knowledge or other services for the promotion of industrial growth; providing weigh bridge facilities; and the research and development of any process or product in relation to any of the matter aforesaid.

The amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the corporation to various industrial units in Moga District during 1992-93, 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given below:

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
1995-1996	28	--
1996-1997	44	18
1997-1998	07	44
1998-1999	23	12
1999-2000	18	64
2000-2001	70	--
2001-2002	--	--
2002-2003	--	--

(*Source*: Assistant General Manager, Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh)

(ii) The Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation, Limited, Chandigarh.- The Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. came into existence in 1982 after the merger of the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (established in 1963) with the Punjab Export Corporation Ltd. (established in 1962).

The Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation is the nodal agency for promoting industries in Punjab through the development of industrial infrastructure namely industrial focal points in various important cities and towns. Main emphasis is laid down on the development of focal points for small-scale sector, which further help in increasing employment and balanced growth.

The corporation has established one industrial focal point on 108 acres of land at Moga. In this focal point, 217 industrial plots of different sizes have been allotted. Out of these, 155 units have started its work in this focal point.

(iii) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation (PSIDC), Limited, Chandigarh.-The corporation was incorporated in 1966 as an undertaking of the State Government to act as a catalyst for the development of large and medium scale industries in the State of Punjab. Since then, PSIDC has been acting as the prime mover in the State for promotion of industrial ventures and thus playing, the role of an 'institutional entrepreneur'. The main activities performed by the corporation are; to identify and investigate projects and obtains letters of intent/registrations from the Government wherever required; undertakes project feasibility studies for various identified projects; provides financial support, both equity and term loan assistance, as and when required; plays an important role as an effective facilitator for promoting ventures; and acts as an agent of the Industrial Development Bank of

India (IDBI), Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and State Government for providing assistance and incentives to industry under various schemes.

The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation has been designated, as a Second State Level Financial Institution. PSIDC extends financial assistance under the aegis of IDBI and provides term loan up to Rs 25 million to new industrial projects with capital cost of Rs100 million. Under Equipment Refinance Scheme, industrial companies with good track record and sound financial position are provided term loan up to Rs 50 million for purchase of equipment for expansion, diversification/modernization activities.

(c) Industrial Training Institutes

In a developing economy industrial training plays an important role for the development of industries because it enable the residents of that particular area for a quick supply of skilled labour. The Directorate, Technical Education Punjab is entrusted with the responsibility of imparting training; industrial, technical and vocational to boys and girls through its various polytechnics and industrial training institutes. In addition to this, Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar also provides technical education through various degree colleges. Besides, special training centres have been started to train the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in various engineering and non-engineering trades. Passed out trainees are assisted in getting employment in public and private sectors.

There are three Government ITIs in the district one each at Moga, Chuharchak and Dharmkot. The particulars of the different Government Training Institutes/Centres in the district are given in the following statement:-

Sr. No	Name and location of institute	Year of establishment	Name of Trade/ Course	Number of seats
1	2	3	4	5
1	Industrial Training Institute, Moga	1963	Electronics	32
			Wireman	32
			Machinist	24
			Fitter	80
			Turner	48
			Mechanic Instrument	16
			Mechanic Motor Vehicle	48
			Mechanic Agriculture Machinery	32

1	2	3	4	5
			Surveyor	16
			Draftsman (s)	32
			Mechanic Refrigeration and AC	32
			Information Technology	32
			Welder(Gas and Electricity)	24
			Carpenter	16
			Diesel Mechanic	32
			Tractor Mechanic	16
			Plumber	16
			Steno Punjabi	40
			Steno English	32
			Cutting and Stitching	32
			Embroidery	32
2	Industrial Training Institute (W). Chuharchak	1968	Cutting and Stitching	32
			Embroidery, Needle Work	16
			Steno Punjabi	16
3	Industrial Training Institute(W), Dharmkot	1968	Cutting and Stitching	32
			Embroidery, Needle Work	16

(*Source*: Director Technical Education and Industrial Training Education, Punjab)

(d) Industrial Estates and Industrial Areas/ Focal points

The scheme for the establishment of industrial estates was launched in the State with the object of dispersing industries to economically backward area and creating conditions for planned economic growth. The State Government gives assistance for establishing industrial estates, industrial areas and focal points. The industrial estates are used as mechanism to stimulate the growth and efficiency of small-scale industries in the district.

Industrial Focal Points.-During 1972-73, one industrial focal point of 108 acres was set up at Moga on Moga- Ludhiana G.T. Road. In this focal point 217 industrial plots of different sizes viz. 9 plots of one acre, 51 plots of half acre, 74 plots of 1000 thousand yards and 83 plots of 500 hundred yards have been allotted. Out of 217 units, 155 units and 10 sheds in this focal point have started work upto 31 March 2001.

(e) Sources of Power

Power has become synonymous with progress and there is hardly any need to elaborate on the power of electric power in shaping the economy of the individual, the industry and the country as a whole. Power is one of the most important constituents of the infrastructure for any industrial development in the modern sense.

Main sources of power are: electricity, wood-fuel, oil, Alcohol, wind and water. Wood fuel is too scarce to serve any useful purpose for industries. The position regarding coal and oil is also far from satisfactory. The regions in which coal is concentrated are too far off and its transportation entails heavy costs. The oil production in the country being too small can hardly meet the requirement. Thus, the ample supply of electricity has become main source of power in the district. Thermal plants and powerhouses located at various places in the State are main suppliers of power. Besides above-mentioned sources of power, solar energy and biogas have also become a significant source of power. District Rural Development Agency and Punjab Energy Development Agency are doing a good work in this field.

Circle	Division	Subdivision	Grid/Sub Station
1	2	3	4
P&M Circle Bathinda			220 K.V Grid Sub Station, Moga
P&M Circle Bathinda			132 K.V. Grid Sub Station, Moga-I
P&M Circle Bathinda			132 K.V. Grid Sub Station Moga-II
P&M Circle Bathinda			132 K.V.Grid Sub Station, Bagha Purana
P&M Circle Ludhiana			132 K.V. Grid Sub Station, Badhni Kalan
P&M Circle Bathinda			132 K.V. Grid Sub Station, Samadh Bhai
	Suburban Moga	Ajitwal	66 K.V.Grid Sub Station, Ajitwal
	Bagha Purana	Patto Hirasingh	66 K.V.Grid. Sub Station, Patto Hira singh
	Bagha Purana	Bagha Purana	66 K.V.Grid Sub Station, Smalsar
	Suburban Moga	Chirak	66 K.V.Grid Sub Station, Chirak
	City Moga	Dagru	66 K.V.Grid Sub Station Dagru
	Bagha Purana	Bilaspur	66 K.V Grid Sub Station Bilaspur
	Suburban Moga	Nathuwala	66 K.V. Grid Sub Station Chogawan
	Kot Kapura	Nathuwala	66 K.V. Grid Sub Station Nathuwala
	Kot Kapura	Bagha Purana Suburban	66 K.V. Grid Sub Station Mari Mustafa (Thathi Bhai)
	City Moga	Sub Moga	33 K.V. Grid Sub Station Focal Point Moga
	Suburban Moga	Badhni Kalan	33 K.V. Grid Sub Station Dala
	Suburban Moga	Chirak	33 K.V. Grid Sub Station Ramuwala

(*Source*: Chief Engineer, Planning P.S.E.B. Patiala)

The number of industrial consumers and the number of units consumed by the industrial concerns in the district, during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Number of industrial consumers	Number of units consumed (in KWH)
1995-1996	1,739	4,13,82,600
1996-1997	1,749	4,19,63,210
1997-1998	1,813	6,34,29,667
1998-1999	1,684	3,78,57,493
1999-2000	1,986	7,67,48,696
2000-2001	1,970	8,65,43,012
2001-2002	2,010	9,45,07,609
2002-2003	1,987	10,68,96,229

(*Source*: Chief Engineer, Planning P.S.E.B. Patiala)

The consumption of electricity in the district during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

(Million K.W.H)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Others	Total	Percentage of consumption in Punjab
1995-1996	44.3	7.4	41.3	199.4	0.9	293.3	1.86
1996-1997	55.3	8.1	42.2	199.4	1.2	306.0	1.8
1997-1998	70.2	10.0	63.4	249.3	2.8	395.7	2.3
1998-1999	88.16	17.39	69.42	308.99	0.70	484.66	2.5
1999-2000	106.28	21.03	76.75	453.89	2.53	660.48	3.16
2000-2001	131.38	24.82	86.54	312.13	3.40	558.27	2.91
2001-2002	126.61	23.51	94.51	345.01	2.95	592.59	3.04
2002-2003	148.67	29.54	106.90	373.30	2.74	661.15	3.22

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1995 to 2003*)

Punjab Energy Development Agency

Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) is a nodal agency for the development and propagation of renewable energy in the State of Punjab. It is a Punjab Government's undertaking and helds the responsibility to implement Government policies and programmes on renewable energy sources. It came into existence in 1991 and since then it has been vigorously trying to take the concept of renewable energy to masses. To achieve this objective it has been organizing exhibitions and live demonstration on new and renewable energy devices, pamphlets/leaflets on various renewable energy programmes and

devices were distributed among masses. Various new and renewable energy devices were sold to the people on subsidized rates with the purpose of making these devices popular among masses. A brief description of these is given as under:

(1) Solar Cooker.- It is a renewable energy device to cook meals with solar energy. It consists of a small box made of metal or fiberglass having four cooking containers and covered with toughened glass to prevent the escape of solar radiation reflected in the box by mirror fitted therewith. This helps in saving cooking fuel and gives healthy and vitamin D rich cooked food.

(2)Biogas Plant.- In common parlance known as *gobar* gas plant, this helps us to generate clean cooking fuel in the form of cooking gas from dung fuel and other bio waste. During the process we not only prevent the wastage of dung and agriculture waste but also generate better and rich manure. Bio gas plants of various sizes suitable to the needs of individual families, local community and institutions are constructed.

(3) Compact Fluorescent Light (C.F.L).- C.F.L. is energy efficient light device. The use of C.F.L in place of condescend bulb saves up to 80 per cent on electricity consumption and gives soft and daylight. However, this device is relatively new to the people. To popularize the use of C.F.L. among masses, Punjab Energy Development Agency is supplying C.F.L at subsidized rates.

(4) Solar Battery Charger.- This is also a solar energy device and it is used to charge battery. Punjab Energy Development Agency supplies this device also at subsidized rates to introduce it and make it popular.

(5) SPV (Solar Photovoltaic).- Lights, Solar Lanterns, Solar Stills, Solar Home Light Systems are also supplied by Punjab Energy Development Agency at subsidized rates with the aim of creating awareness among masses regarding use of solar energy for various jobs. In these systems, solar photovoltaic cells are used to convert solar radiation into electricity. This electricity is stored in batteries to light C.F.L.s during night time.

(6) Smokeless Improved *Chulhas*.- *Chulha* is an integral part of every kitchen in the rural areas of the State. The Smokeless Improved Chulha Programme has been launched with a motive to save cooking

fuel and to improve kitchen environment by making it smokeless and soot free and thus making the life of housewives comfortable by reducing kitchen drudgery. The renewable energy devices installed/sold by PEDA in Moga District upto 31 March 2003 are given in the following table:-

Year	Solar Water Heating System (LPD)	Solar Photo-voltaic Pump Sets (Nos)	Solar Cooker (Nos)	Domestic Home Light System (2 Light) (Nos)	Solar Street Light (Nos)	SPV Lantern (Nos)	Family Size Biogas Plant (Nos)	IBP NBP
1995-96	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--
1996-97	--	--	2	--	--	2	5	--
1997-98	5000	--	3	--	--	6	20	--
1998-99	2000	1	2	1	5	4	33	1
1999-2000	--	--	1	4	--	12	23	--
2000-2001	--	3	3	2	--	6	53	--
2001-2002	500	6	2	--	--	4	97	1
2002-2003	500	7	3	2	--	7	103	--

(*Source*: Director, Punjab Energy Development Agency, Chandigarh)

(f) Growth and Development of Industries

The pre-eminence of Moga District lies in agriculture. There was large number of industrial units manufacturing agricultural implements. Even the partition of the country could not affect the industrial growth of this area. The area had also witnessed rapid industrial growth during the post-partition period. Good communication system had also given boost to the industrial growth of the area. During the sixties, the present area of Moga District had maximum number of cotton ginning and pressing mills apart from hosiery, printing, nuts & bolts manufacturing units. With the passage of time inhabitants of present area of Moga District has ventured into other industries such as oil engines and parts, sodium silicate manufacture, hosiery, radio assembling units, leather tanning, tractor parts and bus/truck body building. The various industrial policies implemented by the Government from time to time have further accelerated the growth and development of industries. Now Moga has emerged as a big market for manufacturing agricultural implements such as Tractor Driven Harvester Combine, Straw Reaper, Post Hole Digger, Rotavator, Seed Drill, Potato Planter, Potato Digger, Fertilizer Spreader and Threshers, etc. Dharmkot town of the district has carved a niche in the manufacturing of Monoblock Motor Pumps, Cattle Foders, etc.

(g) Industries and Manufactures of the District

The industries in the district may be classified under three broad heads, viz. large and medium scale, small scale and cottage and village industries. A brief description of the important industries of the district is given below:

(i) Large and Medium Scale Industries

There were 4 industrial units in large and medium scale category in the district during the year 2002-2003. A brief description of these units is given below:

(1) Sky Lark Ceramics Ltd., Moga.- This industrial unit was established on 10 February 1997. The total capital investment of the unit was Rs 519.50 Lakhs. The main product produced by this unit is glazed wall tiles. The raw material used in this industry is clay (bikaner), dolomite powder, soap stone powder, wollastonite powder, zirconium powder, glass frit and ceramics colour. The total value of the goods produced by the industry during 2002-03 was Rs 292.52 lakhs. During 2002-2003, the unit gave employment to 68 persons.

(2) Nestle India Limited, Moga.- This industrial unit was established during 1961. The total capital investment of this unit was Rs 252.28 crores. The main products produced by this unit are: condensed milk, milk powders, infant milk food, weaning foods, standardized milk, vending mixes, noodles, cubes, soups, tomato ketchup and ghee. The raw material used in this industry is raw milk, tomato paste, wheat flour, etc. The total value of the goods produced by the industry during 2002-03 was Rs 530.02 crores. During 2002-2003, the unit gave employment to 1,441 persons.

(3) Markfed Modern Rice Mill, Bagha Purana.- This unit was established during the year 1981-82. The total capital investment of this unit was Rs104.13 lakhs. The main products of this unit are rice and rice bran. The total value of the goods produced by the industry during 2002-03 was Rs 771.36 lakhs. The raw material used in this unit is paddy. During the year 2002-2003, the persons employed in this unit were 10.

(4) Amar Solvex Private Limited, Moga*.- This unit was established in January 2004. The total capital investment of this unit as

* This industrial unit came into existence on January 2004

on 31 March 2003 was Rs 547.54 lakhs. During the year 2002-2003, the persons employed in this unit were 22.

(ii) Small-Scale Industries

Small-scale industries have a vital role to play, especially in the context of our urgent need for accelerated industrial growth. Most of the industries in small-scale sector are agro based. Raw material required for these industries is easily available in the district and there is no problem of the marketing of their products. With the emphasis given on the liberalized Industrial Policy, the government have given a great deal of importance to the establishment and development of small-scale industries. Even a number of products have been exclusively reserved for production in the small-scale sector. Small-scale industries generally use power and small machines and employ a few hired labourers and mechanics.

As on 31 March 2003, the total number of 4,502 small scale units were functioning in the Moga District. These units gave employment to 18,585 persons and produced goods worth Rs 32,576.85 lakhs. The fixed investment of these units was Rs 12,876.11 lakhs.

The details regarding the various small-scale industries functioning in the Moga District during 2002-03 are given hereunder.

(1) Food Products.- During 2002-2003, 664 units were engaged in the production of food products in the district. These units produced goods like ghee, ice cream, gram, dal, bread, biscuits, cattle feed, etc. These units gave employment to 5,025 persons and produced goods worth Rs 25,677.08 lakhs.

(2) Wood Industry.- During 2002-2003, there were 116 units comprising saw mills, manufacturing of wooden frames for doors, windows, wooden furniture, beds, etc. The fixed capital investment in these units was Rs 203.42 lakhs. During 2002-2003, these units gave employment to 440 persons and produced goods worth Rs 334.15 lakhs. Furnished goods of this industry have local market.

(3) Hosiery.- During 2002-2003, there were 64 units engaged in the district in the manufacture of various kinds of hosiery products and garments with the fixed capital investment of Rs 22.86 lakhs. During 2002-2003 these units produced hosiery goods like socks, woollen sweaters, mufflers, caps, under garments, etc. These units gave

employment to 133 persons and produced goods worth Rs 50.12 lakhs during 2002-2003.

(4) Paper and Printing.- There were 62 units engaged in the printing work and in the production of stationery items, paper bags, cardboard boxes, etc. in the district. During 2002-2003, these units gave employment to 257 persons and produced goods worth Rs 266.53 lakhs. The fixed capital investment of these units was Rs 180.41 lakhs.

(5) Leather Products.- This is an important industry and scattered all over the district. During 2002-2003, there were 602 units engaged in the production of leather goods such as shoemaking, leather bags, purses, attaché cases and leather tanning, etc. with a total capital investment of Rs 57.98 lakhs in the district. These units gave employment to 867 persons and produced goods worth Rs 243.77 lakhs during the same year.

(6) Rubber and Plastic Products.- During the year 2002-2003, there were 103 units engaged in the production of rubber and plastic goods such as tyre retreading, PVC footwear, tread rubber, polythene bags, plastic bags, candles, grease, etc. These units gave employment to 374 persons and produced goods worth Rs 830.82 lakhs. The fixed investment of these units was Rs 407.93 lakhs.

(7) Chemical Products. -During the year 2002-2003, there were 68 units engaged in the production of chemicals in the district. These units produced goods such as colour dyes, medicines/drugs, ayurvedic medicines, washing soaps, etc. These units gave employment to 372 persons and produced goods worth Rs 830.82 lakhs. The fixed investment of these units was Rs 305.42 lakhs.

(8) Non Metallic Industries.- During the year 2002-2003, there were 177 units engaged in the production of non-metallic goods such as earthen wares, bricks and tiles, lime, marble slabs, cement pipes, cement *jallies*, etc. These units gave employment to 3, 348 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,905.90 lakhs. The fixed capital investment of these units was Rs 659.26 lakhs.

(9) Metal Products.-During the year 2002-2003, there were 44 units with fixed capital investment of Rs 261.09 lakhs. The main products of these units are trunks, *petties*, buckets, steel-doors, outer

gates, steels furniture, railings, grills, etc. These units gave employment to 359 persons and produced goods worth Rs 979.50 lakhs.

(10) Machinery and Equipments.-During the year 2002-2003 there were 876 units engaged in the production of machinery and its parts viz. tractor-trolley, wheat thrashers, centrifugal pumps, agricultural implements, auto parts, nuts & bolts, etc. These units gave employment to 3,078 persons with fixed capital investment of Rs 866.53 lakhs and produced goods worth Rs 2,227.17 lakhs.

(11) Electrical Machinery and Parts.- As on 31 March 2003, there were 51 units engaged in the production of electrical machinery and its parts with fixed capital investment of Rs 107.70 lakhs. These products were in the form of electric generators, transformers, PVC wire s, and voltage stabilizers, assembling and reconditioning of batteries, assembling and rewinding of motors and fans, etc. These units gave employment to 202 persons and produced goods worth Rs 245.40 lakhs during 2002-2003.

(12) Servicing and Repairing.-As many as, 1,036 units were engaged in providing repair and other services in Moga District during 2002-2003. The fixed capital investment of these units was to the tune of Rs 328.29 lakhs. During the same year these units gave employment to 2,029 persons and provided services worth Rs 348.65 lakhs.

(13) Cold Storage.- During the year 2002-2003, facilities for storage of perishable articles such as vegetables and fruits were available in 28 cold storage units in the district. Fixed capital investment in these units was Rs 1,845.81 lakhs. During the same year these units did business to the tune of Rs 713.80 lakhs by providing employment to 176 persons.

(iii) Cottage and Village Industries

Cottage and village industries are of considerable importance in improving the economic conditions of the rural population of the district. For the setting up of cottage and village industries, Punjab Khadi and Gram Udyog Board, Punjab provides loans to the rural people. These industries provide part-time job to the agriculturists in the off-season and thus, help in removing unemployment to some extent. The Government is laying much stress in the growth and development of cottage and village industries in various parts of the State.

These industries serve dual purpose of providing employment in the rural areas and bettering the economic lot of the inhabitants of the villages. Important cottage and village industries functioning in the district are described below:

(1) Processing of Cereals and Pulses Industry.- During 2002-2003, there were 2 units engaged in the processing of cereals and pulses in the district. Most of the units were engaged in the processing of pulses (*dal* making) and manufacture of flour. These units produced goods worth Rs 80 lakhs and provided employment to 4 persons during the above-mentioned year.

(2) Bee keeping.- Bee keeping is the recent profession adopted by the rural people as village industry. Most of the people are doing it as a subsidiary occupation. There were 6 units engaged in the bee keeping occupation during 2002-2003, which produced honey worth Rs 5.40 lakhs and provided employment to 24 persons.

(3) Pottery.- One of the oldest industries of the district, pottery still contributes substantially to the economic life of the people. There were 3 units engaged in the production of pottery during 2002-2003 and provided employment to 435 persons. These units produced goods worth Rs 45.50 lakhs during the same year. The main products of these units are bricks and earthen pots.

(4) Fibre.- During the year 2002-2003 in Moga District, 3 units were engaged in the production of fibre which produced goods worth Rs 1.85 lakhs and provided employment to 6 persons. The main item of production of this industry are ropes.

(5) Lime.- In Moga District, there were 2 units engaged in the production of lime during 2002-2003 which produced goods worth Rs 7.80 lakhs and provided employment to 9 persons. The product is mainly utilized in house building and their maintenance.

(6) Carpentry and Blacksmithy.- Wooden frames for doors and windows, beds and some pieces of furniture are manufactured by the old families of the carpenters in all the villages of the district in the same way the metal products are prepared and repaired by the blacksmiths.

During the year 2002-2003, only 1 unit was engaged in the carpentry and blacksmithy work, which produced goods worth Rs 9.70 lakhs and provided employment to 16 persons.

(7) Electronics.-During the year 2002-2003, only one unit was engaged in the production of electronic goods in the district. This unit produced goods worth Rs 9.20 lakhs and provided employment to 8 persons during the same year.

(8) Polymer.- Only 1 unit was engaged in the production of polymer in the district during 2002-2003 which produced goods worth Rs 7.80 lakhs and provided employment to 9 persons.

(iv) Jail Industries

There is only one sub-jail at Moga but it has no jail industry in it.

(h) Role of Industrial Cooperatives

The industrial cooperative societies are voluntary associations of artists and craftsmen organized for the promotion of their economic interests. The main objectives of the industrial cooperative societies are: to give better directions to the industrial activities of the members so that the maximum out put might be obtained with minimum of efforts; to give technical advice and assistance: to provide training facilities to their members; to buy raw material and supply it to their members; to dispose of the furnished products in more profitable manner as well as to obtain grants, subsidies and other facilities from financing agencies and Government. During 2002-2003, there were 74 industrial cooperative societies in the Moga District. The members of these societies generally belong to weaker sections of the society and mainly are the weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, shoe makers, etc. They are mostly illiterate and require subsistence employment. The State Government has attached great importance to the economic upliftment of the artisans.

The weaver's societies have two-tier structure in Punjab State. The Punjab State Handloom Weavers' Apex Cooperatives Society Limited (WEAVCO) at the State Level and primary handloom societies functioning at the base level. WEAVCO provides facilities like supply of raw material and marketing of finished goods. It also provides technical know how to the primary weavers societies. Broadly, the activities taken up by this institution include marketing infrastructure for sale of handloom products produced by the primary handloom societies; providing technical guidance and new designs to the primary handloom societies; providing raw material on prevailing market rates and providing processing facilities to the primary handloom societies. WEAVCO has also established five yarn banks through which it is

supplying excise free yarn to primary cooperative societies of the State and products furnished by these societies from the yarn are purchased/ sold by the WEAVCO showrooms. It also supplies blankets to defence as well as other paramilitary forces through a nodal agency approved by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. For providing textile designs, it has installed a small computer in its head office.

The Punjab State Industrial Cooperative Federation is the apex society of non-weavers' cooperative primary industrial societies. Its main objectives are to encourage development of village small-scale cooperative cottage industries.

The details regarding the industrial cooperative societies functioning in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given in the following table:-

Year	Number of societies	Member-ship	Production (Rs in lakhs)	Sale (Rs in lakhs)	Subsidy (Rs in lakhs)
1995-96	124	1,350	14.64	13.19	-
1996-97	124	1,350	14.53	13.16	-
1997-98	127	1,383	14.09	13.02	-
1998-99	116	1,336	13.11	12.56	-
1999-2000	126	1,428	13.31	12.33	-
2000-2001	126	1,428	13.38	12.44	-
2001-2002	80	843	8.41	7.90	-
2002-2003	74	873	6.81	6.24	-

(*Source*: Deputy Registrar Cooperative Societies, Moga)

(i) Labour and Employers' Organisations

Labour Organisations.– Labour organisations are formed to protect the interests of its members against exploitation by the owners. Earlier it was uncommon to think that a worker used to work for specified working hours. No welfare measures were taken. Exploitation of the workers was the accepted norm. The owners despised any talk of any reform in wages or working conditions of the workers. The life of the workers in the erstwhile Princely States was worse than his counterparts in the British territory.

The first Act, which gave recognition to the right of the worker to combine themselves into a union to secure redress of their grievances, was the Trade Union Act, 1926.

The primary function of the trade union is to promote and protect the interests of its members. Welfare activities like organizing mutual benefit societies, cooperatives, employment assistance, libraries, games and cultural programmes have been recognized as the normal activities of a trade union under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. Since the

Independence of the country, there has been a considerable growth of trade union movement in the Moga District. The particulars of trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 functioning in the district are given in Appendix at page139.

Manufacturers' Associations.- These associations play an important role in the development and growth of industries in the district. The main function of these associations is to look after, promote and protect the interests of their respective members. They also help members in the procurement of raw materials, etc. The only active association pertaining to trade and industries is Rice Millers' Association which has bearing on paddy procurement, milling contributing to food stock of State and Central Government.

(j) Welfare of Industrial Labour

Welfare comprises all matters affecting the health, safety, comfort and general welfare of the workman and includes provisions for education, recreation, thrift schemes, convalescent homes, etc. It falls into two categories viz. activities inside the factory or intra-mural welfare work and activities outside the factory or extra-mural welfare work. The various welfare measures includes education, medical aid, maternity benefits, recreation, housing, cooperative societies, grain and cloth shops, provisions of canteens, etc.

The welfare of the industrial labour is mainly of two types, viz. statutory and voluntary. In the first type fall those concessions, which are to be provided under law and secondly which the management provides on humanitarian grounds or other voluntarily allied and varied reasons. The Constitution itself provides that the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way to all workers, agricultural, industrial and otherwise a living wage condition work ensuring decent standards of living and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

For the first time, the establishment of canteens in factories was statutorily laid down by the Factories (amendment) Act of 1947. The period subsequent to 1947 was also the framing of laws to promote welfare facilities in several industries. In the Factories Act, 1948, the Plantation Act, 1951 and the Mines Act, 1952, provisions have been made for canteen, crèches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of Labour Officers, if the industrial establishments covered by them employ the minimum number of workers prescribed. There has been a steady expansion of activities in

regard to its content and spirit. Thus, the general economic condition of industrial workers in the district is not below the standard of their counterparts in other districts and there is hardly any variance in wage level of different categories of workmen in the district.

APPENDIX **(Vide page137)**

List of Registered Trade Unions in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr. No.	Name of the union	Date of registration
1	Nestle Employees' Union, Moga	27 February 1973
2	Power- loom Mazdoor Union, Moga	30 April 1997
3	Glucose Workers' Union, Moga	4 December 1990
4	Vishakarma Thrashar Karamchari Union, Moga	19 January 1979

(Source: Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

(A) Banking and Finance

Agricultural and industrial sectors play a key role in formulating or establishing economic conditions and development of a particular region. Both the organized and unorganized sectors of banking and financial institutions help accelerate the growth of agriculture and industries. Cooperative sector stimulates the growth and development of agricultural and non-agricultural and marketing activities in rural areas. All these activities have greater impact on economic, social and cultural life of the people of the region.

The organized banking sector has been responding positively in accordance with the rapid changes witnessed in the economic, political, social and commercial activities during the post Independence era. The banking sector has also made significant contribution in bringing about socio-economic transformation at the grass root level, by adopting and adhering to changing economic policies, programmes and priorities of the Government.

(a) History of Indigenous Banking

Though commercial banking of the western type has been of recent development in India, banking as such has not been unknown for India. The origin of banking in India dates back to the Vedic period. Popular belief has it that transition from money lending to banking occurred even before Manu, the great Hindu jurist who laid down rules relating to rates of interest. Many references regarding the working of the indigenous banking can be had from the *Veda's Manusamriti* and Kautilya's *Arthashstra*. The indigenous bankers financed trade and commerce and supplied money to the needy households. This type of banking had developed in India much before the growth of western monetary system.[1]

During the period of Chandragupta Maurya, as shown in Kautilya's *Arthashastra,* indigenous banking existed in many parts of Punjab. The more important credit instrument that was circulated by the indigenous bankers was *hundis* for facilitating trade and commerce. The bankers, who operated in towns and cities, received deposits,

1 G.B. Jathar and S.G. Beri, *Indian Economics, Vol. II* (Madras 1949) *pp.*327-328

created credit and advanced loans for the expansion of trade and commerce. Their main function was to take deposit from the surplus units and advance money to the deficit units. The indigenous bankers in towns and villages had roaring banking business and they also enjoyed a respectable social status. The rural moneylenders (*shahukars*) were mainly concerned with financing consumption expenditures and unforeseen contingencies.[2]

The system, however, received some jolt during the Muslim period in Indian history. There was uncertainty and insecurity felt by the indigenous bankers during the new system of administration introduced by the Muslim rulers. The bankers combined intelligently banking and commerce, and continued their main business. They advanced loans to the State and many of them maintained connections with the royal courts to get royal patronage.[3]

Another setback befell on the indigenous banking system with the advent of the British rule in India. The British rulers in India also tried to replace the old banking system with the introduction of modern banking and uniform rate of interest throughout the country. This was against the working of differential and valuable interest rate pattern followed by the indigenous bankers. But since the money market and capital markets were not organized and broad, the indigenous bankers got enough opportunity to make out an existence. The British rule thus witnessed the existence of two types of banking business in India- one organized and the other unorganized. The organized part was represented by the Joint Stock Companies and cooperative banks and unorganized part was represented by the village money lenders (*shahukars*), *mahajans* and so on. After the establishment of Agency, Presidency Banks and later Joint Stock Banks, the indigenous bankers came to play a declining but not an insignificant role. Only the unfettered role of money lenders on the monetary and banking system of India was affected.

The indigenous bankers financed the peasants, artisans and small traders and assisted in the movement of food articles to consuming centres and distributed all kinds of goods in the interior part of the country. Some fundamental changes in Indian indigenous banking System was brought about by the British rule. The value of the land increased manifold, incentive for production increased, money available for lending went up, life and property became secure and legal protection was guaranteed to the moneylender. In the course of time, money lending business degenerated itself profoundly and moneylenders

2 Ibid, p 327
3 Ibid, p 328

got sufficient opportunities to exploit the customers. The moneylenders contracted the village economy and the poor peasants were at their mercy for all of their social and economic needs. The rate of interest charged by the moneylenders was exorbitantly high, although the loan was advanced against suitable security. There was hardly any satisfactory accounting, and if at all it was maintained, it was manipulated to serve the desired interests of the moneylenders. The customers who came once in the clutches of moneylenders remained in their clutches. They lived in debt, died in debt and transmitted debt to the posterity. Indigenous banking was perhaps the most outstanding agent responsible for the skewed distribution of resources in India's rural economy. In this process, land got concentrated in the hands of the non-agriculturists' small farming was accentuated and the landless labour emerged as a distinct class.

In order to curb the malpractices of indigenous bankers the government took several steps. To safeguard the interests of the cultivators, the government passed the Punjab Alienation of Land Act in 1900. The Act debarred the *shahukars* from acquiring mortgaged lands, but entitled them to remain satisfied with the produce of lands. In the meantime a new class of agricultural moneylenders came into existence. They did not come under the purview of the Act and as such, their lending could be up to an amount equal to the value of the land. However, the Act of 1900 permitted the *shahukars* to lend up to an amount which was equal to the produce of the land. With the status quo in the money lending business, and hence the Act failed to uproot the evils of existing money lending system. The system of lending was abounded in malpractices, such as high rate of interest and defective accountancy. Once a borrower came into the clutches of moneylender he would live and die in debt leaving the debt to his next generation.

An effort to tackle the problem of agricultural debt was commenced in the beginning of the present century with the establishment of cooperative credit societies. The Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended the starting of cooperative movement and consequently the Cooperative Societies Act was passed in 1904 and 1912. The Act of 1912 widened the scope of the movement by permitting the registration of secondary societies like non credit societies and central financing institutions.

To restrain the powers of the moneylenders, a series of Acts were passed in Punjab, such as, The Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930; The Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934; The Punjab Debtors' Protection Act, 1936 and The Punjab Registration of

Moneylenders' Act, 1938. All these Acts limited the sphere of operation of the moneylenders and also restricted their exploitative powers.

The agricultural moneylenders dominated the money lending scene between 1900 and 1950. A report submitted by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in 1931, shows that the moneylenders financed about 90 per cent of the internal trade and agriculture. Subsequently since 1935, when RBI was started, many attempts were made by the bank to bring the indigenous bankers under its orbit. Even today their contribution is something about 50 per cent. In terms of the units and the business covered, the indigenous banking system still continued to hold its sway over the trade and commerce of the country. The moneylenders' bypass the provisions of the laws. They indulged in various malpractices. More transactions are either oral or against ornaments. Promissory notes are obtained for a higher amount than what was actually advanced. Even duplicate accounts are kept. All moneylenders do not obtain licences by getting themselves registered. They do not maintain regular accounts. As on 31 March 2003, no moneylender was registered in the Moga District, whereas money lending business was done by a large number of persons. Moneylenders in the rural areas of the district continue to be a significant source of credit. Besides indigenous moneylenders, commercial banks and cooperative credit societies, institutions like Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board, etc. provide credit facilities in the rural areas.

(b) General Credit Facilities

(i) Indebtedness-Rural and Urban

Indebtedness (rural and urban) means the amount of loan, which the people owe to the various agencies and individuals. Rural indebtedness is the amount of loan borrowed by the ruralists. Such loans are mostly unproductive as these are taken for incurring expenditure on performing ceremonies, for meeting consumption needs and for indulging in bad practices and not much of the amount are used for the improvement in agriculture, for the purchase of improved agricultural implements, better seeds, fertilizers, etc. Considerable indebtedness prevails in the district in general and in rural areas in particular. The reasons responsible for rural indebtedness are ancestral debts, pressure of population on land, sub division and fragmentation of holdings, extravagance of the cultivator, natural calamities, poor cattle wealth, litigation, land revenue policy, inefficient marketing of produce and defective organization of rural credit. The practice of mortgaging of land

to the moneylenders by the peasants virtually amounted to its sale. In this way the poor cultivators became poorer and a vicious circle of indebtedness was created and perpetuated.

Urban indebtedness implies the amount of loan taken by the urban people from various lending agencies, such as banks, insurance companies, private financial institutions, etc. But unlike the rural debt, the urban debt is highly productive because mostly the borrowers are either businessmen or traders or industrialists, who borrow either to start new ventures or to expand the existing ones. These debts thus result in increasing the income of the State and generate more employment.

Rate of Interest.- It is paid by the borrower to the lender. The rate of interest varies from place to place, from one lending agency to another and is related to the purpose for which the amount has been borrowed. It differs with the nature of the loan, the period involved, the risk involved, the nature of surety, etc.

The commercial banks in the district charge rate of interest fixed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Their rates differ according to the amount advanced and for the purpose it is lent. The cooperative societies advance loans at the lower rates of interest. The rates of interest charged by the cooperative banks as on 31 December 2003 are given hereunder:

Sr No.	Category of loan	Interest rates (Per cent per annum)
1	Short term and medium term agricultural loans	9
2	Cash credit limit (Farmers)	12.5
3	Cash credit (Fertilizers)	13
4	Cash credit (Traders)	13
5	Short term non agricultural loan	10.25
6	Over draft for staff	11
7	Personal loan	13
8	Loan on NSCs/KVPs	13
9	Mini dairy loan	13.5
10	Consumer loan	13.5
11	Housing loan	11
12	Vehicle loan	13.5
13	Rural godown loan	11
14	Non farm sector loans	11.5 to 13
15	Education loan	12.5
16	Self help group loan	11.5
17	Loan to farmers	13

(*Source*: Senior Manager, Moga Central Cooperative Bank Limited, Moga)

Indigenous moneylenders charge interest varying from 18 to 30 per cent or sometimes even more. The unregistered moneylenders advance loans at still higher rate of interest.

With the advancement of literacy and the availability of adequate banking facilities the system of usury has become outdated. However, in the remote areas where people are still backward, the moneylenders take advantage of their ignorance and helplessness by charging high rate of interest.

(ii) Role of Private Moneylenders and Financiers

Moneylenders.- The moneylender plays a role of cardinal importance in the village economy. Though the institution of private money lending has lost its importance, yet it has not been completely eliminated. The moneylenders or the banias and the commission agents (*arhtias*) still dominate the rural sector of the economy of the district. The business of the moneylender is generally a family concern. His working capital is his own. He grants loans against all kinds of securities such as gold, jewellery, land, promissory notes, etc. He also lends against personal credit of the borrowers.

In the absence of any adequate protection to the debtor in the form of State regulation, the moneylender indulged in a number of malpractices and caused hardships to the debtors. The Government had, therefore, to intervene to prevent moneylenders from indulging in malpractices. The Government regulated indigenous financing through various legislative measures such as: the Usurious Loan Act, 1918; the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930; the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934; the Punjab Debtors' Property Act, 1936 and the Punjab Registration of Moneylenders' Act, 1938. Moneylenders now operate under severe restrictions imposed by the Punjab Registration of Moneylenders' Act, 1938. By this Act, the moneylender is required to register himself with the concerned Sub Divisional Magistrate and obtain a licence for carrying on the business. He is also required to maintain regular account books. There were no moneylenders registered in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003.

(iii) Government and Semi-Government Credit Agencies

In addition to *sahukars* or moneylenders, a number of Government and Semi-Government agencies have also been established in the State to save the loanee from the clutches of moneylenders and to provide finance in urban as well as in rural areas on fair terms and on reasonable rate of interest. These agencies include the Punjab Financial Corporation, Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, the

Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board, Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Societies.

With the object of providing medium and long term loans to the industrial concerns located in the State of Punjab the Punjab Financial Corporation was established in 1953. Loans are provided by the corporation for setting up new industrial projects and also for the expansion, diversification, renovation, and modernization of existing projects. The corporation also sponsors many promotional activities like entrepreneurship development programme, market studies/surveys, etc. It also provides financial assistance for setting up of hotels, nursing homes/small hospitals, development of industrial estates and purchase of transport vehicles, etc.

The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation was incorporated in 1966 to act as a catalyst for the development of large and medium scale industries in the State. Since then, it has been acting as prime mover in the State for promotion of industrial ventures and helps the entrepreneur to identify and investigate projects and to obtain letter of intent/ registration from the Government; provides financial support, both equity and term loan assistance; acts as an agent of Industrial Development Bank of India, Small Industries Development Bank of India and State Government for providing assistance to industry under various schemes, etc.

The Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board established in 1955 is actively engaged in the economic uplift of the rural masses of the Punjab State, particularly the village industries and artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, weaker sections of the society and yellow card holders through the programmes and schemes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(iv) Commercial Banks

The major participants of the Indian financial system are the commercial banks. The commercial banks are among the oldest of the market participants. Bank of Hindustan, set up in 1870, was the earliest Indian Bank. Banking in India on modern lines started with the establishment of Three Presidency Bank's Act, 1876 i.e. Bank of Calcutta, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras. In 1921, all presidency banks were amalgamated to form the Imperial Bank of India. Imperial Bank carried out limited central banking functions prior to the establishment of Reserve Bank of India. It was engaged in all types of commercial banking business except dealing in foreign exchange. Reserve Bank of India Act was passed in 1934 and Reserve Bank of

India was constituted as an apex bank without major government ownership. In order to control the banking functions the Banking Regulation Act was passed in 1949. The regulatory measures introduced through this Act had statutory effects on the banking industry. The statutory powers acquired by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 basically related to licensing and inspecting of commercial banks, amalgamation of weak banks, lending policy and development of monetary policy instruments for containing inflationary pressures and regulating credit. A process of consolidation of banking structure was introduced through this legislation. The Reserve Bank of India was empowered to regulate the functions of banking companies through inspection and control. The haphazard growth of branch banking was brought under systematized control through the branch licensing policy. The stipulation regarding the minimum capital base halted the mushroom growth in banking companies. The inherent weakness of the banking industry manifested in bank failures. To arrest this situation, the Reserve Bank of India initiated a process of voluntary merger of small banks with bigger and viable ones in the sixties. A good number of weaklings were eliminated in this manner. With the advent of planning, the need of reshaping the banking policies to be in consonance with the plan priorities was increasingly felt. The monetary authorities sought to tighten their hold on the banking activities. In 1969, the social controls on banks were introduced. On 19 July 1969, 14 major Indian scheduled commercial banks were nationalized as a major step to ensure adequate credit flow into genuine productive areas in conformity with plan priorities. Two significant aspects of bank nationalization were: rapid branch expansion and channelization of credit according to the plan priorities. The Lead Bank Scheme which sought to make the banking system function as an instrument of development were the subsequent outcome of implementation of social control over banks. The Lead Bank Scheme introduced by the Reserve Bank of India in December 1969 was an important step towards implementation of two-fold objective of mobilization of deposits on an extensive scale throughout the country and stepping up of lending to weaker sections of the economy. The scheme has helped to reduce imbalance and inefficiency of banking services. On 15 April 1980, 6 more private sector banks were nationalized, thus extending further the area of public control over the country's banking system. The Reserve Bank of India undertook several policy measures to enable the banking system to attune its activities towards achieving the objective of nationalization of banks. Under the Service Area Approach launched by the Reserve Bank of India in 1989,

each bank branch in rural and semi-urban area serves a designated area for about 15 or 20 villages in its neighborhood. A designated branch is primarily responsible for meeting the appropriate credit needs of the service area. Service Area Approach has helped in improving the quality of lending by forging a link between credit and financial requirement for a planned growth of the village economy. This scheme has provided banking facility to all the villages of the district. In January 1993 the guidelines were issued by the Reserve Bank of India for setting up of new private banks. With the opening of new private banks competition has become an important factor in achieving higher productivity and efficiency of the banking system. The existing banks have been allowed greater flexibility to expand their operations. Besides, foreign financial institutions have been permitted to have equity participation upto 20 per cent in new private sector banks. Punjab and Sind Bank is functioning as Lead Bank in the Moga District.

There are 19 commercial banks operating in the Moga District, apart from 2 regional rural banks. The total deposits and advances in the district as on 31 March 2003 amounted to Rs 14.20 crores and Rs 4.79 crores respectively. The first commercial bank established in the district was Punjab National Bank.

The commercial banks alongwith number of branches functioning in the Moga district as on 31 December 2003 is given below:

Sr.No.	Name of the bank	Number of branches
1	Allahabad Bank	3
2	Bank of Baroda	1
3	Bank of India	3
4	Bank of Punjab Limited	1
5	Canara Bank	2
6	Central Bank of India	4
7	Corporation Bank	1
8	HDFC Bank Ltd.	1
9	Indian Bank	1
10	Indian Overseas Bank	1
11	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	10
13	Punjab and Sind Bank	21
14	Punjab National Bank	13
15	State Bank of India	10
16	State Bank of Patiala	8
17	UCO Bank	2
18	Union Bank of India	1
19	Vijaya Bank	1
20	Faridkot-Bathinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1
21	Kapurthala-Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	2
	Total	88

(*Source*: Reserve Bank of India Mumbai)

The number of banking offices at various places in the district as on 31 March 2003 is given in Appendix I at pages 167 to 170.

Regional Rural Banks.- Regional rural banks have been established to meet the needs of weaker sections of the rural population, namely, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Financing other categories of borrowers is exceptional and incidental to their normal functioning as in the case of indirect finance through cooperative societies or as in the case of financing all farmers in the area with a preponderance of small and marginal farmers coming under the schemes approved for refinance by the NABARD for promoting investment in land based activities.

With a view to facilitating their operations in the context of their catering exclusively to the weaker sections, the Reserve Bank of India has granted many concessions to the Regional Rural Banks. These banks have been included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act. These banks have been allowed to maintain a lower level of statutory reserve ratios than scheduled commercial banks viz. at the minimum percentages prescribed for cash reserve and liquid assets. As on 31 March 2003, the number of regional rural banks functioning in the district was 3 viz. Faridkot-Bathinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank at Langiana Nawan and Kapurthala-Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank at Balkhandi and Bakar Wala.

(v) Post Office Savings Bank Accounts

In India the post office savings bank is the biggest bank serving the smallest man in the country and is truly called the people's bank. It has a long history dating back to 1882. In the beginning the object of the post office savings bank was to encourage the habit of thrift among the common man but this concept has undergone a radical change during the last three decades. From the restricted objective of providing a facility to the public to deposit their small savings, the post office savings bank has become a medium of mobilizing large resources running into hundreds of the crores every year for plan projects. The post office savings bank is now a major instrument available to the Government for mopping up savings both in the urban and rural areas.

The post office savings banks is an agency function performed by the Department of Posts on behalf of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The Ministry of Finance are paying remuneration for this work to the Department of Posts for every saving bank and savings certificate transaction at a rate fixed from time to time.

Details of new accounts opened and the amount deposited in these accounts during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table :-

Year	New accounts opened	Amount deposited in new accounts (Rs)
1995-96	1,420	5,13,345
1996-97	1,326	4,62,498
1997-98	1,667	18,66,018
1998-1999	1,217	6,22,401
1999-2000	1,330	7,98,943
2000-2001	1,295	9,18,182
2001-2002	2,239	11,17,522
2002-2003	1,522	14,82,644

(*Source*: Superintendent, Department of Posts, Firozpur Division and Faridkot Division)

(vi) Cooperative Credit

The early years of twentieth century, saw the beginning of co-operative credit movement in the State. With the passage of the first Cooperative Societies Act, 1904, the cooperative movement was launched in the country. As this Act was found inadequate, a new Act was passed in 1912 which gave fresh boost especially to the formation of non-credit societies and central institutions. The cooperative credit movement in the State of Punjab gained momentum in the early sixties after the enactment of the Punjab Cooperative Societies Act, 1961, which had enabled the State in achieving overall growth and in raising the standard of living of the people of the State. Initially the cooperative credit movement which was started with limited spectrum of activity of rural credit, has now entered all spheres of economic activities including advancement of credit in non-farm sector and to traders/businessmen, marketing of agricultural produce & inputs, supply of milk and milk products, production of sugar, construction of houses, supply of essential commodities, organization of handloom and handicrafts as well as labour cooperatives and finally eradication of unemployment with the starting of non-farm sector.

The cooperative credit structure in the State is divided into two broad categories, agricultural and non-agricultural. The agricultural credit is further divided into three different categories: short term, medium term and long term credit. The short-term and medium-term agricultural credit is provided by three tier credit structure consisting of primary cooperative agricultural service societies at the primary level, Central Cooperative Banks at the middle level and the Punjab State

Cooperative Bank at the apex level. The long term credit needs of the farmers are met by the Punjab State Cooperative Agricultural Development Bank.

The progress made by the cooperative institutions in the Moga District has been impressive. They compete with the commercial banks in mobilizing savings and also providing credit facilities to the agricultural sector. Besides, there was 1 Central Cooperative Bank with 47 branches, 3 Primary Agricultural Development Banks in the district. The bank advances short and medium term loans to individual members through its affiliated cooperative societies for seasonal agricultural purposes and for the marketing of the crops. The working capital of the bank is derived mostly from the share capital contributed by the cooperative societies and their deposits. The cooperative bank in turn arranges finances to meet the requirements of the members of the cooperative societies.

Cooperative Credit Societies.- These societies mobilize savings of the members and advance loans at reasonable rate of interest for productive purposes. Previously, the moneylenders advanced loans and other essential commodities on credit to the borrowers and preferred to buy the produce of the latter, in lieu thereof at confessional rates. This exploitation of the cultivators acted like a double-edged blade, i.e. high rate of interest on the loans advanced to the poor cultivators, and the low price given for their produce. The powers of the moneylenders were curtailed with the passage of the Punjab Registration of Moneylenders' Act, 1938. The cooperative societies aim at eliminating the moneylenders, as a class.

The agricultural credit societies save the agriculturists from the exploitation of the private moneylenders. These societies inculcate the habit of thrift and with that end in view, they mobilize rural savings, so that they serve the twin purpose of thrift and credit. The Reserve Bank of India evolved the crop loan system under which short term credits are to be given by the cooperative banks through the village agricultural cooperative credit societies for specific purpose of growing a crop and are to be recovered when it is harvested. The cooperative loans form the backbone of credit in agriculture sectors. During 2002-2003, there were 184 cooperative credit societies (160 agricultural credit societies and 24 non-agricultural credit societies) functioning in the district.

The non-agricultural credit societies comprise mostly employees' credit societies catering to the credit requirements of persons outside agriculture. These societies also eliminate the exploitation of the artisans by the middlemen and help the artisans in the purchase of raw materials

and disposal of finished products. Efforts have been made to organize small-scale and cottage industries on cooperative lines. Tanning, shoe making, and handloom industry have been selected for this purpose.

The details regarding the membership and the working of agricultural and non agricultural cooperative credit societies, functioning in the district during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given in the Appendix II and IIIon pages 171 and 172 respectively.

(c) Insurance and Small Savings

Insurance.- Prior to the formation of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in 1956, the Life Insurance business was carried out by a number of private insurance companies through their agents. With the nationalization of life insurance business the Life Insurance Corporation of India became the sole agency for life insurance and its main objectives are: spread of life insurance more widely and in particular to rural areas and to the socially and economically backward classes with a view to reach all insurable persons in the country and providing them adequate financial cover on death at reasonable cost, maximise mobilization of people's savings by making insurance linked saving on attractive returns, act as trustees of the insured public in their individual and collective capacities, meet the various life insurance needs of the community to promote amongst all agents and employees of the corporation a sense of pride, participation and job satisfaction through discharge of their duties with dedication towards achievements of corporate objectives. The Life Insurance Corporation of India opened its branch office at Moga on 1 April 1961. The number of Development Officers and Agents in the district as on 31 March 2003 was 11 and 378 respectively.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India advances loans to the policy holders, Government, and Semi-Government institutions/agencies for different purposes. The performance of the Life Insurance Corporation in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	Number of policies	Sum assured (000 Rs)
1995-96	3,576	2,30,940
1996-97	3,706	2,52,506
1997-98	4,593	3,02,105
1998-99	5,538	3,74,522
1999-2000	6,070	4,75,200
2000-2001	6,981	6,29,794
2001-2002	8,561	9,32,587
2002-2003	8,764	8,93,288

(*Source*: Senior Divisional Manager, L I C of India, Jalandhar)

Before the nationalisation of general insurance on 1 January 1973, a number of private companies including LIC were engaged in the work of general insurance. On 1 January 1973, general insurance companies were nationalised and an apex body known as the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) came into existence. Under the General Insurance Corporation, subsidiaries are allowed to transact general insurance business in the country on behalf of GIC. The subsidiaries are: The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., The New India Insurance Company Ltd., The National Insurance Company Ltd., and United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.

All types of general insurance policies are issued for only one year and are renewable every year. The risks covered under the general insurance are broadly of three types, viz. fire, marine (transportation of goods) and miscellaneous insurance. There are about 20 to 25 types of insurance, including motor insurance and insurances like fidelity guarantee, aviation insurance, burglary, personal accidents, etc. Besides, cattle and poultry insurance have also been introduced from 1974.

Small Savings.-The small savings scheme was introduced in order to inculcate the habit of saving particularly amongst the rural people and to mobilize public savings for planning and development purposes. After Independence, the Central Government established National Savings Organization in 1948. It is a centrally sponsored scheme and is controlled by Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Government of India. The National Savings Commissioner, Government of India with his headquarters at Nagpur heads the National Savings Organization and looks after the small savings work in the country. At the headquarters he is assisted by 1 Joint Savings Commissioner, 3 Deputy National Savings Commissioners, 1 Secretary, 1 Deputy Regional Director and 5 Superintendents. The National Savings Organization opened its offices at the State, Division, and District level. The field organization consists of Regional Directors at the State level, Deputy Regional Director at Divisional level with supporting staff of District Savings Officers to look after the districts. To achieve its objectives, the National Savings Organization works in close coordination with the State Government. State Government, therefore, takes keen interest and work jointly with the National Savings Organization for the promotion of the movement and savings schemes.

The Directorate of Small Savings has been set up in all the States to ensure better coordination between the Central Organization and the State Governments. The Director, Small Savings, Punjab, Chandigarh is the head of the State Government's Small Savings Department. At the

district level, the District Savings Officer is the coordinating agency between the Central Organization and the district authorities in the promotion and growth of the movement. The main advantage to a State under this programme is that out of the amount invested by the people in small savings within the State, two third of it is available to the State Government as interest bearing loan from the Government of India for financing development activities in the State. A number of steps have been taken at all levels to expand the small saving deposits in the States.

The network of post offices in the district mobilizes small savings in rural as well as in the urban areas. Post Office Savings Banks extend banking facilities virtually at everybody's doorstep.

Post offices savings bank accounts, cumulative time deposits, 5 years post office recurring deposits, 6 years National Saving Certificates, 15 years Public Provident Fund, Kisan Vikas Patras, Indira Vikas Patras, etc. constitute small savings schemes in the post offices. These schemes have been introduced to instill the savings habit among people and to mobilize resources for a developing economy and at the same time these give them an opportunity to build capital assets out of their savings. The number of agents who canvassed and propagated for the small savings schemes on commission basis in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003 was 274. There was only one district administrator in the district as on 31 March 2003.

The gross and net investment under the small savings schemes in the district during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Gross investments	Net investments
1995-96	3,002.47	1,675.64
1996-97	3,465.61	2,004.44
1997-98	5,222.20	3,687.50
1998-99	6,762.08	4,915.84
1999-2000	8,968.44	6,504.18
2000-2001	10,681.06	7,871.65
2001-2002	11,087.07	7,887.16
2002-2003	13,924.72	8,810.23

(*Source* : District Savings Officer, Moga)

The National Savings Schemes offer certain unique facilities including nomination, immediate encashment by nominee on death of account holder, interest accrued on yearly basis for income tax purpose in the case of National Savings Certificates; Social Security Certificates and no tax deduction at source. Amounts invested in these schemes are exempted from wealth tax up to Rs 5 lakhs for an individual.

National Savings Certificates.- The Government of India have released National Savings Certificates Series VIII. An investment in these certificates entitles an investor to get income tax exemption under Section 88 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The interest accruing annually but deemed to be reinvested will also qualify for tax rebate under Section 88 of Income Tax Act. Such interest will be entitled to exemption under section 80-L of Income Tax Act. There is no upper limit for investment in these series. As on 31 March 2003, these certificates were available in the denominations of Rs 100, Rs 500, Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000. In the VIII series Rs 1,000 grows to Rs 1601.00 after six years. The annual rate of interest of 8 per cent payable on maturity is compounded six monthly.

(d) Currency and Coinage

The history of Indian civilization throws light upon the various phases of the gradual development of currency and coinage, from the use of cattle skins and *cowries* to unstamped and stamped metallic pieces as measures of value and means of payment. In the Vedic Age, pieces and lumps of gold *(rukma)* were used in place of coins, and in the *Rig veda* there is a reference to the gold *Mana* and old somitic measure or coin.

Though barter system prevailed in this area during the reign of Chandra Gupt Maurya, yet people were not unfamiliar with use of copper, gold and silver coins. The *Arthshastra* of Kautilya bears a testimony to the existence of metallic currency in the district. Accordingly, silver coins were made up of four parts of copper and one sixteenth part of any of the other superior metals. Copper coins *(tamarupa)* were in much use.

Since the time of Emperor Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.), the currency in Punjab had come to consist of the gold *mohar* and the silver rupee, which both weighed 175 grains troy. There was no fixed legal ratio between them, though each of the coins bore a fixed ratio to the *dam*, the copper coin of the Mughal Empire. Under the Mughal rule, the mercantile affairs of the Kingdom were transacted in round *mohars*, rupees and *dams*. The copper coin *(dam)* formed the fortieth part of the silver rupee. For the purpose of accounts, the *dam* was divided into twenty-five parts, each of which can be called *jital*. Upto 1616 AD, the official rate of exchange was 40 *dams* for a rupee but, from 1627 AD onwards, the rupee was worth 30 *dams* or a little more or less.

Under the Hindu rule, preference was generally given to gold, while the Muslims showed a predilection in favour of silver. Under the Sikh regime, the coins consisted of the silver rupee and the gold *bugti*

equalled five rupees. During this period, mints existed at Jalandhar, Amritsar and Lahore (Pakistan).

During the British rule, besides the silver and gold coins, currency notes were issued by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Chennai and Mumbai. However, these notes were not legal tenders and their circulation was confined to the presidency towns. In terms of an Act passed in 1861, the Government withdraw the power to issue notes from the banks and the sole right to issue notes was vested with it. Notes were then issued in the denominations of Rs 10, Rs 20, Rs 50, Rs 100, Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000. In deference to the public demand notes in the denomination of Rs 5 were introduced by Act III of 1871. Popular demand and the restrictive nature of the currency circles gradually led to the 'universalization of notes' between 1903 and 1911. Notes in denominations of Rs 5, 10, 50 and 100 were universalized i.e. they were legally encashable outside the currency circle of issue. Universalization of notes gave a considerable impetus to the value and volume of paper currency circulating in India. The one rupee note was first introduced on 30 November 1917 followed by the exotic Rupees Two and *Annas* Eight in January 1918 as a wartime measure to conserve species.

Government of India continued to issue currency notes till 1935 when the Reserve Bank of India took over this function from the controller of currency. The Reserve Bank of India was established on 1 April 1935 in terms of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Reserve Bank after its establishment put into circulation currency notes issued by the Government. The Bank made its first issue of Notes in the denomination of Rs 5 in January 1938, followed by Rs 10 in February, Rs 100 in March and Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000 in June 1938. After the Reserve Bank of India was established, further issue of Rs 50 notes were discontinued and these notes gradually went out of circulation. The issuance of notes in the denomination of Rs 50 was later revised in 1975. In August 1940, the one rupee note was reintroduced, once again as a war measure in terms of the Currency Ordinance of 1940. This time, however it was not a promissory note but a Government note with the status of a rupee coin. The note was thus fiat money i.e. it assumed its value on the basis of Government authority. The issuance of Rupees Two, *Annas* Eight was contemplated but Rupees Two was introduced instead on 31 March 1943. The new design note of Rs 10 was introduced in 1944. In 1946, high denomination notes of Rs 1,000 and 10,000 were demonetized to curb unaccounted money. After 1947, the King George VI series continued to be issued as a frozen series till 1950 when post Independence notes were issued.[4] The first note issued by

4 Bazil Sheikh, Sandhya Srinivasan, '*The Paper and the Promise*' (A Brief History of Currency and Bank notes in India) ,pp. 32-33

Independent India was the One Rupee note issued by the Government of India through the Bank in 1949[5]. The Ashoka Pillar drawn from the capital at Sarnath replaced the King's head on our coins[6]. In 1951, Hindi was displayed prominently on new notes. The debate regarding the Hindi Plural of Rupaya was settled in favour of Rupaiya. High denomination notes of Rs 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 were reintroduced in 1954. In 1957, the decimal system was adopted in the country. Under the decimal system, the rupee being equivalent to 100 paise, cost benefit consideration prompted the Bank to introduce Rs 20 denomination notes in 1972 and Rs 50 in 1975. The notes printed at Nasik used the wet offset lithographic process. Rs 5 notes were the first to be printed by this process were issued in March 1975. High denomination notes were once again demonetised in 1978 for the same reason as the 1946 demonetisation essentially to curb unaccounted money. Management of currency had to cope with the rising demands of a growing economy, together with a fall in purchasing. To contain the volume of notes in circulation Rs 500 note was introduced in October 1987 with the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. In 1996 lower denomination notes Re 1, Rs 2 and Rs 5 were gradually replaced by coins. Notes in denomination of Rs 1,000 were reintroduced on 9 October 2000 and Rs 500 notes were brought out in a new colour scheme on 18 November 2000. In deference to the public demand, notes in the denomination of Rs 5 have been reintroduced, in May 2001 to supplement the supply of coins[7]. However in terms of the current provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, notes in denominations higher than ten thousand rupees cannot be issued. Coins in India are available in denomination of 10 paise, 20 paise, 25 paise, 50 paise, 1 rupee, 2 rupees and 5 rupees. Coins upto 50 paise are called small coins and coins of rupee one and above are called rupee coins. As per the current provisions of the Coinage Act, 1906 coins can be issued upto the denomination of Rs 1,000[8].

(B) Trade and Commerce

For the development of trade and commerce of any area, an infrastructure like goods, transport, communication and marketing facilities are very essential. Taking into account, the availability of transport and communication facilities, the district has a well-developed network of these, as in other parts of the State.

5 *Ibid.* p 41
6 *Ibid* .p 42
7 *Ibid*., pp. 42-47
8 *Ibid* .., p87

On account of comparatively good means of communication the district has an advantageous position in the trade and commerce. The district is surplus in agricultural commodities and has markets at Moga, Bagha Purana, Nihalsinghwala, Badhni Kalan. Ajitwal, Dharmkot, and Kot Isa khan, where the surplus commodities are brought for sale. Moga has remained the biggest grain market in the State. As per Census 2001, among the market arrivals, the district has reported the highest arrival of paddy during 2000-01 in these 7 agricultural markets. Out of the market arrival of 1,10,57,000 tonnes of paddy in the State, 7,88,000 tonnes (7.1%) was contributed by Moga District. Likewise, the market arrival of wheat from Moga District 514,000 (5.3%) tonnes was contributed by Moga District. The share of food grains from Moga District in the State pool has increased from 6,12,000 tonnes during 1990-91 to 13,02,000 tonnes in 2000-01.

(a) Course of Trade

As in the rest of the State, agricultural produce is sold by the farmers in regulated markets. Commission agents (*arhtias*), wholesalers and retailers act as middle men between the growers and the consumers as there is no direct link between them.

The purchasers of agricultural produce gather at the shop of the *Kachcha arhtiyas* and the sale of the commodities starts in open auction under the supervision of the auctioneer appointed by the market committee, such sales are conducted daily during the hours fixed for this purpose. *Kachcha arhtiyas* who sell the commodities on behalf of the cultivators, receive commission on fixed rates permissible under the bye-laws of the market committee and are responsible for the payments to the sellers. The commission is paid to the *arhtias* by the purchasers. The rate of commission during 2002-2003 was 2.5 per cent. The delivery of the goods is made at the shop of the *Kachcha arhtiya*.

(b) Trade Centres

There are many small and medium commercial centers spread all over the district. With the passage of time, some small towns have emerged as important trade centers.

(i) Regulated and Unregulated Markets

For the development of agriculture, among other things, proper marketing facilities for the agricultural produce, better transportation

and communication system are essential. Prior to the Independence there was no regulated market in the district. The facilities like standard weights and measures, warehousing, standardization and grading, etc. were not available. In the absence of these facilities the producers could not get the fair price of their produce. In order to help the agriculturists to overcome these difficulties, the Government of India appointed the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928 to go into the problems of the agriculturists. The Commission stressed the need for establishment of regulated markets.

In the Moga District the agricultural produce is sold in local markets through commission agents. Each village of the district have been attached with the one or the other regulated market and the provisions of the Act are applicable to the whole of the area where transaction, delivery and weighment are done. Each market committee has a principal market yard. In addition, there are a number of sub-market yards in towns and in big villages. As on 31 March 2003, there were 7 regulated markets in the district at Moga, Bagha Purana, Nihalsinghwala, Badhni Kalan, Ajitwal, Dharmkot and Kot Isa Khan. Besides, there were 21 sub yards attached to regulated markets in the district. The average number of villages and area served per regulated market were 45 and 314 sq. km.. respectively. In these regulated markets the main commodities for which transactions usually take place are wheat, paddy, oil seeds, cotton etc.

(ii) Fairs (Melas) and other Rural Marketing Centres

Fairs (*Melas*).- Fairs and melas play an important role in business transactions. Fairs have long been part of the district's religious life and agricultural economy and have also assumed commercial importance. People of district are quite enthusiastic about celebration of fairs and festivals and participate in them in large number. These are held at various places in the district. Besides normal activities at a fair, many kinds of trading activities also take place. The important fairs held in the district are: Maghi Mela at Takhtupura tahsil Nihalsinghwala, Maghi Mela at Daroli Bhai tahsil Moga and Birthday of Lala Lajpat Rai at Dhudike.

Cattle Fairs.- Like agricultural commodities, the marketing of livestock has also been regulated in the State. District authorities arrange cattle markets at regular intervals. These markets are arranged on different dates every month at different places in the district. Most of the cattle trade in this district consists of buffaloes, cows, etc. In the district,

the cattle fair at Moga is held monthly, while the fair at Chirak is held twice in a year i.e. in the months of March and September. Apart from providing marketing facilities to the farmers and encouragement to the breeders, these fairs brought handsome income to the authorities concerned in the form of market fee, which is charged 4 per cent of the sale proceeds from the purchaser and Rs 10 per cattle head from the seller.

(c) Cooperation in Trade

(i) Cooperative Marketing

The idea of cooperation in the sphere of marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the cultivators and consumers by improving the system of agricultural marketing and distribution of essential commodities at reasonable rates. Consequently, a number of cooperative marketing societies were set up at various regulated market committees falling in the area of present Moga. The cultivators can now store their marketing produce in the godowns of these marketing societies. Previously, they had to dispose it off immediately after harvesting. These societies act as a check against malpractices such as under-weighing, unauthorized deductions and delayed payment by the *arhtias*. The First Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Society in the district came into existence at Moga on 16 July 1956.

At apex level, the Punjab State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation (MARKFED), federates these institutions. The details of cooperative marketing and supply societies functioning in the district are given below:

Serial No	Name of the society	Date of registration
1	The Moga Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Society Ltd., Moga	16 June 1956
2	The Nihalsinghwala Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Society Ltd., Nihalsinghwala	5 October 1959
3	The Bagha Purana Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Society Ltd., Nihalsinghwala	4 October 1960
4	The Dharmkot Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Society Ltd., Dharmkot	3 April 1974

(*Source*: Deputy Registrar Cooperative Societies, Moga)

Besides cooperative marketing societies 114 milk supply societies, 11 housing societies, 2 farming societies and 83 women societies were functioning in the Moga District during 2002-2003. These societies serve the interests of the farming and other sections of the

community in the district in an effective manner. The work done by the cooperative marketing societies in the Moga District during 2002-2003 s given in Appendix IV at page173.

(d) State Trading

The aim of the State Trading Scheme is to provide essential commodities to the consumers at reasonable rates. The Food and Supplies Department is engaged in the procurement of food grains in order to give support price to the farmers and distribution of essential commodities in the State. The department has opened purchase centers in small towns and big villages for the facility of the farmers to sell their produce. It also ensures that there is no glut in the *mandis* and the produce is lifted the same day. On 31 March 2003, there were 470 (352 rural and 118 urban) fair price shops functioning in the district. The total quantity of foodgrains purchased by the Food and Supplies Department under the State Trading Scheme in the Moga District during 1996-97 to 2003-2004 is given as under:

(Tonnes)

Year	Quantity purchased	
	Wheat	Paddy
1996-97	24,786	29,390
1997-98	34,176	39,669
1998-99	44,320	25,734
1999-2000	19,628	43,578
2000-2001	44,869	92,087
2001-2002	64,846	1,28,455
2002-2003	46,921	1,15,769

(Source: District Food and Supplies Controller, Moga)

(e) Merchant's and Consumer's Associations and Organs for Dissemination of Trade News

Merchant's and Consumer's Associations.- No registered consumer association functions in the district. However, following registered merchant's associations have been formed to protect the interests of their members in the district:-

Name of association	Date of registration
Kisan Lakkar Supplier Union, Moga	24 September 1994
Punjab Electronic Dealer Association, Moga	13 March 1995
Pandu Cable T.V.Operator Union, Moga	3 May 2000
Bartan Traders' Union, Moga	19 April 1989

(*Source*: Assistant Labour Commissioner, Moga)

Market Intelligence.- For efficient marketing and right coordination of the forces of demand and supply, authentic information about the volume marketable surplus, prices, arrivals, stocks and movements of the agricultural commodities is very essential. Almost all the daily newspapers disseminate market news to the public. In addition, there are some commercial dailies and periodicals, which serve this purpose. The All India Radio is the most important and effective instrument in this respect and daily broadcasts the rates of various commodities in different markets in the State. In these days all main TV channels also relay daily market rates of different commodities. A number of T.V channels provide special programmes on market analysis. Besides, the market news, the rates of commodities is also disseminated to the public through boards displaying rates outside the offices of the market committees. In some of the marketing centres, market news is communicated to dealers at different places through correspondence and trunk calls. Internet provides market information round the world.

(f) Weights & Measures

Prior to 1941, there was no uniform use of standard weights and measures in the State. Uniformity and the standards not only differed from town to town but also varied commodity to commodity.

Earlier, the following weights and measures were in use in the present area of the Moga District:-

(i)	*Sarsahi*	=	2 ¼ tolas*(tola* = one rupee)
(ii)	Two *sarsahis*	=	*Adh pao*
(iii)	Four *sarsahis*	=	*Pao*
(iv)	Two *Paos*	=	*Adh* ser
(v)	Four *Paos* (or 36 *tolas*)	=	Ser
(vi)	Two sers	=	*Doseri*
(vii)	Two-half sers	=	*Dhaseri*
(viii)	Five sers	=	*Panjseri*
(ix)	Ten sers	=	*Dhari*
(x)	40 sers	=	*Mann* (maund)

During the British period, several attempts were made to attain uniformity in the standards of weights and measures. But till 1941, there was no uniform use of standard weights and measures. The Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941 was passed which in itself was a corollary of the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1939 passed by

Government of India. Under this Act, systems, viz. the Indian system i.e. tola, ser and maund and avoirdupois system i.e. lb, cwt. and tons were prescribed. The most significant was the establishment of 'tola' which was equal to 180 grains as unit of measurement of weight and deviations of other denomination such as 'ser' of 80 tolas and 'maund' of 40 sers.

Before the enforcement of 1956 Act, the system of maunds, *seers*, *chhatanks*, tolas, *mashas* and *ratties*, as established in British period, was followed in the urban areas of this district, whereas in the rural areas, the system followed has standards derived from this system known as *Kachcha* denominations.

2½ *manns kachcha*	=	1 *maund*
1¼ *manns kachcha*	=	20 sers
1 *mann kachcha*	=	16 sers
1d*hari* 10 ser *kaachcha*	=	4 sers
1 *panjseri* 5 ser *kachcha*		2 sers
21/2 *ser Kachcha*	=	ser

Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the weights and measures were included in the Concurrent List. The standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 was passed by the Government of India to attain the uniformity with the International Standards. The legislatures of different States were directed to enact the legislations for the implementation of the same. The Act envisages the uniform system of weights and measures, viz. the metric system, having following units of measurement:

Meter	(for length);
Kilogram	(for mass);
Second	(for time)
Ampere	(for electric current);
Kelvin	(for thermodynamic temperatures) and
Candela	(for luminous intensity)

The Punjab Government in November 1958 enacted the Punjab Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and in February 1959 notified the rules for its enforcement. From October 1960 the use of metric weights and measures was made compulsory. The Act was not immediately enforced. The use of weights and measures was permitted for a period of two years. The metric measures were made obligatory from April 1967. The Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1958 also covers the provisions of packed commodities, Regulation Order 1975 were issued under the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules and

made operative from 1977. The Government of India adopted the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 and directed all the States to follow it. Punjab State have also adopted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1985 and framed the Punjab Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1993. The provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977 are being implemented under the powers delegated to the States by the Central Government. This delegation was made by the Government of India in order to use the State machinery for its enforcement. The provisions of these rules are made obligatory on the part of manufacturers and packers to have mandatory markings such as name of manufacturers, packers, date of manufacturing, packing the net contents and the net price. In order to protect the interests of consumers, all weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments used by the trade and commercial establishments in the district are being verified at least once in every 12 months. Besides this, manufacturing/repairing of weights and measures are licensed in order to facilitate traders for the correctness/upkeep of their weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments.

In the Moga District, one centre is functioning at Moga, which is headed by an Inspector who is assisted by one Manual Assistant. The Inspector works under the control of Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures, Firozpur Division, Firozpur. For the verification of weights and measures, the State Government has fixed a nominal fee. The annual collection of this fee from the trading and commercial establishments in the Moga District was Rs 4,85,945 during 2002-2003. The metric system of weighing is prevalent in the Moga District. In the Moga District, 4,450 establishments were using metric system of weights as on 31 March 2003.

The Organization of Weights and Measures at the State /District level also looks after the provisions of Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 for enforcement on behalf of the Government of India and for the purpose, Controller of Weights and Measures as well as the other enforcement staff have been delegated powers under the rules. Under the Act of 1985 the designations of Controller, Weights and Measures; Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures and Inspector Weights and Measures have been changed to Controller of Legal Meteorology, Assistant Controller of Legal Meteorology and Inspector Legal Meteorology respectively.

(g) Storage and Warehousing

In ancient times, to suit the prevailing local conditions and climate different methods of conserving food grains and other commodities have been adopted, especially by the agriculturists and merchants. In villages, people store their produce in open in their houses, *bharolas* (earthen bins), and earthen pots and in bags. In markets, the commission agents, wholesale dealers, merchants and traders maintain their own godowns. The mills and factories maintain godowns in their own premises to stock the raw material.

There was no organized system of storage of grains and the godowns maintained by private dealers were generally not of proper specification. These storing facilities were not only insufficient but the methods of storage were also unscientific. Keeping in view, the scientific storage of food grains and other commodities, the concept of public warehousing was conceived in the first half of the last century. Since 1928 beginning with the recommendations of Royal Commission till the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee Report of 1954, several agencies had stressed the need for the scientific storage of agricultural products and the utilization of warehouse receipts as negotiable credit instrument. Public ware houses were set up only in 1962 both by the Central and State Governments under the provision of Warehousing Corporation Act 1962. The warehousing receipts can serve as instruments of credit to the depositors to avail credit facilities from banks which enable them to wait for better bargaining in the market.

The Punjab State Warehousing Corporation was established in January 1958 under the Agriculture Produce (Develop and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956 which was replaced by Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. The Punjab State Warehousing Corporation was reconstituted with effect from 1 November 1967*after the reorganization the Punjab State under the Section 18 of Punjab Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.

As on 31 March 2003, the Corporation was running 7 warehouses at various places in the district. The average capacity and average utilization in each warehouse along with year of its opening are given in the following table:-

*(Parliament Act No 58 of 1962-vide Punjab Government Notification No. 1200 (G)-Agri-VIII/55/8602.dated 30 October 1967.

(In metric tonnes)

Serial No	Name of centre	Date of opening of warehouses	Total capacity		Average utilization	Percentage occupancy
			Owned	Hired		
1	Ajitwal	7 July 2001	0	15, 401	15, 523	101
2	Bagha Purana	31 Dec 1973	20, 520	1, 26, 885	1, 50, 259	102
3	Badhni Kalan	31 Dec 1974	17, 280	45, 020	64, 425	103
4	Kot Isa Khan	31 Dec 1997	18,180	37, 691	46, 069	82
5	Moga-I	2002	0	91, 500	91, 233	100
6	Moga-II	1998	0	46, 663	38, 956	83
7	Nihalsinghwala	31 Dec 1972	19, 620	1, 82, 419	1, 97, 266	98

(*Source* : Divisional Manager (Commercial), Punjab State Warehousing Corporation, Chandigarh)

The main functions of the Corporation are; to acquire and build godowns and warehouses; to run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers and notified commodities; to arrange facilities for the transport of agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers and notified commodities to and from warehouses, to act as an agent of the Government of Punjab for the purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers and notified commodities and to procure wheat and paddy for the central pool.

The scheduled banks make advance to the depositors on the pledge of warehouse receipts according to the credit restrictions of the Reserve Bank of India.

APPENDIX I (Vide page 149)

Banking Offices functioning at various places in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Serial No	Name of the bank	Branches		Date of opening
1	2	3	4	5
1	State Bank of India	1	Moga	16 September 1957
		2	Bagha Purana	05 August 1972
		3	G.T.Road, Moga	24 October 1973
		4	Main Bazar, Moga	10 February 1973
		5	Smadh Bhai	30 July 1971
		6	Taiwandi Malian	12 February 1968
		7	Moga ADB	28 Jun 1976
		8	Chuhar Chak	24 September 1977
		9	Khosa Pandu	16 December 1981
		10	Sukhanand	20 October 1983
2	State Bank of Patiala	1	Civil Lines, Moga	17 October 1974
		2	Nihalsinghwala	11 June 1980
		3	Dharmkot	15 July 1983
		4	Karyal	13 August 1983
		5	Jalalabad(East)	27 August 1983
		6	Bagha Purana	31 March 1993
		7	Moga (Municipal Committee)	22 March 1996
		8	Badhni Kalan	28 February 1997
3	Punjab and Sind Bank	1	Moga	10 March 1969
		2	Ajitwal	22 May 1969
		3	Bagha Purana	12 Jun 1970
		4	Kot Isa Khan	29 December 1969
		5	Nihalsinghwala	23 May 1969
		6	Samalsar	19 September 1969
		7	Daroli Bhai	31 January 1972
		8	Godhewala	22 October 1975
		9	Kokari Kalan	31 March 1976
		10	Bhinder Kalan	12 October 1976
		11	Nathuwala (East)	18 December 1976
		12	Bilaspur	20 Decemaber 1976
		13	Singhwala Branch	26 December 1979
		14	Chirak	15 December 1982
		15	Raonta	30 December 1982
		16	Daulatpur Niwan	29 December 1982
		17	Bhalur	06 April 1983
		18	Himmatpura	13 June 1983
		19	Tikhanwad Kalan	27 June 1983
		20	Nathuwala Jadid	19 April 1985

1	2	3	4	5
		21	Khalsa Girls' High School, Moga	31 March 1998
4	Punjab National Bank	1	Moga	02 July 1926
		2	Badhni Kalan	16 May 1969
		3	Fatehgarh Panjtur	29 September 1971
		4	Ghal Kalan	31 October 1975
		5	Moga	25 March 1977
		6	Khosa Randhir	31 May 1978
		7	Wairoke	08 December 1983
		8	Manawan	13 April 1987
		9	Buttar	25 November 1978
		10	Moga-Chamber Road	18 November 1972
		11	Dharmkot	17 November 1975
		12	Nihalsinghwala	26 September 1970
		13	Saidoke	19 November 1982
5	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	Lopon	08 May 1972
		2	Kishan Pur Kalan	23 April 1973
		3	Grain Market Moga	03 September 1973
		4	Daodhar	21 May 1974
		5	Patto Hira Singh	15 September 1975
		6	Khosa Kotla	31 March 1978
		7	Nihalsinghwala	19 March 1981
		8	Moga	24 March 1983
		9	Bagha Purana	24 August 1995
		10	Dhalleke	06 September 2002
6	Bank of Baroda	1	Moga	07 July 1971
7	Allahabad Bank	1	Moga	04 August 1975
		2	Mahna	29 June 1977
		3	Manooke	29 June 1977
8	Bank of India	1	Moga	28 December1973
		2	Dala	28 November 1977
		3	Rode	22 December 1977
9	Canara Bank	1	Moga	12 May 1976
		2	Mari Mustafa	12 May 1978
10	Indian Bank	1	Moga	16 March 1995
11	Indian Overseas Bank	1	Moga	07 October 1976
12	Central Bank of India	1	Moga	11 June 1933
		2	Bagha Purana	28 February 1969

1	2	3	4	5
		3	Dharmkot	25 April 1969
		4	Gholia Khurd	26 November 1982
13	UCO Bank	1	Moga	01 December 1945
		2	Moga	27 October 1977
14	Corporation Bank	1	Moga Branch	09 September2002
15	Union Bank of India	1	Moga	15 September1976
16	Bank of Punjab Ltd.	1	Moga Branch	07 March 1996
17	HDFC Bank Ltd.	1	Moga	31 October 2002
18	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1	Moga	14 December 1998
19	Faridkot-Bathinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1	Langiana Nawan	03 March 1987
20	Kapurthala-Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1	Balkhandi	17 November 1984
		2	Bakar Wala	20 December 1984
21	The Moga Central Cooperative Bank Limited, Moga	1	Ajitwal	1 February 1971
		2	Bagha Purana	28 August 1965
		3	Badhni kalan	1 July 1969
		4	Bilaspur	3 March 1976
		5	Chirak	2 March 1976
		6	Chand Nawan	1 October 1977
		7	Chugawan	30 September1978
		8	Dala	1 October 1977
		9	Dina	10 January 1979
		10	Daroli Bhai	5 March 1974
		11	Khosa Pandu	30 September1978
		12	Mari Mustafa	4 October 1976
		13	Nihalsinghwala	18 August 1963
		14	Nathuwala	1 December 1976
		15	Patto Hirasingh	9 October 1978
		16	Smalsar	25 May 1970
		17	Smadh Bhai	1 October 1978
		18	Moga Mandi	2 November 1970
		19	Saidoke	11 March 1984
		20	Khukarana	15 October 1984
		21	Rania	2 August 1986
		22	Thathi Bhai	8 July 1986

1	2	3	4	5
		23	Daodhar	8 September 1986
		24	Daulatpur	30 September1986
		25	Sukhanand	25 October 1986
		26	Tikhanwad	27 October 1986
		27	Raunta	15 November 1986
		28	Kokri Kalan	12 January 1987
		29	Manuke	31 January 1987
		30	Main Bazar Moga	1 July 1991
		31	Gholia Khurd	8 July 1996
		32	New Grain Market	21 January 1997
		33	Mahla Kalan	29 July 1999
		34	Tharaj	19 January 1998
		35	Bhalur	27 January 1998
		36	Buttar	19 January 1998
		37	Gholia Kalan	26 July 1999
		38	Dharmkot	May 1972
		39	Kot Isa Khan	May 1970
		40	Jalalabad	October 1977
		41	Talwandi Mallian	15 May 1980
		42	Bajeke	19 January 1998
		43	Balkhandi	1March 1986
		44	Fatehgarh Panjtur	2 August 1981
		45	Lohara	28 October 1996
		46	Kishanpura Kalan	18 March 2000
		47	Sekha Kalan	2 May 2001

(*Source*: Reserve Bank of India, Chandigarh and Senior Manager, Moga Central Cooperative Bank Limited, Moga)

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 152)

Work done by the Cooperative Agricultural Credit Societies in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 and to 2002-2003

Cooperative year ending June	No. of cooperative societies at the end of the year	Membership		Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1995-1996	125	-	76,241	365.94	4,861.51	197.36
1996-1997	125	-	76,297	408.40	6,112.70	216.82
1997-1998	125	-	76,604	342.94	7,229.70	240.32
1998-1999	125	-	81,157	494.93	8,883.41	242.60
1999-2000	125	-	81,051	531.97	9,758.15	277.86
2000-2001	160	-	98,308	758.00	12,449.37	339.89
2001-2002	160	-	99,194	830.78	13,810.34	448.30
2002-2003	160	-	95,376	940.53	15,081.09	606.46

(Source: Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Moga*)*

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 152)

Work done by the Cooperative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 and to 2002-2003

Co-operative year ending June	No. of cooperative societies at the end of the year	Membership		Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1995-96	23	-	295	0.29	-	0.15
1996-97	23	-	295	0.29	-	0.15
1997-98	23	-	295	0.29	-	0.15
1998-99	23	-	295	0.29	-	0.15
1999-2000	23	-	295	0.29	-	0.15
2000-2001	23	-	295	0.29	-	0.15
2001-2002	23	-	295	0.29	-	0.15
2002-2003	24	-	307	0.31	-	0.15

(Source: Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Moga)

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 161)

Work done by the Cooperative Marketing Societies in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 and to 2002-2003

Cooperative year ending June	No. of societies	Membership		Total	Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods marketed (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals				
1995-1996	3	171	6,854	7,025	4.71	110.65	1,785.17
1996-1997	3	171	6,854	7,025	4.51	116.88	1,527.76
1997-1998	3	171	6,854	7,025	7.71	122.95	2,963.10
1998-1999	3	171	6,858	7,029	7.51	130.37	3,020.91
1999-2000	3	171	6,858	7,029	7.11	142.36	5,458.71
2000-2001	4	206	7,502	7,708	5.05	194.10	9,808.61
2001-2002	4	207	7,058	7,265	4.95	205.12	10,774.73
2002-2003	4	208	7,057	7,265	4.86	210.31	9,408.84

(*Source:* Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies Moga)

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Means of communication play a significant role in stimulating the economic development of a region. Means of communication comprise roads, railways, airways, waterways, gas and oil pipe lines, etc. In addition to these postal network, telephone (including fax, mobile phones and internet services), newspapers, radio and television also play an important role. Satellite has made the world approachable within seconds. Of all these methods of communication roads metalled and unmetalled are the most universal. This is perhaps the oldest mode of communication too. No territory even today, can enjoy the benefits of progress unless it is well served by an excellent network of roads.

(a) Old-time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of conveyance

In earlier days the routes were unpaved and rivers mostly unbridged. The road system remained badly neglected for long. There are good number of instances available in the history about the importance of roads and the rulers of the day laid emphasis for the construction of roads. The history of India abounds in references to road construction undertaken in the past and the road policy adopted by medieval and modern rulers. Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, Muhammad Tuglaq and Sher Shah Suri are known to have constructed a good network of roads connecting various parts of their domains.The pace of road construction, however, picked up with the advent of British rule. Earlier the roads were constructed taking into consideration the administrative convenience and strategic point of view only. The area pertaining to Moga District was served by one metalled Grand Trunk Road from Ludhiana to Firozpur and thence to Satluj Bridge (55 miles). The other metalled roads serving the district were Moga-Kotkapura road (via Bagha Purana), Moga-Dharmkot road with a branch to Kot Isa khan and Moga-Badhni road. The unmetalled roads serving the district were Firozpur Cantonment to-Ludhiana road (via Zira, Dharmkot and Kishanpura) and Firozpur-Himmatpura road (via Mudki and Nihalsinghwala).

In the past the inland transport was carried on by the pack animals and carts and occassionally by palanquins. Chief means of transportation of goods and other commodities were mules, ass, camels and country carts. With the passage of time and improvement in the means

of transport gradually resulted in the use of better vehicles. Ekkas and carts replaced the country carts. As villages and towns were linked together by metalled roads, better and efficient vehicles also came into existence. Rubber tyre tongas, drawn by one or two horses, became one of the swift mean of conveyance. In the beginning of the twentieth century, cycles, motor cars and trucks came into existence. At present numerous means of transportation by road are prevalent such as *thelas*, and hand carts, horses and donkeys, tongas, bicycles, rickshaws, motor-cycles, jeeps and station wagons, motor cars, three wheelers, buses, tempos and trucks. The more well-off people of the district prefer to keep their own motor vehicles for their personal use.

(b) Road Transport

Metalled roads were not in existence before the annexation of the present area of Moga District by the Britishers. The rough roads were used for the passage of troops, artillery and for the transport of men and material by carts and pack animals. In those days where cart was not used the pack animals were used as the sole means of transport. The only principle metalled road, which passed through the area of present district of Moga was Grand Trunk Road which ran from Ludhiana to Firozpur.

The development of road transport in the State began during the First World War when large number of vehicles were brought and imported. With the passage of time, metalled roads were constructed and villages and towns were linked by metal roads. The vast improvement in means of communication gradually resulted in the use of better vehicles.

The means of conveyance presently used in the district are cycles, rickshaws, motor-cycles and scooters, jeeps, cars, buses, trucks, tractors and tempos, etc.

The major roads passing through the district are: Kharar-Ludhiana and Firozpur Road, Moga-Muktsar-Malaut road, Moga-Badhni-Ramgarh road, Moga-Harike road, etc. Besides, there are also certain minor link roads, which pass through the villages connecting these with major roads. During 2002-2003, the total length of roads in the district was 2,047 km.

The position of roads in the Moga District during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

(Kms)

Year	National Highways	Provincial Highways	Total
1996-97	-	1,427	1,427
1997-98	-	1,442	1,442
1998-99	-	1,536	1,536

1999-2000	72	1.451	1.523
2000-2001	110	1.870	1.980
2001-2002	110	1,963	2.073
2002-2003	110	1.937	2.047

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 1997 to 2003)

It clearly indicates that there has been a significant development of roads in the district in the past few years.

(i) Classification of Roads

Nagpur Plan 1943 was formulated in the country for the development of roads. It classified the highway system on a scientific and rational basis on the basis of functions. According to the Nagpur Plan, the roads have been classified into five categories, viz. the National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Approach Roads. The next landmark in the history of road development after the Nagpur Plan was the Chief Engineers Plan of 1961-81, which was drawn up in 1961 by the Chief Engineers of the States and the Central Government. As per the All-India Road Plan of 1961-81, the standards and specifications prescribed for various categories of roads are: Express Highways, National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Classified Village Approach Roads.

A detailed description of each of the category of roads in the State is given below:

National Highways.- The National Highways form the arterial system of the country. These are the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country. These are of national importance and connect State capitals, metropolitan cities, large towns, ports and even foreign highways. These are the properties of the Government of India and are developed and maintained by the State Public Works Department with Central Government funds. National Highway No. 71 (Jalandhar – Moga – Barnala – Sangrur – Patran – Khanauri – Narwana -Rohtak upto Haryana border) road and National Highway No. 95 (Kharar – Samrala – Ludhiana - Firozpur) road pass through the Moga District. The total length of National Highways which traverse the district as on 31 March 2003 was 110 km.

State Highways.- The State Highways connect the district headquarters, the important towns with each other and also to those of other States. The State Governments are responsible for the construction

and maintenance of these roads. The State Highways passing through the district are: State Highway No. 16 Bye Pass at Moga (6.10 km.), State Highway No.16 Moga-Kotkapura (29.70 km), State Highway No.16-A Bagha Purana-Nathana road (18.60 km.), State Highway No. 19 Moga- Harike road (29.35 km). The total length of State Highways in the district was 83.75 km. as on 31 March 2003.

Major District Roads.-The major district roads serve the area of dense population linking them with important marketing centre. the railways, National Highways and State Highways. These roads are also maintained by the State Public Works Department.

Other District Roads.- Such roads are intended to serve the interior rural areas. These connect villages and group of villages with major district roads and small important towns. The total length of these roads in the district, as on 31 March 2003 was 220.45 km.

Village Approach Roads.- These roads connect villages or groups of villages with one another and to the nearest other district roads or markets. These roads are constructed by the joint efforts of villagers and Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board. The construction and maintenance of these link roads in the district is totally under the jurisdiction of Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board. The total length of these roads in the district as on 31 March 2003 was 1958.31 kms.

(ii) Vehicles and Conveyances

The most important factor that conditioned the means of transport in this part of the State was its general topography. As already seen, the roads in the past were mere pathways and track ways fit only for pack animals and cart traffic. Before the introduction of rail communications and other mechanized transport in this area bullock-carts and pack animals were the only means of travelling and transportation. People travelled on rare occasions like visits to holy places, for marriages and other social occasions. Mostly journey was preformed in groups on carts, and often on foot. Bullock-carts and tractor trollies were playing important role in the district even now in transporting manures, fertilizers, etc. to the fields and the agriculture produce, fodders from the fields to houses and market places.

With the passage of time, the metalled roads were constructed and all the villages and towns are linked with metalled roads and fast

moving motor vehicles also came into use. The quicker means of conveyance in use in Moga District are buses, cars, jeeps, lorries, trucks, tempos, motor cycles, scooters, etc. During the first half of the twentieth century, the motor bus became very popular and recently, it has undergone such a marked development that wide range of automobile services is found to be operating in every corner of the district. Tractors have now become a popular means of transport with the farmers. The people have become speed minded and prefer to travel by mechanized vehicles and the two wheelers became an important means of communication in the district. The hike in price of petrol in recent years forced people to go in for vehicles which give more kilometrage per-litre of petrol consumed. Consequently, there is sport in the demand for two-wheelers as there were 2,761 two wheelers registered upto 1996-97 in the district which rose to 21,390 upto the year 2002-03

Automobiles.- The principle means of conveyance and transport in Moga District in these days are automobiles. These have become a common means of travel and transportation of goods for short as well long distance. Presently the quicker means of conveyance in the district are: motorcycles, scooters, mopeds, cars, pickup vans, trucks, buses, mini-buses, station-wagons, jeeps, taxis, tractors, auto- rickshaws, tempos (three-wheeler motor transports), etc. The two wheelers, viz. motor cycles, scooters, etc. occupy an important place as a means of cheap conveyance for shorter distances in the modern times. It gained strength year after year in the district and its number which stood at 3,690 in 1996-97 rose to 31,183 by 2002-2003. The number of different types of motor vehicles registered in the district upto 31 March 2003 (year-wise) is given in Appendix I on page 187.

Bicycles.- Bicycles are an easy and cheap mode of conveyance used by all classes of people in both the urban and rural areas. Its operation is economical and it can be put to multiple uses. Moreover, its maintenance cost is also very low. It is an essential means of conveyance in cities, especially for school going children and poor and lower middle class persons. For the villagers, it has become an easy means of transport from one place to another and for supplying of their surplus milk and vegetables in the neighboring towns. These are found in good number in the district.

Cycle- Rickshaws.- The cycle-rickshaws has become popular as a cheap means of transport. These are in considerable number in important towns like, Moga, Bagha Purana, Dharmkot and Badhni Kalan

to cover short distances. It is a three-wheeled cycle pulled by a man with a sitting capacity of two persons. It can pass through narrow and zigzag streets. The development of metalled roads has increased the mobility of cycle rickshaws from the towns to the adjoining villages. According to the bye-laws framed by the State Government, persons who are physically fit and are between the age of 18 and 45 generally ply this vehicle. Under the Punjab Cycle Rickshaw (Regulation of Licenses) Act, 1976, licenses are issued to the owners only.

Horse Carriages.- Before the introduction of railways and other mechanized transport in the district bullock carts, the tongas and ekkas were the only means of transport for travelling and transportation. Although buses and rickshaws are plying in all the towns of the district, this pristine means of transport still retain some of their utility and importance. The horse/donkey carts are very helpful in transporting goods from one part of the city to another, from town to town, from town to villages and vice-versa. Nowadays there is a keen competition between the horse drawn carts on the one hand and the auto-rickshaws, cycle-rickshaws and tempos on the other for transporting goods for short distances. Under this keen competition the horse drawn carts (including mules and ass) are seen in good number for transporting goods, fruits and vegetables and bricks on brick-kilns in the district.

(iii) Public and Private Transport

Before Independence, the road transport was largely in the hands of private owners, who were mainly concentrated on profits than the services provided to the public. Keeping in view the convenience of passengers and to provide better services the Punjab Government introduced a partial nationalization of passenger services in the State.

The Provincial Transport Controller headed the Transport Department till June 1969. He was responsible for the enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules framed hereunder. The commercial wing of the department also functioned under his control. In order to give equal justice to the private operators and State Owned Transport, the transport department was bifurcated in June 1969, in two wings, the commercial wing and non-commercial wing. The former known as Punjab Roadways was placed under the control of Director State Transport, Punjab and the latter was under the State Transport Commissioner, Punjab as Head of the Department. The Director, State Transport being overall incharge of the commercial wing is concerned with the development and operation of State Transport buses on

commercial basis. The State Transport Commissioner looks after the non-commercial wing of the Transport Department. He is assisted by Joint State Transport Commissioner (Enforcement) and one Joint State Transport Commissioner (P) at headquarters, Secretaries Regional Transport Authorities posted at Patiala, Jalandhar and Firozpur and the District Transport Officers posted at each district headquarters. He is vested with powers and functions under the Motor Vehicle Act 1988, Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989, Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 and Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924. His main functions are: to issue licences to the drivers and conductors and for opening driving training schools; to register motor vehicles; to realise motor vehicle taxes; to issue permits to the transport vehicles/stage carriage permits, contract carriage permits, permits to mini buses, passenger tempos, auto rickshaws and all India tourist permits; to maintain motor vehicles board of inspection; to control traffic by resorting to traffic checking, checking of illegal operations of private operators, etc.; to finalize the reciprocal agreements with other adjoining States.

As per new Transport Policy of the State, announced on 9 August 1990, all inter-State routes are to be operated by State Transport Undertakings*, all operations on inter-State routes in accordance with reciprocal agreements of understanding between the concerned States to be exclusively undertaken by the State Transport and monopoly routes to be exclusively operated by State Transport. As regards bus routes on National Highways falling within the State, these are shared in the ratio of 75:25** between the State Transport and private bus operators. On the State Highways and other routes this ratio is 40:60**.

National Permit Scheme.- Under this scheme, which was launched in 1986 by the Government of India, a person is issued a national permit to operate his vehicle throughout the country or in the specified States. The only requirement is that his vehicle should be less than 12 years old and should be mechanically fit. The composite fee charged by the Punjab State was Rs 1,500 which has been enhanced to Rs 5,000 w.e.f. 30 August 1993.

State Owned Services.- Having established in 1950 with the object to provide better transport facilities to the public, the Punjab Roadways started monopoly operation on three important routes,viz.

* Except the routes operated by private operators, which became inter-State route as a result of re-organisation of State of Punjab in 1966

**Vide Punjab Government Notification S.O. 112/ C.A. 59/98/ s. 102/97 dated 21 October 1997

Amritsar-Jalandhar, Ambala-Karnal (now in Haryana) and Firozpur-Fazilka. The expansion and improvement of roads has inequitably led to the development of public passenger transport. To cope up the increased rush of passengers, a new Punjab Roadways Depot at Moga was established on 1 April 1960. Presently, the majority of the bus routes in the district are operated by the Punjab Roadways, Moga. The details of the routes operated by the Punjab Roadways, Moga Depot are given in Appendix II at the end of the Chapter on pages 188 to 189.

Private Bus Service.- Before 1948, road transport industry was completely in the hands of private operators. The private sector plays an important role in the field of transport in meeting the needs of commuters in the district as the routes in the district have not been fully nationalized. However, on the pattern followed in other States, it was controlled through a system of permits. As per the transport policy of the government a number of bus routes have been allotted to the private transport companies in the district. The particulars regarding the names of private companies and the routes operated by them are given in Appendix III at pages190 to193.

Mini Bus Service.- To link all the villages in the district with motor transport facilities, the mini bus scheme has been introduced by the State Government. Under this scheme, all the villages are to be linked with nearest towns, tahsils/block headquarters to generate employment. The main aim of the scheme is to give preference to ex-servicemen, Scheduled Castes, Jodhpur detainees and Sikh migrants. A person is issued a permit to operate his vehicle on the condition that the total length of each route does not exceed 25 km and the total operation per bus does not exceed 250 km per day, not more than half of the total route length run across a National Highway or State Highway; at least one of the terminal of the route shall be a village and shall not include more than one municipality except on a local route falling within a municipal limit of town/municipality or city within both the starting and the terminating points may be same or may fall within the same town, municipality or city, as the case may be, and it shall be ensured that the interests of the State Transport Undertaking are not affected adversely on such routes. The mini-bus routes operated by different permit holders as on 31 March 2003 was 95 and a list of these is given in Appendix IV on pages 194 to 201.

Goods Transport.- Regarding the transportation of goods, the main burnt is born by goods vehicles of the private sector. The majority

of these operators own one or two trucks only and is mostly unorganized. The system of booking agencies has been developed which cater the needs of both the operators and traders. Under this system operators are provided with parking and godown facilities and traders with a regular satisfactory service. The people of the district use road traffic in preference to rail for the transport of goods especially for short distances. The freight and incidental charges of road transport are less as compared to the railway. People are now even tending to transport goods by road for long distances, as the goods are usually delivered quicker and with less risk and often from door to door. The State Government is following liberal policy for the grant of public carrier permits. Anybody who comes forward with a road worthy vehicle is issued a truck permit. To facilitate inter-State movement of trucks for the transportation of goods from one State to another, the State Government has entered into liberal agreement with other States to facilitate free flow of goods throughout the country.

(c) Railways

The first railway line which served the area of present Moga District was Macleod Ganj road-Ludhiana extension opened in 1905, which was further connected with the main line to Karachi via Macleod Ganj. At present the district lies in the Firozpur Division of the Northern Railway. The district is served by Firozpur-Ludhiana railway line. Stations falling on this line are: Mahna, Ajitwal, Moga, Ghall Kalan, Dagru and Mahesari.

Rail Road Competition.-The rail and road modes are worldwide the dominant modes of transport. The origin and growth of railways in the nineteenth century in some cases meant the displacement of road mode both for passenger and freight movement. This was especially the case for long distance travel before and in the early days of the internal combustion engine. In the early years of the twentieth century, however, the era of motorization set in and travel by road became more popular. After the Second World War, rapid industrial development was accompanied by acceleration in the growth of motorized transport. Volumes of traffic on the rail and road modes grew significantly with the latter showing a greater increase than the former as it could more readily meet the demand for transport among different sections of the population. The main reason for diversion to road traffic seems to be door to door service, greater operational flexibility, negotiable rates,

personalized service, less stringent packing norms, economic movement in smaller lots, etc.

In the 1950s, the road mode occupied a dominant position in transport within India. Since, then, however the transport sector in the country has been characterized by a secular decline in the share of rail in the total traffic carried by both road and rail, although in absolute terms, traffic on both modes has increased. The decline in the rail share has been pronounced for both passenger and goods traffic. Although the share of railway has declined over the years yet both modes of transport have their own spheres of operation. According to the latest study to opt for a particular mode depends upon the following seven points: personal characteristics of the individual (income, tastes, auto ownership, competing family needs for the car); characteristics of transportation alternatives available (relative time, cost, and comfort); in the case of passenger traffic, increases in the user cost ratio between road and rail have an upward impact on the relative traffic volume of rail; income (as represented by per capita gross state domestic product) seems to play a part in determining choice between travel by car on road and first-class/air-conditioned travel on rail; the relationship between modal split and user cost difference/cost ratio in the case of competition between bus on road and second-class/sleeper-class travel on rail appears to be a non-linear one; in the case of freight competition, the modal share of rail does not go up with increase in the user cost difference or cost ratio between road and rail; it is the income variable that appears to influence modal choice in freight transport in the expected manner with shippers patronizing the qualitatively superior road mode when per capita state domestic product goes up.

(d) Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

Though the Satluj river is of great importance to Moga District, its contribution to navigation for the district is nil. Before the advent of railways during the first decade of the twentieth century there used to be a flourishing river trade with Sukkur and Shikarpur, but this had practically disappeared since long. A few flat-bottomed boats ply up and down the river; they are either poled or towed and sometimes when the wind was favourable large sails were hoisted. Two ferries viz. Kawan (16 boats) and Miyani (16 boats) were the main source of navigation in the Moga District but nowadays no ferry exists in the district.

Bridges.-The Public Works Department of the State is responsible for constructing bridges over the streams/canals for the smooth running of traffic.

(e) Air Transport

There is no aerodrome in the Moga District.

(f) Travel and Tourist Facilities

In the past the *serais* at some distances were maintained by the rulers for military camping and for the use of travellers. Moga District is served by one Kaner Tourist Complex run by Punjab Tourist Development Corporation Limited situated at Kainchian chowk on Moga-Ludhiana State Highway. Tourist complex comprised 6 rooms (2 air-conditioned and 4 air cooled rooms), one bar, petrol pump and green lawn.

Besides this tourist complex a number of hotels and restaurants in the urban areas are providing boarding and lodging facilities to the tourists. A number of dharmshalas and serais are also available in the district where tourists and visitors on visit to the district can put up. In addition, gurdwaras in urban as well as in rural areas provide free boarding and lodging facilities to the visitors.

Rest Houses.- The rest houses and travellers huts and inspection bungalows constructed by different government departments also provide accommodation to the touring officers/officials and non-officials on payment of stipulated charges. The details of rest houses in the district are given in Appendix V at page 202.

(g) Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Postal, telegraph and telephone services form the backbone of the communication system of an area. They have a direct impact on the development of business and industry of the region.

During the earlier half of the twentieth century the area pertaining to Moga District was served by 5 imperial post offices located at different places in the district viz. Moga, Dharmkot, Bagha Purana, Nihalsinghwala and Buttar which were providing facilities like money order and post office savings. After Independence development of road transport has given a further boost to the expansion of post offices.

In the later half of the twentieth century communication industry in the State has registered remarkable growth along with the rest of the

country. World seems to have shrunk from this point of view in such a way that now one can be in communication with one's relations and friends in far off countries with the same ease as one can be in communication with them in one's own town and State. Following the general trend in this regard, there has been considerable growth in the postal services, telegraph services and telephone services in this area along with Punjab. The mobile and internet revolution in the recent years has badly affected the postal, telegraph and telephone departments. Internet is a computer based global information system. It has brought a transformation in many aspects of life. Internet provides the following communication services viz. electronic mail, worldwide web, video conferencing, on line chatting, internet telephoning and video telephoning, etc. Thus it is one of the biggest contributors in making the world into a global village.

The post offices of the district are under the control of the Senior Superintendent, Post Offices, Faridkot Division, Faridkot and Senior Superintendent Post Offices Firozpur Division, Firozpur. Both of them assist the Director Postal Services, Punjab and Union Territory Chandigarh to provide postal facilities to the public. All the villages of the Moga District have been covered under daily dak delivery system.

From 15 August 1972 the PIN Code System (Postal Index Number Code System) was introduced in the country. Under this system, the names of the post offices are intended to be replaced by numbers. The PIN code is six digit numbers. The first number on the left side denotes the region, the second and the third stands for a sub-area in the region and the last three digits indicate the delivery post office. It provides with built-in-routing information for postal sorting and quick delivery of the post. The Pin Code of Moga is 142001.

As on 31 March 2003, there were 25 sub post offices and 136 branch post offices in the district. A list of these post offices is given in Appendix VI on pages 203 to 205.

Telegraph.- The Moga District is served by one telegraph office, situated at Moga. With the expansion of telephone facilities the use of telegraphs has considerably reduced.

Telephone.- The particulars regarding telephone exchanges with telephone connections functioning in the district as on 31 March 2003 are given in Appendix VII on page 206 to 207.

Radio and Televisions.- There is no radio station in the district. The needs of the district are met by All India Radio Station at Jalandhar.

For the television coverage the district is served by high power transmitter located at Jalandhar. There are cable T.V. operators all over the district and they relay various programmes of various T.V. channels including those of foreign countries, all the 24 hours on payment of a monthly fixed fee.

The number of radio and television owners have however, increased substantially in the recent years. The actual number of radio and television sets in the district is not available, as the radios/transistors of all bands and television sets have been exempted from license fee.

(h) Organization of Owners 'and Employees' in the Field of Transport and Communications

The transport owners and workers/employees of transport companies/departments have some registered organizations in the district. Transport workers/employees have, however, formed unions to look after their interests. The particular unions functioning in the district, as on 31 March 2003 are given below:

Sr No	Name of the union	Date of registration
1	Tractor Trolly Workers'Union, Bagha Purana	19 February 1998
2	Dashmesh Tractor Trolly Union, Moga	25 October 2000
3	Private Transport Workers' Union, Moga	7 July 1999
4	Light Truck Union, Moga	17 June 1997
5	Lok Sewa Taxi Stand Workers' Union, Moga	8 June 1999
6	Janta Three Wheeler Tempo Operator', Union,	..
7	Dashmesh Tempo Driver', Union, Badhni Kalan	29 August 2002
8	Truck Driver and Cleaners' Union, Moga	9 September 1987
9	Rehri Workers' Union, Moga	2 July 1990
10	Cycle Kamgar Workers' Union, Samalsar,	29 May 1997
11	Cycle Rehri Mazdoor Union, Moga	18 September 1995
12	Khachar Rehri Bhara Mazdoor Union, Moga	3 May 2000
13	Rickshaw Labour Union, Talwandi Bhai	16 May 2001
14	Rickshaw Malik Union, Moga	19 May 2000
15	Azad Taxi Driver', Union, Moga	30 April 1990
16	District Motor Transport Workers' Union, Moga	5 April 1955
17	Dashmesh Driver, Union, Moga	27 December 1989
18	Moga Tractor Operator', Union, Moga	3 May 1988
19	Rickshaw Chalak Mazdoor Union, Moga	23 December 1980
20	Rehri Workers' Union, Moga	2 July 1990
21	The District Rickshaw Puller Workers'Union, Moga	6 March 1986
22	Kisan Tractor Union, Moga	6 October 1993

(*Source* : Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 178)

Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in the Moga District during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003

Year	Passengers Vehicles						Goods Vehicles		Others		Total
	Buses	Cars and Station Wagons	Jeeps	Taxis	Three Wheelers	Two Wheelers	Four Wheelers and above Trucks and Lorries	Three Wheelers	Tractors	Others	
1996-97	31	154	139	1	17	2,761	321	-	264	2	3,690
1997-98	57	379	217	2	28	5,441	481	-	633	3	7,241
1998-99	89	680	280	-	9	8,326	734	-	1,194	15	11,327
1999-2000	121	1,098	349	2	61	12,117	1,103	-	2,513	45	17,409
2000-2001	243	1,593	407	11	96	15,463	1,475	-	3,326	215	22,829
2001-2002	282	2,024	449	20	96	18,625	1,650	1	3,907	255	27,309
2002-2003	340	2,410	516	61	96	21,390	1,816	29	4,270	255	31,183

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1996 to 2003)

APPENDIX II **(Vide page 181)**

Bus Routes Operated by Public Transport Companies in Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr. No.	Name of the depot	Name of the route	No of daily trips	Route length (kms)	Total length (kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab Roadways, Moga	Zira-Delhi (via Moga- Ludhiana)	1	424	848
2		Moga-Delhi (via Ludhiana)	3	400	2.400
3		Moga-Shimla (via Ludhiana)	1	292	584
4		Moga-Dehradun (via Chandigarh-Paonta Sahib)	1	303	606
5		Moga-Jammu (via Jalandhar- Pathankot)	1	318	636
6		Ludhiana-Pehowa (via Patiala)	1	150	300
7		Moga-Chandigarh (via Ludhiana)	7	168	2.352
8		Zira-Chandigarh (via Moga)	2	192	768
9		Faridkot-Chandigarh (via Moga- Kot Kapura)	1	231	462
10		Bhagta-Chandigarh (via Moga)	1	217	434
11		Bhalur-Chandigarh (via Moga)	1	213	426
12		Dina Sahib-Chandigarh (via Moga)	1	216	432
13		Dharmkot-Chandigarh (via Moga)	1	185	370
14		Firozpur-Chandigarh (via Moga)	1	231	462
15		Moga-Ludhiana	4	68	544
16		Faridkot-Ludhaina (via Talwandi Bhai-Moga)	3	119	714
17		Faridkot-Ludhaina (via Kot Kapura)	1	131	262
18		Moga-Amritsar	7	107	1.498
19		Bhagta-Amritsar (via Moga)	1	156	312
20		Dina Sahib-Amritsar (via Badhni-Moga)	2	159	636
21		Bathinda-Jalandhar (via Moga-Bhagta)	1	186	372
22		Jalandhar-Sarai Nanga (via Nakodar-Moga)	2	150	600
23		Bathinda-Jalandhar (via Jaito-Moga)	1	184	368
24		Moga-Sarai Nanga (via Kot Kapura)	2	67	268
25		Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur	1	45	90
26		Moga-Jalandhar (via Kanwan Ke Pattan)	8	83	1.328

1	2	3	4	5	6
27		Hoshiarpur-Moga	1	125	250
28		Moga-Beas (via Jalandhar)	2	131	524
29		Moga-Pathankot (via Jalandhar)	1	206	412
30		Jalandhar-Pathankot	1	123	246
31		Moga-Chintpurni (via Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur)	1	176	352
32		Moga-Abohar (via Malaut)	4	147	1,176
33		Moga-Dabwali (via Malaut)	1	147	294
34		Moga-Damdama Sahib (via Bathinda)	1	126	252
35		Moga-Firozpur	2	63	252
36		Fazilka-Firozpur	2	90	360
37		Moga-Ganganagar	4	192	1,536
38		Abohar-Ganganagar	2	45	180
39		Kot Kapura-Muktsar	4	32	256
40		Abohar-Malaut	2	32	128
41		Muktsar-Malaut	2	32	128
42		Jaito-Kishanpura (via Moga)	1	99	198
43		Moga-Bathinda (via Bhagta)	1	103	206
44		Bathinda-Bagha Purana (via Bhagta)	1	79	158
45		Faridkot-Dharmkot (via Talwandi Bhai-Moga)	4	70	560
46		Moga-Faridkot (via Kot Kapura)	14	63	1,764
47		Moga-Kot Kapura	2	51	204
48		Moga-Lambra (via Shahkot)	2	72	288
49		Moga-Kishanpur (via Dharmkot)	12	31	744
50		Moga-Zira (via Kot Isa Khan)	12	31	744
51		Moga-Zira (via Jhatre)	8	24	384
52		Dharmkot-Faridkot (via Moga)	1	74	148
53		Moga-Bhagta (Via Bagha Purana)	4	49	392
54		Moga-Nihalsinghwala (via Bagha Purana)	10	43	860
55		Moga-Nihalsinghwala (via Chirak)	3	40	240

(*Source*: General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Moga)

APPENDIX III **(Vide page 181)**

Bus Routes Operated by Private Transport Companies in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr. No	Name of the transport company	Name of the route	No. of daily trips	Route length (kms)	Total daily service (kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Baba Farid Bus Service(Regd.), Moga	Firozpur-Badbaria (via Moga-Barawala)	2	154	616
2	Balwinder Singh S/o Gursewak Singh, Village Buttar Kalan, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Bhagta-Moga (via Jalal)	3	49	294
3	Balwinder Paramjit Bus Service (Regd.), Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Moga-Nihalsinghwala	1	37.7	75.4
		Moga-Chakar	2	30	120
4	Deep Motors (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Gatli Jattan	4	33	264
5	Deep Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Faridkot (via Kot Kapura)	2	63	252
6	Dhaliwal Transport Service (Regd.), Village Takhtupura, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Faridkot-Nihalsinghwala	1	62.5	125
		Moga-Nihalsinghwala	1	42.7	85.4
7	Ex-Servicemen Co-operative Transport Society Ltd, Moga	Moga -Talwandi Sabo	2	123	492
		Moga-Ludhiana	3	68	408
		Moga-Jagraon	1	49	98
8	Gopal Bus Service (Regd.), Village Mahadeoke, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Bhai Rupa (via - Nihalsinghwala)	2	63	252
9	Gill Transport Service (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Faridkot	1	59	118
		Moga-Faridkot	1	52	104
		Moga-Faridkot	1	63	126
		Moga-Kaler	1	47	94
10	Gill Sangha Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Rampura	2	88	352
11	Highway Bus Service (Regd.), Bagha Purana (Moga)	Faridkot-Zira (via Moga)	3	94	564
12	Harvindera Highways Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Jagraon (via Badhni)	1	52	104

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Faridkot-Moga (via Kot Kapura)	3	63	378
		Moga-Kot Kapura	2	51	204
13	Highway Cooperative Transport Ltd, Moga	Salabatpura-Ludhiana	1	91	182
		Faridkot-Ludhiana	1	130	260
14	Himmatpura Bus Service (Regd.), Village Himmatpura, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Moga-Salabatpura	2	54	216
15	Jagjit Motors (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Faridkot	2	63	252
16	Jhanji Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Faridkot-Ludhiana (via Mudki-Talwandi)	2	121	484
17	Janak Raj S/o Roop Chand, Village Samadh Bhai, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Romana Pul (via Jalal)	2	78	312
18	Khera Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Firozpur-Dabwali (via Faridkot-Muktsar)	2	142	568
		Faridkot-Mullanpur (via Moga)	1	110	220
		Zira-Jalal (via Moga)	2	86	344
19	Kot Kapura Bus Service (Regd), Pvt. Ltd., Moga	Moga-Faridkot (via Kot Kapura)	5	63	630
20	K K Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Bathinda (via Kot Kapura-Jaito)	2	100	400
		Raman-Amritsar (via Bathinda-Baja)	2	250	1000
21	Malwa Tourist Pvt. Ltd., Moga	Firozpur-Dharmkot	2	66	264
		Firozpur-Ludhiana (via Zira)	1	137	274
		Moga-Zira (via Kot Isa Khan)	2	32	128
		Moga-Bhagta	2	60	240
		Moga-Firozpur Head Works	1	72	144
		Moga-Firozpur	5	63	630

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar-Faridkot (via Moga-Kot Kapura)	2	146	584
22	Mehna Bus Service (Regd.), Village Mehna, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Faridkot (via Kot Kapura)	3	63	378
23	Moga National Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Faridkot-Jagraon	1	90	180
24	Moga National Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Moga	Raman-Moga (via Talwandi-Rampura)	2	140	560
		Raman-Moga (via Talwandi-Mehraj)	1	143	286
25	Malli Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Mullanpur	2	47	188
		Moga-Jagraon	3	28	168
		Moga-Malerkotla	1	110	220
26	Malwa Express Highway Pvt. Ltd, Moga	Moga-Ludhiana	3	68	408
		Moga-Firozpur	3	63	378
		Firozpur-Adampur	1	152.5	305
		Firozpur-Amritsar (via Talwandi)	1	132	264
		Firozpur-Ghal Kalan	2	56	224
27	Malwa Transport (Regd.), Moga	Firozpur-Jagraon	2	104	416
		Firozpur-Hoshiarpur	1	177	354
28	Nau Nihal Transport Company (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Faridkot (via Kot Kapura)	2	63	252
29	New Mahna Bus Service (Regd.), Village Mehna, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Wiring (via Kot Kapura)	2	70	280
30	Public Passenger Goods Transport Society Ltd., Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Bhadaur (via Bagha Purana)	2	65	260
31	Puri Transport Company Pvt. Ltd., Moga	Moga-Faridkot	2	63	252
		Moga-Faridkot	3	63	378
		Moga-Kot Kapura	3	51	306
32	Rasulpur Transport Service (Regd.), Jagraon (Ludhiana), H.O. Moga	Moga-Faridkot	2	63	252
33	Rajbinder Singh S/o Harjinder Singh, V& P. O. Samadh Bhai, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Bathinda (via Nihalsinghwala)	1	128	256

1	2	3	4	5	6
34	Sibia Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Moga-Faridkot	2	63	252
		Zira-Faridkot (via Moga)	2	94	376
35	Singhanwala Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Moga	Moga-Faridkot	2	63	252
		Moga-Jalandhar	1	115	230
36	Shere Punjab Transport Co-operative (Regd.), Moga	Bathinda-Jagraon	1	130	260
		Moga-Bathinda	2	124	496
37	Sewak Bus and Transport Company Pvt. Ltd., Moga	Talwandi Bhai-Ludhiana	4	91	728
		Abohar-Ludhiana	1	210	420
		Moga-Ludhiana	8	68.5	1,096
		Moga-Kishanpura	4	30	240
		Moga-Raikot	2	52.7	210.8
		Moga-Raikot	1	45	90
38	Tej Singh S/o Mohan Singh, Village Rajiana, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Faridkot-Ludhiana (via Kot Kapura-Moga)	1	131	262
39	Vishal Bharat Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Moga	Moga-Barnala	2	66	264
40	Victory Transport Company (Regd.), Moga	Kot Kapura-Ludhiana	6	117	1,404
		Muktsar-Kot Kapura	4	32	256
		Moga-Ludhiana	3	68	408
41	Vikram Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Faridkot-Moga	1	63	126
		Faridkot-Jagraon	1	91	182
42	Waheguru Bus Service (Regd.), Bhadaur (Barmala), H.O., Moga	Moga-Faridkot	2	63	252
		Moga-Bhadaur	2	66	264
43	Zora Singh S/o Bishan Singh, Village Bhagike, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Firozpur-Patiala (via Mudki-Barnala)	½	230	230
		Rampura-Raman	3	50	300

(Source : Regional Transport Authority, Firozpur)

APPENDIX IV (Vide page 181)

Mini Bus Routes Operated by Private Transport Companies in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr. No	Name and adddress of permit holder	Name of the route	No. of daily Trips	Route length	Total daily service
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Lucky Travels (Regd.), Moga	Moga–Kokari Kalan (via Rauli-Data-Bhindar-Kokari Behniwal-Kokari Butrani	4	24.5	196
2	Harbans Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Village Lopon, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Moga-Bagha Purana (via Singhanwala Chand Nawan-Jaimalwala-Langiana Purana-Langiana Nawan)	4	25	200
3	Sh. Dilbagh Singh S/o Gurmail Singh R/o Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Bagha Purana (via Singhanwala-Chand Nawan-Jaisinghwala)	4	25	200
4	Darshan Singh S/o Santa Singh, 31.3, Jamiat Singh Road, Moga	Daodhar-Nihalsinghwala (via Nangal Bouda)	4	19	152
5	Sardara Singh S/oHoshiara Singh, VillageTalwandi Mahan, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Moga-Talwandi Mallian (via Mahna-Chaugawan-Puanewala-Heran-Kokari Kalan)	4	24.8	198.4
6	Ram Singh S/o Dalip Singh, Village Buttar, Tahsil (Moga)	Nihalsinghwala-Manuki (via Dhulkot -Takhtupura-Lohara-Hilaspur-Raman-Chankar-Lakha)	4	25	200
7	Amrik Singh S/o Sikander Singh, Village Ladhaike, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Nathuwala (via Ghal Kalan-Safuwala-Daroli Bhai-Korewala-Wadda Ghar)	3	25	150
8	Ranjit Singh S/o Buta Singh, V&P.O.Nathuwala, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Nathuwala (via Ghal Kalan-Safuwala-Daroli Bhai-Korewala-Wadda Ghar)	3	25	150
9	Surjit Kaur W/o Nazar Singh, Village Wakilanwala, Tahsil Zira (Firozpur)	Moga-Nathuwala (via Ghal Kalan-Safuwala-Daroli Bhai-Korewala-Wadda Ghar)	3	25	150
10	Gulzar Singh S/o Naranjan Singh, Village Talwandi, Tahsil Tapa (Barnala)	Nihalsinghwala-Manuki (via Dhulkot-Takhtupura-Lohara-Bilaspur-Raman-Chakar-Lakha)	4	25	200
11	Harjit Singh S/o Jagdev Singh, Village Tikhanwad, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Ajitwal-Badhni Kalan (via Dhudike-Madoke-Daodhar-Lopon)	4	23.2	185.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Shamsher Singh. Baljit Kaur, Balbir Basti, Faridkot	Moga-Nathuwala (via Ghal Kalan-Safuwala-Daroli Bhai-Korewala-Wadda Ghar)	3	25	150
13	Inderjit Singh S/o Atma Singh, V&P.O. Nihalsinghwala, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Ajitwal-Badhni Kalan (via Dhudike-Madoke Daodhar-Lopon)	3	23.2	139.2
14	Lopon Ex-Servicemen Cooperative Transport Society Ltd., Moga	Railway Bridge Moga-to-SmadhBhai (via Jhandiwala-Chirak-Gholia Kalan)	4	25	200
15	Patto Hira Singh Ex-Servicemen Cooperative Transport Society Ltd., Village Patto Hira Singh, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Nihalsinghwala-Bagha Purana (via Patto Hira Singh-Didarewala-Manuki-Phulewala-Nathoki)	4	25	200
16	Major Singh S/o Wassan Singh, Village Wara Bhaika,Tahsil Kot Kapura (Faridkot)	Nihalsinghwala-Bagha Purana (via Patto Hira Singh-Didarewala- Manuki-Phulewala-Nathoki)	4	25	200
17	Arvinder Singh Malkit Singh, R/o Bikaner House, Faridkot	Moga-Smadh Bhai (via Landewala-Chirak-Gholia Kalan)	4	25	200
18	Sukhwinder Kaur W/o Mohinder Singh, V&P.O. Gil Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Chotian Kalan (via Salina-Saddasinghswala-Daulatpura- Kalewala-Chotian)	4	25	200
19	Satpal & Kuldip Singh, V&P.O. Jhandiana. Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Chuhar Chak (via Jhandiana-Sharki-Nathuwala Jadid-Mahna)	4	22	176
20	Murti Wd/o Chet Parkash R/o Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Bagha Purana - Nihalsinghwala (via Kaleke-Gholia Kalan-Gholia Khurd- Majoke-Raonta-Didarewala- Patto Hira Singh)	4	24.7	197.6
21	Paramjit Singh S/o Sher Singh R/o Dhilwan Kalan, Tahsil Kot Kapura (Faridkot)	Dhulkot-Bagha Purana (via Bhalur- Nathuwala-Demru-Rode)	4	24.9	199.2
22	Gurmail Kaur Wd/o Gurmail Singh, Kaleke Road, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Badhni Kalan (via Behona-Mehron Rania)	4	22.68	181.44
23	Chamkaur Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Village Jhandiana Sarki, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Chuhar Chak (via Mahna Nathuwala Jadid-Jhandiana.Sarki Dhudike)	4	20.68	165.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Nirmal Singh S/o Nachhattar Singh, Villag e Rajiana, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Badhni Kalan- Dina Sahib (via Raike Khurd-Bir Raoke-Ransi Khurd-Nihalsinghwala-Burj Hamira)	5	23.57	235.70
25	Sarabjit Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Village BajaKhana,Tahsil Kot K apura (Faridkot)	Bagha Purana-Bhaloor (via Roda-Demru Kalan-Nathuwala (W)-Nathewala)	4	21.24	169.92
26	Jasmail Kaur Wd/o Bachan Singh R/o Ajit Nagar, Moga	Moga-Rauke Kalan (via Behona-Mehron-Ramunwala Nawan)	4	22.5	180
27	Surat Singh S/o Gurdial Singh V&P.O. Gholia Khurd, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Smadh Bhai (via Budh Singh Wala-Chirak–Gholia Kalan)	4	23.6	188.8
28	Jasvir Singh S/o Nachhattar Singh, Village Burj Dunna, (Moga)	Bagha Purana-Kothe Dhariwal Gate (via Gholia–Gholia Khurd–Burj Dunna- Rania- Buttar)	4	24.8	198.4
29	Baldev Singh S/o Hardial Singh, Kishan Nagar, Moga	Moga-Gholia Khurd (via Behona-Mehron Ramunwala-Rania-Burj Dunna)	4	24.4	195.2
30	Major Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Firozpur	Moga-Chotian (via Salina-Daulat Pur Niwan-Daulatpura Uchha)	4	23	184
31	Ranjit Singh S/o Kishan Singh, R/o Sivian, Faridkot	Kothe Baba Singh Wal-Kot Kapura (via Demru-Landa-Roda-Jeonwala-Ghannianwala-Panjgirain Kalan)	4	24.4	195.2
32	Jagrup Singh S/o Kamail Singh, R/o Manuki, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Badhni Kalan-Bagha Purana (via Rania Dunneke-Gholia Khurd-Gholia Kalan)	4	24.88	199.04
33	Ranjit Singh S/o UjjagarSingh, R/o Lopon ExServicemen Cooperati ve Transport Society Ltd., Lopon Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Lopon-Bagha Purana (via Badhni Kalan-Rania-Dunneke-Gholia Kalan)	4	24.5	196
34	Punjab Bus Service (Regd.), Moga	Nihalsinghwala-Manuki (via Dhulkot Takhtupura-Lohara-Bilaspur-Raman-Chakkar-Lakha)	4	25	200
35	Balwant Singh S/o Malkit Singh, V&P.O. Mahna, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Daodhar (via Bughipura-Dala-Tikhanwad)	4	22	176

1	2	3	4	5	6
36	Rajinder Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Lopon Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Moga-Daodhar (via Bughipura-Data-Tikhanwad)	4	22	176
37	Balbir Singh S/o Natha Singh, V&P.O. Himmatpura, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala Moga)	Chanunwala-Nihalsinghwala (via Himmatpura-Ramgarh-Beehla-Bheel)	4	24	192
38	Ravinder Singh S/o Amarjit Singh	Moga-Thamanwala (via Mangewala-Bhagelewala-Sosan-Daroli Bhai-Gholia Kalan)	4	24.8	198.4
39	Atma Singh S/o Jai Singh R/o Dogar Basti, Faridkot	Moga-Chuhar Chak (via Mahna-Nathuwala-Jhandiana-Dhudike)	4	24	192
40	Baljinder Singh S/o Karam Singh C/o Paramjit Singh Village Khai, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Badhni Kalan-Dina Sahib (via Raoke Khurd-Beer Raoke-Ranshish Khurd-Nihalsinghwala-Madhak-Ghania-Burj Hamira)	4	23.4	187.2
41	Jaspal Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Village Jalvana, P.O. Lohat Baddi, Tahsil Malerkotla (Sangrur)	Moga-Dhaya Kalan (via Bhindar Kalan (via Bughipura-Chauk-Dosanj road-Dosnaj-Rauli-Data-Bhindar Kalan)	4	22.3	178.4
42	Jeet Singh S/o Jeon Singh R/o Thathi Bhai, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Bagha Purana-Thamanwala (via Singhanwala-Mothanwala-Safuwala-Daroli Bhai-Sosan-Bhagelewala)	4	24	192
43	Amandeep Singh S/o Swaran Singh R/o Ghal Kalan, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Bhindar Kalan (via Bughipura-Dosanj-Rauli-Data)	4	16	128
44	Mukand Singh & Major Singh, V&P.O.Himatpur, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala (Moga)	Nihalsinghwala-Manuki (via Ransinghwala-Bir Raoke-Bir Bahni-Badhni Kalan-Lopon)	4	25	200
45	Kuldip Kaur W/o Harbans Singh, V&P.O. Smadh Bhai, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Jhandiana (via Ghal Kalan-Dagru-Daroli Bhai-Sosan-Bhaghelewala -Mangewala	4	24.6	196.8
46	Kuldip Kaur W/o Harbans Singh, V&P.O. Smadh Bhai, Tahsil BaghaPurana,(Moga)	Moga-Bhekha (via Ghal Kalan-Safuwala-Daroli Bhai-Daodhar)	5	22	220
47	Kuldip Singh S/o Naib Singh V&P.O. Landeke, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Saner (via Dunneke-Ratian-Salina Attari-Chuhar Chak-Laungodewa)	4	24.2	193.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
48	Hardial Singh S/o Santa V&P.O. Safuwala Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Mangewala-Moga (via Ghal Kalan-Daroli Bhai-Sosan-Bhagelewala)	4	25	200
49	Hakam Singh S/o Gajjan Singh, Village Nathuwala Garb Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Jhandiana (via Ghal Kalan-Dagru-Daroli Bhai-Sosan-Bhagelewla-Mangewala)	4	24.6	196.8
50	Gurinder Singh S/o Nirmal Singh, Gali Pattiwala, Moga	Moga-Chotian (via Dagru-Saddasinghwala-Daulatpura-Kaliwela)	4	24.4	195.2
51	Gurchand Singh S/o Buta Singh and Gurtej Singh S/o Butta Singh, V&P.O. Nathuwala, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Nihalsinghwala-Daodhar (via Dhalkot- Tekhtupura-Lohara-Kussa-Minian-Lopon)	4	23.9	191.2
52	Kulwant Singh and Shinder Singh, V&P.O. Raman, Tahsil Nihalsinghwala(Moga)	Thaman wala-Moga (via Mangewala-Bhagelewala-Sosan-Daroli Bhai-Ghal Kalan)	4	24.8	198.4
53	Chhinder Pal S/o Gurdas Mall R/o Kaleke Road, Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Daodhar (via Mahna-Nathuwala - Jhandiana-Dhudike)	4	22	176
54	Bhupinder Singh S/o Gurcharan Singh, New Lines, Moga	Moga-Daodhar (via Dala-Tarkhanwad)	4	24	192
55	Darshan Singh and Bhupinder, V&P.O. Mahadeoke, Moga	Thiraj-Nihalsinghwala (via Ganji Gulab Singh-Smadh Bhai-Didarewala-Patto-Jawahar Singhwala)	4	22	176
56	Joginder Singh, Hakam Singh, V&P.O. Nathuwala (W)- via Sailbrarh, (Bathinda)	Moga -Indargarh (via Landeke- Jalalabad - Data-Bhindar Kalan)	4	24.8	198.4
57	Harjit Singh S/o Natha Singh V&P.O Sailbrarh, (Bathinda)	Akalia-Bagha Purana (via Bhodipura-Hakam Singhwala-Smadh Bhai-Phullewala-Nathuki)	4	25	200
58	Jugraj Singh S/o Natha Singh, V&P.O. Rajiana Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Bagha Purana-Thiraj (via Rajiana-Kotla Mehrsinghwala-Ladhai Ke-Mari Mustafa-Deluwala)	4	24	192
59	Kuldip Singh S/o Gurmail Singh, Patti Muglan, Kalake Road, Moga	Bagha Purana-Buttar (via Mandir-Chirak-Ramunwala-Rania)	4	21.3	170.4
60	Dharminder Singh S/o Surjit Singh, V&P.O. Bhambia Bhai Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Burj-Bagha Purana (via Bhambia Bhai Thathi Bhai-Mari-Mustafa-Chanunwala-Budhsinghwala)	4	24	192

1	2	3	4	5	6
61	Bhinderpal S/o Gurdas Mat R/o Kaleke Road, Bagha Purana	Nihalsinghwala Bagha Purana (via Didarewala- Raonta-Manuki)	4	24.7	197.6
63	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Natha Singh, V&P.O. Data, Tahsil Zira, (Firozpur)	Kokari Buttran-Moga (via Bhindar Kalan-Jalalabad (E), Fatehgarh Korotana)	4	21.9	175.5
64	Gurcharan Singh S/o Natha Singh R/o Dhalleke, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Daodhar-Nihalsinghwala (via Lopon-Badhni-Bouda-Nangal-Ransika)	4	22.7	181.6
65	Chanan Singh S/o Fateh Singh, Village Jhandiana Sharki, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Chuhar Chak (via Mahna-Nathuwla-Jhandiana-Dhudike)	4	24	192
66	Kiranjot Kaur D/o Gurdip Singh Patti Manawpur, Village Tihara, Tahsil Jagraon (Ludhiana)	Kokari Buttar-Moga (via Bhindar Kalan-Jalalabad-Fatehgarh Korotana)	4	23.1	184.8
67	Swaranjit Singh and Baljit Singh, R/o 14/19, Moga	Moga-Gholia Khurd (via Behona-Mehron-Ramuwala-Rania)	4	25	200
68	Jagdish Singh and Baljit Singh R/o V&P.O. Korewala Kalan, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Khukhrana-Bhaga Purana (via Thamanwala-Mangewala-Wadda Cinar-Mehtabgarh-Langiana Kalan-Langiana Khurd)	4	24.1	192.8
69	Ram Kumar S/o Roshan Lal, Bhagta Bhaika, (Bathinda)	Bagha Purana-Thiraj (via Rajiana-Kotla Mehr singhwala-Ladhaike-Mari Mustafa- Daluwala)	4	24	192
70	Jagmohan Singh, Jaswinder Singh, V&P.O. Madhoke, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Mari-Nihalsinghwala (via Sangatpura Kotla-Ganji Gulab Singh-Smadh Bhai-Didarewala-Patto)	4	23	184
71	Amar Singh S/o Gurdial Singh G.T. Road, Moga	Moga- Chuhar Chak (via Mahna-Nathuwala-Jhandiana-Dhudike)	4	24	192
72	Kuldip Kaur W/o Harbans Singh, V&P.O. Smadh Bhai, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Bagha Purana-Nihalsinghwala (via Budhsinghwala-Chamuwala-Smadh Bhai-Didarewala-Patto)	4	24.4	195.2
73	Gurinder Singh S/o Nirmal Singh, Gali Patti Wali, Moga	Moga–Buttar (via Behona-Mehron-Ramunwala-Rania)	4	24.4	195.2
74	Sher Singh S/o Hara Singh, Village Bhekha, P.O.Jaimalwala Tahsil Moga (Moga)	BaghaPurana-Nihalsinghwala (via Nathoki-Phule wala Pul-Manuki-Didarewala-Patto Hirasingh)	4	24.6	196.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
75	Gopal Singh Ajit Singh, V&P.O. Sukhanand, (Moga)	Bagha Purana-Thiraj (via Rajiana-Kotla Mehr singhwala-Ladhaike-Mari Mustafa-Duluwala)	4	24	192
76	Gurinder Pal Kaur W/o Dilbagh Singh 21, State Bank Colony, Moga	Daodhar-Nihalsinghwala (via Lopon-Badhni-Bauda-Nangal-Ransike)	4	22.7	181.6
77	Bhajan Singh S/oSuran Singh R/o Daodhar, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Langiana-Moga (via Jaimalwala-Chand Nawan-Nihalsinghwala–Singhanwala)	4	18	144
78	Kulwinder Singh S/o Zora Singh, V&P.O. Toosey, Tahsil Jagraon, (Ludhiana)	Moga-Kishanpura (via Fatahgarh)	4	24.4	195.2
79	The Moga Mini Bus Cooperative Transport Society Ltd., Moga	Moga-Daodhar (via Bugipura-Dala-Tikhanwad)	4	22	176
80	Amandeep Singh S/o Zora Singh and Nishan Singh S/o Bachittar Singh,V&P.O.Bhadaur, Tahsil Tapa (Barnala)	Badhni Kalan-Dina Sahib (via Roouke Khurd-Ransil-Nihalsinghwala-Madhe-Gajjana-Burj)	4	23.4	187.2
81	Kuldip Singh and Pargat Singh, R/o Kaleke Road, Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Ajitwal (via Dala-Takhanwad-Mahadeoke-Dhudike)	4	24	192
82	Jasmit Singh S/o Kuldip Singh, Patti Kakker, VillageTihara, Tahsil Jagraon (Ludhiana)	Bagha Purana-Mudki (via Langiana-Nathuwala-Mahla Kalan)	4	24.8	198.4
83	Manjit Singh S/o Pritam Singh Dashmesh Nagar, Moga	Moga-Kot Isa Khan (via Khosa Pando-Khosa-Kotla-Galoti)	5	19.10	191
84	Tirath Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, V&P.O. Mahala Kalan , Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Bagha Purana-Mudki (via Langiana-Nathuwala-Mahla Kalan)	4	24.8	198.4
85	Labh Singh S/o Amar Singh R/o Langiana Purana , Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Daodhar (via Bughipura-Dala Tikhanwad-Madhoke)	4	24	192
86	Gurvinder Kaur W/o Tirath Singh, V&P.O. Mahla Kalan, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Kot Isa Khan (via Dhallcke-Khosa Randhir-Khosa Kotla-Galoti)	5	16.8	168
87	Mohinder Singh S/o Bachan Singh, Ward No 11, Firozpur	Moga-Kot Isa Khan (via Dhalleke-Khosa Randhir-Khosa Kotla-Galoti)	5	16.8	168
88	Harpartap Singh S/o Rajinder Singh R/o 70, Sardar Nagar, Moga	Moga-Mangewala (via Ghal Kalan-Daroli Bhai-Sosan-Bhagelewala)	4	20	160

1	2	3	4	5	6
89	Jagsir Singh S/o Pritam Singh, Smadh Bhai, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Kot Isa Khan (via Khosa Pando-Khosa Kotla-Galoti)	5	19	190
90	Swaran Singh S/o Karnail Singh, C/o The Vishal Bharat Cooperative Transport Society Ltd., Moga	Dharmkot-Chat Kanian (via Thuthgarh)	4	19.5	156
91	Baldev Singh S/o Waryam Singh, R/o Gurdwara Gurusar Ghal Kalan, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Mangewala (via Ghal Kalan-Safuwala-Daroli Bhagelewala)	4	23	184
92	Hardev Singh S/o Jugraj Singh, V& P. O. Banwala Anu, Tahsil Malaut (Muktsar)	Moga-Mangewala (via Ghal Kalan-Safuwala-Daroli- Bhagelewala)	4	23	184
93	Nidharak Singh S/o Manjit Singh, V&P.O. Mangewala, Tahsil Moga (Moga)	Moga-Daodhar (via Bugipura-Dala Tikhanwad-Madoke)	4	24	192
94	Lachhmanjit Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, 3190/4, Krishna Nagar, Moga	Moga-Bhekha (via Ghal Kalan-Safuwala-Daroli Bhai-Dadahoor)	4	22	176
95	Jagsir Singh S/o Pritam Singh, V&P.O. Smadh Bhai, Tahsil Bagha Purana (Moga)	Moga-Phulewala Pul (via Bagha Purana Byepass-Chirak Turning-Budhsinghwala-Jhandiana-Chirak-Gholia Kalan)	4	25	200

(*Source* : Regional Transport Authority, Firozpur)

APPENDIX V **(Vide page 184)**

Rest Houses in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr. No	Name and place	No. of suites	Name of reserving authority
	Tahsil Moga		
1	PWD Rest House,Kot Kapura Bye Pass, Moga	4	Deputy Commissioner, Moga
2	Canal Rest House, State Bank Colony, Moga	2	Executive Engineer Sidhwan Division, Ludhiana
3	Canal Rest House, Kokari Kalan	3	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Jagraon at Akhara, District Ludhiana
4	Canal Rest House, Dala	3	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Jagraon at Akhara, District Ludhiana
5	Canal Rest House, Daodhar	3	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Jagraon at Akhara, District Ludhiana
6	Canal Rest House, Nurpur Hakiman	3	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Zira
7	Canal Rest House, Fatehgarh Panjtor	3	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Zira
	Tahsil Bagha Purana		
8	Canal Rest House, Smalsar	3	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Faridkot
9	Canal Rest House, Chanunwala	3	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Chanunwala
10	Canal Rest House, Chida	3	Executive Engineer, Sirhind Division, Faridkot
11	Canal Rest House, Gill	2	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Chanunwala
	Tahsil Nihalsinghwala		
12	Canal Rest House, Takhtupura	2	Subdivisional Officer, Canal Subdivision, Chanunwala
13	Canal Rest House, Gholia Khurd	3	Executive Engineer, Sirhind Division, Faridkot

(Source: Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisor, Moga)

APPENDIX VI **(Vide page 185)**

List of Post Offices in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Head Post Office	Sub Post Offices	Sr.No.	Branch Post Offices
1	2	3	4
Moga		1	Budhsinghwala
		2	Chand Nau
		3	Chirak
		4	Dhalleke
		5	Dosanj
		6	Jaimalwala
		7	Landeke
		8	Rauli
		9	Singanwala
		10	Tarmala
	Badhni Kalan	1	Badhni Khurd
		2	Bir Rao Ke
		3	Lopon
		4	Malliana
		5	Rao Ke Kalan
	Bhagha Purana	1	Alamwala
		2	Bara Ghar
		3	Budhsinghwala
		4	Chanunwala
		5	Chand Purana
		6	Jai Singh Wala
		7	Kaleki
		8	Kotla Meharsinghwala
		9	Langiana Kalan
		10	Langiana Khurd
		11	Ladhai Ke
		12	Mahla Kalan
		13	Mandiran Wala
		14	Nathoki
		15	Nathuwala West
		16	Rajiana
	Bilaspur	1	Bouda
		2	Bhagike
		3	Himmatpura
		4	Kussa
		5	Lohara
		6	Machhike
		7	Minian
		8	Nangal
		9	Rameh
	Buttar	1	Malliana
		2	Ramunwala Harchoke
		3	Ramunwala Kalan
		4	Ramunwala Nawan
	Dala	1	Behona
		2	Bughipura
		3	Dhulkot
		4	Metiana
		5	Mehron
	Dhudike	1	Ajitwal

1	2	3	4
		2	Chuhar Chak
		3	Daodhar
		4	Jhandiana Sharki
		5	Kili Chahlan
		6	Madoke
		7	Matwani
		8	Nathuwala Jadid
		9	Tikhanwad
	Ghal Kalan	1	Bukkanwala
		2	Chotian Kalan
		3	Daodhar
		4	Dagru
		5	Darapur
		6	Daroli Bhai
		7	Daulatpur Niwan
		8	Jhandiana
		9	Jogewala
		10	Kaliawala Karmuka
		11	Khosa Pando
		12	Khokharna
		13	Korewala Kalan
		14	Mahesri
		15	Nidhawala
		16	Rattian
		17	Saddasinghwala
		18	Safuwala
		19	Thamanwala
	Gholia Khurd	1	Gholia Kalan
		2	Phulewala
		3	Rania
	Guru Teg Bahadurgarh	1	Landa
		2	Marhi Mustafa
		3	Roda
		4	Samalsar
		5	Sekha Kalan
		6	Sukhanand
		7	Thathi Bhai
		8	Walroke
	Kokari Kalan	1	Chuganwan
		2	Kapura
		3	Kokari Heon
		4	Purana wala
		5	Kokari Khurd
	Mauuki	1	Kishangarh
		2	Raonta
	Nihalsinghwala	1	Dhulkot Ransi
		2	Gaziana
		3	Saidoke
		4	Mahadeoke
		5	Takhtupura
		6	Ransi Khurd
	Patto Hira Singh	1	Didarewala
		2	Dina
		3	Khota

1	2	3	4
		4	Khai
	Smadh Bhai	1	Ganji Gulabe Singhwala
		2	Jita Singhwala
		3	Kotla Raika
		4	Maur Nauabad
		5	Sangatpura
		6	Thiraj
	Bhindar Kalan	1	Data
		2	Kokari Wehniwal
		3	Talwandi Mallian
	Dharmkot	1	Aminwala
		2	Badowal
		3	Dhole wala
		4	Kaila
		5	Karial
		6	Kawan
		7	Kot Sadr Khan
		8	Nurpur Hakkiman
		9	Pandori Arayian
		10	Fatehgarh Korotona
		11	Jalalabad East
		12	Lohgarh
	Fatehgarh Panjtor (EDSO)		
	Kishanpura	1	Indargarh
		2	Nasirewala
		3	Chak Kanian Wala
	Kot Isa Khan	1	Datewala
		2	Galoti
		3	Gagrah
		4	Janer
		5	Lohara
		6	Mahal
		7	Mander Kalan
		8	Masitan
		9	Qadirwala
	Manawan	1	Bankhandi
		2	Chuhar Chak Khurd
		3	Khosa Randhir

E.D.S.O- Extra
Departmental Sub-office
T.S.O- Town Sub-office.

(*Source*: Superintendent of Post offices, Faridkot Division, Faridkot and Superintendent of Post Offices, Firozpur Division, Firozpur)

APPENDIX VII **(Vide Page 185)**

List of Telephone Exchanges in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr.No	Name of the exchange	Capacity	Working
1	2	3	4
1	Ajitwal	1, 500	1,367
2	Badhni Kalan	2, 000	1,709
3	Bagha Purana	4, 000	3,707
4	Bouda	488	233
5	Bilaspur	1, 600	1,354
6	Buttar Kalan	744	723
7	Chand Nawan	1, 000	659
8	Chanunwala	616	346
9	Chirak	1, 000	899
10	Chuganwana	1, 000	971
11	Dala	1, 250	951
12	Daodhar	1. 000	906
13	Dhudike	1, 500	1, 378
14	Daroli Bhai	1, 000	906
15	Ghal Kalan	1, 000	725
16	Gholia Khurd	1, 000	861
17	Himmatpura	744	444
18	Jandiana Sharki	1, 000	872
19	Jandiana Wast	744	365
20	Kaliawala	1, 000	775
21	Khai	1. 000	787
22	Langiana Khurd	480	434
23	Lopon	1. 250	1, 134
24	Mahla Kalan	744	680
25	Maihlanwala	1, 000	583
26	Manu Ki	1. 000	710
27	Mari Mustafa	1, 000	956
28	Mahna	1, 000	431
29	Moga Main	15, 300	13. 602

1	2	3	4
30	Moga (Dana Mandi)	550	4, 642
31	Nathuwala	744	697
32	Nihalsinghwala	3, 000	2, 469
33	Patto Hirasingh	1, 000	689
34	Saidoke	1, 000	719
35	Salina	1, 000	187
36	Sekha Khurd	1, 000	859
37	Singhwala	1, 000	568
38	Smadh Bhai	1, 000	712
39	Samalsar	2, 000	1, 767
40	Sukhanand	1, 000	669
41	Talwandi Bhangerian	1, 000	563
42	Thiraj	400	399
43	Bankhandi	304	254
44	Bhoepur	1, 000	553
45	Chak Kanian Khurd	248	205
46	Dharmkot	2, 500	2, 343
47	Dholewala	304	289
48	Fatehgarh Korotona	1, 000	751
49	Fatehgarh Panjtor	1, 000	963
50	Ghuduwala	152	101
51	Khosa Kotla	1, 000	712
52	Kishanpur Kalan	1, 000	968
53	Kokari Buttran	1, 000	697
54	Kot Isa Khan	2, 500	1, 671
55	Manawan	304	259
56	Qadirwala	304	303

(Source:General Manager, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Firozpur Cantt.)

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Moga is predominantly an agricultural district. As per 2001 Census, the total population of the Moga District was 8,94,854 (7,16,214 rural and 1,78,640 urban). The total number of workers in the district was 3,58,763 (2,55,715 males and 1,03,048 females). Out of these workers, 1,86,333 (1,02,287 cultivators and 84,046 agricultural labourers) workers were engaged in agricultural pursuits, 20,794 were engaged in household industry and 1,51,636 were other workers. Thus Census data shows that about 52 per cent population of the district was engaged in agricultural pursuits as agricultural labourers and cultivators. Urban population depends for its livelihood upon industries, transport, construction, trade and commerce and other miscellaneous occupations. As per 2001 Census about 42.3 per cent population of the district was engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

Miscellaneous occupations comprise those economic pursuits which come under the regulations of Shops and Establishment Act but not under the jurisdiction of the Factories Act and are called so due to their miscellaneous character. In fact most of them occupy an important position in the present day economic system. These occupations consist of many other category of workers who cater to the various needs of the people such as hoteliers, tailors, barbers, tin smiths, gold smiths, launderers, etc. The rapid growth of such occupations is an indication of growing urbanization and economic prosperity. Many occupations included in this chapter render useful services to the people of the district such as providing food, shelter, clothing, educational and medical facilities, etc.

The last few decades saw the establishment of many such occupations and a marked change could be seen now in their structure, composition, and size. Even the number of persons seeking employment in these occupations has increased considerably with the increase in their number. Many factors such as growth of population, change in the pattern of living, change in the outlook of the people and spread of education have contributed towards this development.

Occupational distribution of the workers in the non-agricultural operations in the Moga District, as per Economic Census 1998 is given in the following table:-

Serial No	Major activity group	Number of enterprises	Number of workers engaged
1	Mining and Quarrying	1	1
2	Manufacturing	3,674	11,100
3	Electricity, Gas and Water	91	678
4	Construction	11	11
5	Whole-sale Trade	448	2,176
6	Retail Trade	7,252	13,202
7	Restaurants and Hotels	605	1,385
8	Transport	116	359
9	Storage and Warehousing	36	293
10	Communications	390	844
11	Financial Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	414	1,529
12	Community, Social and Personal Services	6,715	19,238
13	Other (Unspecified activities)	5	7
	Total	19,758	50,823

(*Fourth Economic Census* 1998 issued by Economic Advisor to Government of Punjab)

(a) Public Administration

Central, State and Local Government Services.- The area forming Moga District remained under the British rule for a considerable period. Thus the development of the area was negligible and the growth of employment in public sector was insignificant. After Independence, the number of jobs has considerably increased as new developments have come into existence. To execute the development works a large number of Boards and Corporations have been set up in the State. Most of these Boards and Corporations have their offices at district level. As a result of this the number of persons entering in Government Services is also increasing. Major contribution in providing additional employment opportunities in the service sector has come from the expansion of educational facilities, opening of primary schools and upgrading of other schools.

Some categories of Government employees are eligible for rent-free accommodation. The government have also provided residential accommodation to government employees against the deduction of 5 per cent of the basic pay. Since the number of government houses is limited, the allotment is made seniority wise. Other employees who have not been provided with government accommodation are being given house-rent allowance on the basis of the population of the town.

Moga, Dharmkot, Nihalsinghwala and Badhni Kalan are the towns in the Moga district where house-rent allowance is admissible @ of 12.5 per cent of the basic pay of the employee. Employees posted in

villages are given rural allowance. Keeping in view the security of service and other amenities available to the employees a large number of people are entering in government services. The facilities provided to the Central, State and Local government employees include dearness and house rent allowances, medical reimbursement, loans for the purchase of vehicles, houses, etc. The employees of the Police Department are provided with rent free accommodation. The railway authorities provide quarters on nominal rent and issue free privilege passes for travel to its employees and their families. They are provided with uniforms and various other benefits also. Group 'D' employees under the State and Central Government are also given free liveries. Every Government employee is allowed to get leave (casual and earned) in times of need. Government servants are provided free medical facilities for indoor treatment and for outdoor treatment fixed medical allowance of Rs 350 has been admissible for the employees with effect from 31 October 2006.The female employees are entitled to maternity leave up to 180 days. Male employees are also provided paternity leave for fifteen days to take care of the mother and child. There is also a provision for compulsory contribution to the provident fund for government employees so that their dependents may be provided for in case of their premature death. On superannuation, the government employees are entitled to the benefits of compassionate gratuity and pension, etc. The employees of the State Government are provided leave travel concession along with members of their family to visit any place in the country in a block of four years. Group 'C' and Group 'D' employees are provided, home town travel concession after a period of two years. The Punjab Government introduced Group Insurance Scheme in 1982 for State Government Employees. Under this scheme a fixed amount[1] is deducted from the employees pay and provisions have been made to pay fixed insurance amount[2] to the family of the employees who dies while in service.

The number of employees in government services as on 31 March 2003 was 10,960 in the Moga District. The department wise distribution of Government employees in the District and in the State as a whole as on 31 March 2003 is given in Appendix I at pages 219 to 220. Out of the total employees working in the district, 4,622 were in Education Department, 1,226 in Police Department,1,141 in Social Welfare Department, 968 in Health and Family Welfare Department, 494 in Transport Department, 370 in Revenue Department and 342 in

1 Rs 120 for Group 'A'; Rs 60 for Group 'B'; Rs 30 for Group 'C' and Rs 15 for Group 'D' employees.

2 Insurance amount is Rs 1,20,000; 60,000; 30,000; and 15,000 for Group 'A', Group 'B', Group 'C' and Group 'D' employees, respectively.

Public Works Department (B&R). The strength of staff in any of the remaining departments do not exceed to 275. Besides Government departments a number of semi government establishments have also been providing employment to the people. Semi Government employees are also provided privileges at par with Government employees working in Corporations, Boards, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats, Improvement Trusts, Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Market Committees in the Moga District in comparison to the State as on 31 March 2003 is given in Appendix II at page 221.

Public Employees' Organisations.- A strong feeling of trade unionism is rapidly growing as workers consider such organizations absolutely essential to safeguard their interests against exploitation and to avoid competition among themselves. Employees are allowed to form associations or unions under Trade Union Act, 1926 for the protection and promotion of their service interests. Employees in public service have formed associations or unions to voice their grievances and to safeguard their recognized service interests. The list of the public employee's organizations as on 31 March 2003 is given in Appendix III at page 222.

(b) Learned Professions

There are certain other professions, which play an important role in the education of or building up of the society and may be classed as learned or technical professions. These include jobs like teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, journalists, etc. The information available on each of these professions is given below:

Educational Profession.- The importance of the teaching profession in the life of the district can hardly be exaggerated. The teachers working in various educational institutions play a significant role in the social economic and cultural life of the people. The number of educational institutions has increased as per Punjab Government's policy of 'Universalization of Education'. The pay scales of the teachers have become attractive. Now more and more people are opting to join this profession. This profession includes professors, lecturers, teachers and research scholars. The number of teachers working in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering and Home Science Colleges, Secondary Schools, High Schools, Middle Schools, Primary Schools, Elementary Teachers Training Schools in the district as on 30 September 2003 was 4,723 (2,158 males and 2,565 females).

Medical and Health Profession.- With the spread of education and scientific treatment of human ills coming within the reach of the people, the methods of faith cure and quackery are on the wane. With the spread of literacy and the increased provisions of health and other medical facilities all over the district, the people visit hospitals and avail themselves of the necessary medical facilities in large numbers. There are Government and semi-Government hospitals, dispensaries, nursing homes, maternity and child-welfare clinics, ayurvedic and unani medical institutions and homeopathic institutions which provide medical services. The persons engaged in these services include physicians, surgeons, nurses, midwives, vaids, *hakims*, etc. The number of registered medical and para medical personnel (doctors, midwives, nurses and dais) working in recognized medical institutions in the district as on 31 March 2003 was 1,692. Besides a large number of private physicians play an important role. Many of them dispense their own prescriptions. A few of them charge a small consultation fee, but generally, the cost of the medicines supplied during the treatment covers the consultation fee. Those who run the nursing homes make the fast buck by charging the exorbitant rates.

Legal Profession.- This profession has attracted a number of persons because it is a paying and independent profession. It also provides good deal of scope for participating and rising in public life. This profession includes, barristers, advocates, lawyers, pleaders, law assistants, *munshis* and petition writers. These people serve the clients in securing justice in civil and criminal matters according to the prevailing law. They live in urban areas where the courts are located. The fee charged by each lawyer varies according to the nature of the case and the popularity of the lawyer who handles it. But the client has to pay the fee fixed whether the case ends in his favour or not. As on 31 March 2003, only one Bar Association with 180 members was functioning in the district at Moga.

Engineering Profession.- Engineers play an important role in the development and well-being of the people in the field of agriculture, industry and transport. The industrial development is particularly linked with road development, transmission of electricity and other engineering activities. After Independence with the implementation of Five-Year Plans, there has been an increasing demand for engineering personnel as their services have been required for various development and nation building activities including construction and repairs of dams, roads, bridges, canals and *bunds* and sinking of tubewells. The details of the

persons employed in engineering service in various Government Departments have been given in chapter XIII, 'Other Departments'. Besides, some persons are also engaged in allied professions related to engineering services, such as contractors, architects or consulting engineers. The number of overseers, architects, engineers and surveyors in municipal areas of Moga District working as private consultants was 233 as on 31 March 2003.

(c) Personal and Domestic Services

Personal Services.- These services include barbers, washermen, launderers, drycleaners, tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, cobblers, water-carriers, etc. A brief description of these services is given below:

Barbers.- The barbers (*nai*) form an important occupational class. The profession of the barbers, in fact is one of those which are traditionally perused by men only and usually by the members of one community. The traditional barbers used to visit the homes of their customers and receive payment in kind. They used to travel on foot looking out for customers with a bag containing hair-cutting and shaving kits. In earlier times the barber also acts as a messenger on occasions of marriages and deaths. The wife of the barber also called *nain* does some sort of periodical hair cleaning and hair dressing of the women folk of the families to which the barber (*nai*) was attached, so beauty service providers for women was rarely heard of. The old practice of family barber is on wane. In urban areas, it is almost non-existent and the people avail the facilities of natural hair care salons. In villages, however, the old practice still persists to some extent. The presence of nain (barber's wife) on some social and religious ceremonies is still necessary. The urban areas have witnessed an upsurge in the number of salons and the qualities of services provided include professional and personal hair care. The services provided today include hair waxing, threading, hair cuts, natural hair treatments, massages, manicure and pedicure, highlighting hair, hair style, hair perms, face treatments, etc. And this is not just limited to women. There are hair salons that cater to both the men and women or then there are those that are meant solely for either one. Apart from the rising number of hair treatment salons and the services provided, it is also seen that these services are not just meant for the affluent section of society. The beauty parlours, hair salons meant for women have also included bridal make up in their ambit. These are equipped with modern tools and instruments for hair-dressing

and hair-cutting. Besides, barbers also sit in the open to cater the needs of lower income groups. The barber's charges vary from Rs 10 to Rs 40 per hair cut and Rs 5 to Rs 15 for shaves in urban areas of the district. The charges at the beauty parlours, hair care salons are on the higher side for the specialised services provided there. The rates charged by the beauticians vary between Rs 30 to Rs 250 and in some special cases even upto Rs 1,000 for different specialised services provided by them. For bridal make-up they charge much exorbitant rates. The number of barbers including hair dressers and beauticians in Moga District as on 31 March 2003 was 471.

Washermen.- Washermen include dhobis, launderers, and drycleaners. Washer men mostly serve in the urban areas, as in rural areas people do their washing themselves. Earlier the work of the dhobis was to collect clothes from the houses of their customers and return these after washing and pressing. Emergence of laundry shops in urban areas and the introduction of synthetic yarn have adversely affected the work of dhobis. With the advent of washing machines, now people prefer to wash their clothes at home and send to dhobis for pressing who have set up their pressing stalls at convenient places or hawking for press on moving *rehries*. The launderers run regular shops and do not undertake home delivery. They charge higher rate than dhobis, even then they are gaining popularity because of their quick and efficient services. Generally the laundries employ dhobis for washing and pressing clothes. Besides laundries, there are a number of exclusive dry cleaning shops in all the towns and large villages of the district.

The washing and pressing charges are taken in cash on per piece basis. In the Municipal areas of Moga, Dharmkot, Bagha Purana and Badhni Kalan, the washing charges vary from Rs 5 to 10 per piece and pressing from Rs 1 to Rs 5 per piece. The charges of dry cleaning vary from Rs 40 to Rs 100 depending on the size and quality of the clothes. The number of dhobis, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers in the district as on 31 March 2003 was 441.

Tailors.-Tailoring is also an age old occupation. In the past, tailors made traditional local dresses and the tailoring was a caste profession. Family tailor would visit his clients to take the family order and he was also councillor to family on cloth purchases. A tailor used to sit in his client's house a few days before marriage to make the clothes for bride, bridegroom and other members of the family. He got the remuneration in kind at the time of harvesting. The old practice of the tailors (*darzis*) going to different houses on the occasion of marriage has

become outdated. Nowadays tailoring is a paying profession and it also has attracted more and more educated people. The persons trained in tailoring irrespective of caste and creeds have opened shops in towns and villages for their livelihood. Tailors who run their own shops are usually called as master tailors and employ some junior tailors, sewing boys and helpers. This profession has flourished to a great extent in urban areas because the people of the cities are generally affected by the new fashion as well to do persons, high income professionals and college students generally prefer to wear quality clothes. Tailoring that started as a craft in the hands of a few has not only become a profession but also an industry with the on set of readymade garments. The people prefer to readymade garments for their babies. Nowadays even most of male population both in rural and urban areas prefer readymade trousers and shirts.

Most of the tailors have their own sewing machines and work independently. There are also some big tailoring concerns, which get the work done on commission basis. Boutique service is also becoming popular nowadays in the towns. Unemployed women are adopting this profession as it is a paying profession and there is no social bar to adopt this profession. Tailoring charges vary from shop to shop, place to place and depending on the skill of tailors. In the rural areas the charges are slightly less than the urban areas. The number of tailors/cutters in the municipal areas of the district as on 31 March 2003 was 552.

Carpenters.- Carpenters known as *Tarkhan* can be broadly divided into two classes, the urban and the rural. The urban carpenters devote their time to superior work such as house building and furniture making, etc. There is a special class of carpenters who profess to know the rules of house building and are highly respected. The next important field of carpenters is carving on doors and door frames, facades, pillars, rafters and eaves. But in present times, the most of the work of carpenters is done on machine, whether it is cutting of wood or it is designing.

The role of the rural carpenter is very important. Besides building work he repairs carts and carriages. Some members of the Ramgarhia clan of the sikhs also took carpentry. In the municipal areas of Moga District the number of carpenters and related workers as on 31 March, 2003 was 854.

Cobblers.- Traditional shoe making is a handicraft profession. The term handicraft is applied to traditional means of making goods by

hand or using only simple tools. The *desi jutti* making comes under the purview of this traditional handicraft.

Shoe makers also known as cobblers produce a range of footwear items, including shoes, boots, sandals, clogs and moccasins. Such items are generally made of leather, wood, rubber, plastic, jute or other material. Their business has been adversely affected as it has now been largely superseded by industrial manufacture of footwear. Some cobblers or *mochies* may be seen hawking in town streets for their services and usually attend to recondition old, worn out or defective footwear to make them serviceable. In the municipal areas of the Moga District the number of cobblers/joiners was 36 as on 31 March 2003.

Self Employed Persons.- The occupational field of self employed persons is very vast in the present day society. In the past, when the demands of the society were limited, only a particular section of the population of the district was engaged in self employment. It included mostly traditional village artisans. The *suniar* (goldsmith) *halwai*, *julahas* (weavers) *teli*, (oil pressers), *kummhar* (potters), etc., fall under self employed persons. Besides, hawkers, shopkeepers and all other persons who produce articles of daily use for their living or provide their individual services on demand, fall under this category. The employees in this category are spread throughout the district and serve the rural as well as the urban community by producing articles or rendering service. They sell articles of daily use, like vegetables, fruits, eatables, general merchandise, crockery, clothes, toys, etc.

Until recent past, *dhabas* and *halwai's* shops were the only traditional places where people used to go for food and eatables. Rapid changes in food habits of the people have given birth to different kinds of eating establishments. Along *dhabas*, hotels and restaurants the fast food centres have sprung up. Besides *halwais*, tea and snack stalls, the hot and cold drink booths, Chinese and South Indian food stalls and identical refreshments centres have come up well. Tea stalls are a familiar site everywhere and so are the pan *bidi* shops throughout the urban areas. Vegetable and fruit sellers are equally important in this field and some people have opened shops in towns and villages while few sell on bicycle/rickshaw or on hand cart. The variety of food attracts many persons to adopt different spheres of food industry. They prepare different kinds of eatables in different seasons to earn livelihood. The bakeries have gained popularity owing to the demand for their ready products such as bread cakes, biscuits, etc.

Other skilled workers such as electricians, radio/TV mechanic, A.C/ Refrigerator mechanic, automobile mechanic and cycle repairer

also form a class of self employed persons. With the availability of electricity, in rural as well as in urban areas, the electric appliances are widely used and an electrician finds ample job to earn his livelihood. Like wise, mass popularity of TV, music system, stereo, two-in-one radio/ transistors, etc. has given sufficient opportunity for many persons to turn as mechanic for their repair. The mechanization in agriculture, rapid development of transport and swift increase in the personal vehicles has provided an opportunity to a number of persons to earn their livelihood as automobile mechanic, etc.

There is an attractive category of self employed persons who run small shops dealing in readymade garments, consumer goods, general merchandise or the like. Such type of establishments has engaged many people for their livelihood and most of them are concentrated in towns of the district.

The recent addition to self employed occupations is that of documentation services. These include photocopying, computer typing, etc. There is substantial increase in this business.

Domestic Services.- In these days of high cost of living, it is difficult for most middle and lower middle class people to engage whole time domestic servants or maids or cooks. Subject to means, people of these groups usually remain content with employing servants on a part time basis. Persons included in this group belong to various categories, such as *malies*, cooks, housekeepers, maids and other related workers. It is the high income groups which can afford to have whole time servants or cooks. In the rural areas well-to-do families employ these servants on permanent or on part-time basis. The full time servants reside in the house of the owners. The wages of the domestic servants for whole time vary from Rs 500 to Rs 1,100 in addition to free meals and clothing.

In the urban areas females from poor families adopt this profession to supplement their family income. Part-time women domestic servants are, however, available at cheap rates. They are employed to do specified jobs, such as washing of clothes, sweeping of houses or cleaning of utensils, etc. These maid servants are paid Rs 250 to Rs 500 per month depending upon the work. In the municipal areas of the district, the number of domestic servants was 1,678 as on 31 March 2003.

(d) Miscellaneous Services

Transport Services.- Road transport is playing an important role in developing State's economy and influencing cultural life. The position of these services has improved much with the expansion of roads since the Independence of the country in 1947. As on 31 March 2003 there were 43 registered private transport companies operating in the Moga District. The number of passenger vehicles such as buses, cars and station wagons, jeeps, taxis and three wheelers in the district as on 31 March 2003 was 3,503 where as the number of goods vehicles such as four wheelers like trucks and lorries and three wheelers in the district was 1,845.

Besides motor vehicle companies, there are rickshaw pullers and auto rickshaw drivers. The rickshaw owners invest money on the purchase of the vehicles and hire them out to rickshaw pullers. Some rickshaw pullers have their own rickshaws also. Rickshaws ply in urban and semi-urban areas and provide cheaper means of conveyance. Auto-rickshaws and taxies which are faster also catering to the needs of transport of the people. Hand driven carts and animal driven carts are also used for carrying light load and for the carriage of heavy load services of transport companies are utilized. The total number of drivers. conductors, auto-rickshaw/ tempo drivers, rickshaw pullers, tonga drivers, etc. in the municipal areas of the Moga District as on 31 March 2003 was 2,534.

APPENDIX I **(Vide page 210)**

Department-wise distribution of Government Employees in Moga District and in Punjab State as on 31 March 2003

Serial No.	Name of the Department	Number of Employees	
		Moga District	Punjab State
1	2	3	4
	General Services		
1	Vidhan Sabha	-	334
2	Raj Bhawan	-	128
3	Legal Remembrance	-	73
4	Advocate General	-	367
5	Prosecution & Litigation	11	486
6	Justice	85	3,786
7	Election	6	298
8	Languages	-	265
9	Financial Commissioners' Secretariat	-	823
10	Revenue	370	10,047
11	Excise & Taxation	41	3,129
12	Punjab Public Service Commission	-	88
13	Civil Secretariat	-	2,182
14	Police	1,226	65,063
15	Home Guards	146	5,056
16	Jails	52	2,829
17	Treasury & Accounts	19	977
18	Local Fund Examiner	-	470
19	Controller of Internal Audit	13	223
20	Institute of Finance & Banking	-	19
21	Printing & Stationery	-	717
22	Local Government	-	178
	Social Services		
23	General Education	4,622	1,25,257
24	Technical Education & Industrial	163	4,369
25	Sports	8	456
26	Youth Services	-	66
27	Cultural Affairs, Museum,	-	292
28	Medical Health & Family Welfare	968	36,572
29	Water Supply (Public Health)	275	9,352
30	Town & Country Planning	-	559

1	2	3	4
31	Architecture	-	194
32	Information & Publicity	8	677
33	Social Welfare & Welfare of	1,141	16,207
34	Labour	12	492
35	Employment	6	486
36	Subordinate Service Selection Board	-	57
37	Sainik Welfare	-	221
38	Rehabilitation	-	4
39	Administrator General and Official	-	18
40	Hospitality	-	429
	Economic Services		
41	Agriculture	107	4,053
42	Horticulture	10	974
43	Soil Conservation	40	1,905
44	Animal Husbandry	229	6,372
45	Dairy Development	8	313
46	Fisheries	6	456
47	Forest	22	1,782
48	Cooperation	91	2,828
49	Rural Development & Panchayats	88	2,966
50	Consolidation	-	-
51	Irrigation	193	29,082
52	Colonization	-	63
53	Chief Electrical Inspector	-	86
54	Industries	49	1,613
55	Transport	494	11,277
56	Civil Aviation	-	43
57	Public Works (B & R)	342	13,289
58	Tourism	-	33
59	Economic & Statistical Organization	12	574
60	Food & Supplies	97	3,001
61	Punjab State Planning Board	-	111
62	Lotteries	-	60
63	Lok Pal	-	61
	Total	10,960	3, 74,187

(*Source*: Economic Adviser to Government Punjab, Chandigarh)

APPENDIX II **(Vide page 211)**

Number of Semi-Government Employees working in Corporations and Boards, Municipal Councils, Improvement Trusts, Zila Parishads, Market Committees and Panchayat Samitis as on 31 March 2003 in Moga District and in Punjab State

Sr. No	Name of the department	Moga District			Punjab State		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Corporations /Boards	..	..		94,412	9,558	1,03,970
2	Municipal Councils/ Corporations	474	127	601	23,628	5,828	29,456
3	Improvement Trusts	17	-	17	797	95	895
4	Zila Parishad	23	5	28	597	54	651
5	Market Committees	250	28	278	4,164	373	4,537
6	Panchayat Samities	69	17	86	2,182	338	2,520

(*Source*: Economic Adviser to Government Punjab, Chandigarh)

APPENDIX III (Vide page 211)

The Public Employees' Organizations in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Serial No	Name of the Union	Date of registration
	Public Sector Central Sphere	
1	New Bank of India, Officers' Association, Moga	20 January 1984
2	UCO Bank Officers' Organisation, Punjab, Moga	25 January 1991
	Public Sector State Sphere	
1	Punjab Van Vibhag Workers' Union, Moga	7 May 1992
2	Punjab Government Mechanical Workers' Union, PWD (B&R), Moga	9 August 1953
3	Transport Employees' Union, Moga	8 May 1978
4	Punjab Roadways Coolies Workers' Union, Moga	20 January 1977
5	Central Warehousing Corporation Labour Union, Moga	5 August 1993
6	Moga Central Cooperative Bank Employees' Union, Moga	7 April 1972
7	Octroi Employees' Union, Moga	7 August 1952
8	Sweeper Union, AITUC Bagha Purana	4 October 1995
9	Municipal Safai Karamchari Union, Moga	1 April 1992
10	Nagar Palika Fire Brigade Lok Sewak Union, Moga	5 June 1975
11	Punjab Health Guide Workers' Union, Punjab, Moga	10 December 1983
12	Punjab Health System Corporation Employees' Union, Moga	1 December 2000
13	Punjab Animal Husbandry Class IV Employees' Union, Moga	18 February 1959
14	Water Supply Sewerage Karamchari Union, Moga	2 April 1980
15	Security Guards Markfed Worker' Union, Moga	29 December 1988

(*Source*: Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Economic trends serve as a yard stick for measuring economic stability and economic progress in a country. The most important constituents of economic trends are economic stability and progress, which indicate the state of economy of a region. These constituents serve as an index of economic growth. The progressive and dynamic trends bring about fundamental and significant changes in the whole structure of economy of a region. In short, economic trends are of great help in ascertaining the overall economic progress and growth of a region. The economic progress of a region depends upon a number of factors such as availability of the requisite infrasturcture comprising the natural resources like agriculture, minerals, forests, etc. and necessary facilities for their exploitation by setting up different types of industries. Besides, availability of technical know-how, financial and political stability are also essential for the economic growth of a region. Size and age composition of population plays an important role in the economic development of an area, because the human beings are not only responsible for production but are also the final consumers of the produced goods. Whereas the labour force makes positive contribution in the development of an area but at the same time rapid growth of population adversely affects this pace of development. Alongwith slow and gradual rise in population, quality of population is also a significant feature. Capital accumulation which is an important deteriment in economic development is possible only if output exceeds consumption. Capital accumulation results in more capital goods and employment.

(a) Livlihood Pattern, General level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living

Livelihood Pattern.- Moga District is predominantly an agricultural district. A large chunk of its population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livlihood. As per 2001 Census the percentage of workers residing in rural areas was 80.06 per cent which was higher than the percentage for the State 66.08 per cent. According to 2001 Census, the total population of the district was 8,94,854, out of which 3,58,763 were main and marginal workers and the remaining 5,36,091 were non-workers. The percentage of main and marginal workers to total population was 40.09 per cent as against the State

percentage of 32.17.

Out of the total working force (main workers + marginal workers) 28.51 per cent were engaged as cultivators, 23.43 per cent as agricultural labourers, 5.80 per cent were engaged in household industry and 42.26 per cent were other workers.

The workers classified into four categories, main and marginal and non-workers in the rural and urban areas of Moga District are shown in the following statement:-

Classification of Workers in the Moga District according to 2001 Census

Serial No.	Classification of workers according to their profession	Number of persons according to the 2001 Census						
		Rural		Urban		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
	(a) Main Workers							
1	Cultivators	84,482	7,789	3,055	160	87,537	7,949	95,486
2	Agricultural Labour	50,324	10,488	2,397	452	52,721	10,940	63,661
3	Household Workers	4,938	8,039	1,602	826	6,540	8,865	15,405
4	Other Workers	47,066	32,905	40,026	8,053	87,092	40,958	1,28,050
Total Main Workers		1,86,810	59,221	47,080	9,491	2,33,890	68,712	3,02,602
	(b) Marginal Workers							
1	Cultivators	2,025	4,658	78	40	2,103	4,698	6,801
2	Agricultural Labour	9,862	9,442	746	335	10,608	9,777	20,385
3	Household Workers	709	4,236	99	345	808	4,581	5,389
4	Other Workers	6,215	13,622	2,091	1,658	8,306	15,280	23,586
Total Marginal Workers		18,811	31,958	3,014	2,378	21,825	34,336	56,161
	(c) Non Workers	1,73,701	2,45,714	44,723	71,954	2,18,424	3,17,667	5,36,091
Total Population (a+b+c)		3,79,322	3,36,892	94,817	83,823	4,74,139	4,20,715	8,94,854

(*Source* : Director Census Operations, Punjab, Chandigarh)

In order to create better living conditions in the urban as well as in the rural areas, various housing schemes such as construction of houses for the landless agricultural workers in rural areas; construction of houses for government employees; low income group housing scheme; middle income group housing scheme; village housing project scheme, etc. are being implemented by the Government.

Standard of living of a community is judged by the housing pattern. The provision of cheap and decent housing accomodation is the basic necessity of a human being because it provides healthy, fit and cheerful atmosphere. Implementation of various housing schemes has given birth to pucka dwellings is urban as well as in rural areas. Almost all dwellings in urban areas are pucka and some dwellings in rural areas are pucka which are provided with modern amenities such as kitchen, washrooms and *latrines*, etc. In certain cases houses are provided with a *baithak* (drawing room) for guests. Newly constructed houses in the urban as well as in rural areas are provided with attached washrooms. Cattle fodder is generally kept by the villagers in a separate portion or *haveli* built for the purpose of keeping cattle. Straw fodder is usually kept in *kups* (a type of silo) in the field.

According to 2001 Census, the total number of occupied residential houses in the district was 1,40,995 (1,11,197 rural and 29,798 urban). The average number of persons per household was 6.

Prices and Wages.- In order to assess the economic condition of the people comparative study of prices and wages is vitally important. The level of prices affects the real income and standard of living of the people because it is not only the money income but purchases there from that matter. Change of season, rainfall and other physical factors also cause temporary fluctuation in the prices. During the twenties both prices and wages have shown a rising trend but the rise in prices has out run the rise in wages.

Prices.- The price rise is the most important parameter of the wealth of a nation. For a developing economy like India, it has a particular significance. Prices influence the allocation of resources in the economy; establishes the course of foreign trade; determine the wage structure; and also determine the value of money. The volume and character of government expenditure also depends on the level of prices which in turn influence their developmental activities, which are to be initiated by the government. It may also be added that Punjab State's prices cannot be isolated from the national prices. Punjab is an integral part of the Indian economy and hence its prices in general are part of the

overall prices prevailing in the national economy. A steep price rise inhibits growth, distorts all economic calculations, seriously affects the poor and transfers the income from the poor to the rich. Inequality of income and wealth and concentration of economic power accentuate savings, due to that investments get a serious set back and capital formation suffers.

Before the advent of railways and construction of roads, India came in contact with the rest of the world, and as such world factors began to influence prices, as the index number rose from 100 in 1873 to 105 in 1893. Due to a great famine between 1876 and 1879, there was a jump in the prices of food stuffs. During 1883 to 1893, the fall in prices in the country was arrested as a result of depreciation of rupee. After 1885, when the production of silver out stripped the production of gold, the country entered an era of rising prices.The slow rise in prices of the last decennium gathered pace in 1893, and continued upto 1913.

The rise in prices further gathered momentum especially during the World War I (1914-18). The failure of rains in 1918-19 and 1919-20 accentuated the rise in prices which reached their highest level in 1920. However, the prices showed a downward trend during 1920-29 on account of the policy of deflation followed by the Great Depression of 1929-33 when the price level fell further. In 1931, the prices actually fell below the 1913 level and these were lowest in 1934, when these were 87 against 100 in 1913.

The rise in prices is continuing unabated since 1939, when the World War II (1939-45) broke out. The period 1933-39 was that of partial recovery as there was limited improvement in the economic structure of the country. After 1934 there was a recession and set back. It was only in 1939 that the prices finally started recovering in India and in the world at the advent of World War II. Just after the declaration of war prices of both primary and manufactured goods shot up. The general price index which was 125.6 in 1939-40 reached to 245 in 1945-46. This enormous rise was due to increase in money supply, scarcity of goods, shortages of consumer goods, both food stuffs and manufactured goods, indigenous, as well as imported, maldistribution of goods,etc. The increasing trend in prices continued due to shortage of goods and pent up demand from increased population as the price index rose to 275 in 1946-47, 308 in 1947-48 and 389 in August 1949. Despite the devaluation of rupee in August 1949, prices further increased due to out break of Korean War in 1950. The price index reached new heights of 439 in March 1951 as against 396 in June 1950.

During the First Five Year Plan, which was started in 1951, the prices showed some downward trend, due to inflation combating steps

of Government and also due to favourable monsoons. But during Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) the prices again started showing an upward trend. Over the five-year period, the general index of wholesale prices rose from 92.5 (base 1952-53=100) to 124.9.

The rise in the price level during the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) was steep and remained unabated during the Plan Holiday Period (1966-67 to 1968-69) and Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74). During the emergency period of the Chinese aggression in 1962, prices went up like anything. Despite all the remedial measures adopted by the Government, the prices maintained the upward trend during the sixties. The situation was much more aggravated due to two more wars with Pakistan in 1965 and in 1971. The weighted index number of wholesale prices of 21 agricultural commodities grown in Punjab in 1970 was 206 (base 1959-60 to 1961-62 =100). Due to unstable political conditions in the country this number jumped to 334 in 1975 (base 1959-60 to 1961-62= 100). For the next five years the rise in prices maintained a steady upward trend and the weighted index number of wholesale prices of 21 agricultural commodities grown in Punjab, was 453.4 in 1980-81(Base 1959-60 to 1961-62 = 100).

The rise in the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities was some what sharper in Punjab during 1988-89 due to abnormal contra-seasonal price hike caused by unprecedented floods in September 1988. The pressure on price line continued unabated in 1991-92. The general wholesale price index at all India level increased by 13.7 per cent during 1991-92. The price rise was the result of combined effect of oil crisis, devaluation and fiscal measures and consequential rise in the prices of primary articles. The wholesale price index of 21 agricultural commodities with base: 1979-80 to 1981-82 =100 had shown an increase of 19.84 per cent in Punjab during the previous year i.e. 1990-1991 (12.08 per cent). The increase in price index is mainly due to increase in the prices of wheat and paddy. During 1992-93 an increase of 2.73 per cent was observed for the first 9 months. The index of wholesale prices of 21 primary agricultural commodities for the State (base 1979-80 to 1981-82=100) shows a remarkable rise from 342.3 in 1990-91 to 460.8 in 2002-2003. The percentage increase in this index number in 2000-2003 and 1990-91 was 25.71.

The main reasons behind this price rise were increase in oil prices in the international market and Kargil war and the general rise in the prices of consumer goods is a matter of serious concern, as they affect the level of their standard of living.

The fluctuating trends in the retail prices of selected commodities in the Moga District from 1997 to 2003 are given in the following table:-

(Rs per kg.)

Sr.No	Name of the commodity	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	Wheat	5.19	6.32	6.38	6.42	6.00	7.50	8.00
2	Rice	10.31	11.67	13.67	13.60	10.00	11.00	13.00
3	Mung	20.88	24.96	26.17	25.29	28.00	30.00	34.00
4	*Mash*	21.20	22.10	22.46	28.00	-	-	-
5	Gram	17.19	19.73	20.00	19.00	-	-	-
6	*Massar*	21.88	22.38	24.00	28.00	-	-	-
7	Pototoes	2.91	5.78	3.67	2.40	14.00	14.00	14.00
8	Onion	6.88	15.94	8.31	5.60	7.00	8.00	10.00

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 1997 to 2003 and Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisor, Moga)

Wages.- Wages usually signify all remunerations capable of being expresed in terms of money, paid to a person as payment for the work done by him. There has been a marked rise in the cost of labour since Independence. The causes leading to this are probably many. The rise in prices is one of them. Increase in the demand of labour due to developmental policies of the Government and the growth of markets has led to increase the wage rates.

In early days especially in the agricultural sector wages were determined by the customs and traditions. The agricultural labourers and artisans were paid in kind, sometimes for some special work in cash. But with the passage of time the payment of wages in cash has become more or more prevalent, especially in the case of industrial and non-agricultural labourers. In order to safeguard the interests of the workers the Government has fixed the Minimum wages of the industrial workers under the minimum Wages Act. The wages fixed for agricultural and skilled labourers for 1997 to 2003 are given in the following table:-

Wages paid to Agricultural and Skilled Labourers (Men) in Moga District during 1997-2003

Year ending 30th June	Agricultural Labour						Skilled Labour	
	For Ploughing	For Sowing	For weeding	For harvesting	For picking of cotton*	For other agricultural operations	Blacksmith	Carpenter
1997	65.00	70.00	70.00	105.00	-	83.33	141.25	-
1998	-	-	80.00	-	-	82.22	148.38	149.70
1999	80.00	82.50	89.58	90.00	52.00	88.89	140.00	167.08
2000	85.00	92.50	88.75	111.25	55.00	90.00	105.00	169.00
2001	80.00	81.67	91.67	135.00	58.33	92.08	-	168.42
2002	-	90.00	92.00	145.00	-	92.48	-	167.92
2003	-	90.00	92.00	145.00	-	92.48	-	167.92

(*Statistical Abstract of Punjab* 1997 to2003)

*For Female Worker

The rates of wages fixed for Class IV government employees working in different offices in the Moga District during 2002-2003 are given in Appendix I on pages 241 to 242.

Standard of Living.- Economic prosperity of a region depends upon the social set up of that area along with social infrastructre. Economic prosperity of a region can also be judged by the standard of living of a particular region. Standard of living refers to the amount of necessaries, comforts and luxuries, which a person consumes. However, necessaries, comforts and luxuries are relative terms and they differ from place to place, from time to time and from person to person. Another method to judge the standard of living of the people is to survey the income and expenditure of various people engaged in different occupations. The size and composition of the family, the tastes and preferences also determine the standard of living.

The Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab conducted a survey* during 2002-2003 regarding family budgets of selected cultivators in the State with tractor-operated holdings as well as semi-mechanised holdings. In the Moga District, no family having bullock-operated holdings was selected for survey. The aim of the survey was to find out the returns occuring to the cultivators and to find out the extent to which the goods consumed were produced in the farm or purchased from outside. The families of three villages (tractor-operated) viz. Jalalabad, (tahsil Moga), Nathoki (tahsil Bagha Purana) and Didarewala (tahsil Nihalsinghwala) in the Moga District were studied for the survey.

The findings of the tractor-operated cultivators' survey pertaining to income and expenditure are shown in the following table:-

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources	Net expenditure	Surplus/Deficit
Jalalabad	2.87	1.49	+ 1.38
Nathoki	4.40	2.25	+ 2.15
Didarewala	1.75	1.04	+ 0.71

(*Source*: Economic Advisor to Government of Punjab,

The above figures show that the families of the three villages viz. Jalalabad (tahsil Moga), Nathoki (tahsil Bagha Purana) and Didarewala (tahsil Nihalsinghwala) had surplus budget.

The goods consumed by the families in these villages are given in the following table:-

* Information supplied by Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab, Chandigarh

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the family /village	Total expenditure	Supplied by the farm	Percentage	Purchased from out side	Percentage
Jalalabad	1.49	0.29	20	1.20	80
Nathoki	2.25	0.62	28	1.63	72
Didarewala	1.04	0.21	21	0.83	79

(*Source*: Economic Advisor to Government of Punjab,Chandigarh)

The survey also revealed that on an average a peasant proprietor's family in Punjab spent 35 per cent of its income on food, 29 per cent on housing, 7 per cent on clothing, 5 per cent each on fuel, social and education, 3 per cent each on travelling, lighting and miscellaneous, 2 per cent each on medicine and amusement and luxuries and 1 per cent on religion.

During 2002-2003, the families of three villages (semi-mechanized holdings) *viz* Jogewala (tahsil Moga), Nathoki (tahsil Bagha Purana) and Dhulkot Ransi (tahsil Nihalsinghwala) in the Moga District were selected for the survey.

The findings of the semi-mechanized cultivator's survey pertaining to income and expenditure are given below:

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources	Net expenditure	Surplus/deficit
Jogewala	2.20	1.38	+ 0.82
Nathoki	1.24	1.77	- 0.53
Dhulkot Ransi	0.82	1.00	- 0.18

(*Source*: Economic Advisor to Government of Punjab, Chandigarh)

The above figures show that the families of one village viz. Jogewala had surplus budget, whereas the families of Nathoki and Dhulkot Ransi has deficit budget.

The goods consumed by the families in these village were as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of Thefamily /village	Total expenditure	Supplied by the farm	Percentage	Purchased from outside	Percentage
Jogewala	1.38	0.31	22	1.07	78
Nathoki	1.77	0.04	2	1.73	98
Dhulkot Ransi	1.00	0.20	20	0.80	80

(*Source*: Economic Advisor to Government of Punjab,Chandigarh)

The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family (semi-mechanized holdings) in Punjab spent 36 per

cent of its income on food, 24 per cent on housing, 7 per cent each on clothing and miscellaneous, 6 per cent on fuel, 4 per cent each on social, and education, 3 per cent each on travelling, lighting and medicine, 2 per cent on amusement and luxuries and 1 per cent on religion.

Per capita income of a particular district is also an indicator of the standard of living of the people residing in the district. The income per head in the district at the current prices for the year 2002-2003 was Rs 31,207 as compared to Rs 26,395 for the Punjab State as a whole.

The table given below shows the district wise per capita income for the year 2002-2003 at the then current prices:

District	Per Capita Income (Rs)
Gurdaspur	21,637
Amritsar	24,320
Kapurthala	28,322
Jalandhar	26,892
Nawashahr	29,847
Hoshiarpur	22,789
Rupnagar	25,577
Ludhiana	31,009
Firozpur	25,206
Faridkot	26,295
Muktsar	22,151
Moga	**31,207**
Bathinda	24,633
Mansa	22,775
Sangrur	29,263
Patiala	27,750
Fatehgarh Sahib	30,605
Punjab State	**26,395**

(*Source*: Economic Advisor to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh)

During 2002-2003, the district ranked 1st in the State in terms of per capita income.

(b) Employment Situation

As per 2001 Census, 51.94 per cent workers out of the total work force were engaged in agricultural pursuits and its related activities. Although the development in agriculture and its allied occupations has increased the employment opportunities, yet it cannot provide full time employment. Agriculture being a seasonal occupation, unemployment in this sector is hidden in the form of disguised unemployment. The people engaged in agriculture and its related activities do not register themselves in the employment exchange.

The number of persons who enrolled themselves in the employment exchange during the last two or three years has decreased. The number of job seekers in the employment exchange which was 6,001 in 1996-97 has decreased to 2,209 in 2002-2003. The reason behind this is that besides agriculture, economic structure, mobility of labour and rate of development has also influenced the trends of employment. Profession oriented education has made people more mobile. They go from one place to other in search of suitable job. They do not feel interested in the make shift arrangement. They prefer to adjust themselves in private concerns which provide them better emoluments. Development of communication system such as internet has made easy for the job seekers to get suitable jobs. A large number of large and medium scale industries such as Nestle India, Ltd., Moga Skylark Ceramics Ltd., Mahna, Moga; Markfed Modern Rice Mills, Bagha Purana and Amar Solvex. Pvt Ltd., Chandpurana (Moga) has helped to increase employment oppurtunities for the labourers.

Employment Exchanges.- For the maximum utilization of manpower and to avoid frictional unemployment Town Employment Exchange Moga was established in 1959. On the formation of the district on 23 November 1995, Town Employment Exchange Moga was upgraded as a District Employment Exchange on 4 December 1995. The main functions of an employment exchange are: to register applicants and to send their names to employers; to impart vocational guidance to the youth and adults to choose a better career; to encourage applicants for self employment by providing them knowledge of financial assistance; to give unemployment allowance to applicants after three years of registration; to forward the applications to foreign employment cell of the applicants, who are interested of employment at abroad; to

collect statistics from employers in the district under employment market information scheme and to collect employment statistics for the Planning Commission of India.

The work done by the District Employment Exchange, Moga is shown in Appendix II on page 243.

Employment Market Information Scheme.- The Employment Market Information Scheme was introduced at the State level in all the districts under the Second Five Year Plan (in 1957-58) under the guidance of the Director of Employment, Punjab, Chandigarh. Initially it covered only the public sector, but from 1960-61, it was also extended to the private sector.

The main aim of the scheme is to watch the trends of employment in the State so as to make available to the Government and to the Planning Commission, information on the periodical expansion and contraction of employment in various industries and occupations in each district and in the State as a whole. The information thus collected is also utilized to assist the Government in determining the location of certain training institutes and the trades to be taught therein. It enables the Government to assess the impact of development plans on employment.

The district employment exchange is responsible for collecting regular information about the employment situation in private as well as in public sectors. This is done by what is known as 'Establishment Reporting System' Under this scheme all establishments in the public sector and selected establishments in the private sector engaged in non-agricultural activities are asked to give details regularly about the number of persons they are employing, the vacancies that have occured and the kind of persons they find to be in short supply. The information is collected from establishments in the public sector and those employing 25 or more persons in the private sector under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act,1959 which makes it obligatory on them to submit it to the local employment exchange. Information from smaller establishments in the private sector is, however, collected on voluntary basis. An Employment Market Unit in the Employment Exchange, Moga has been functioning since January 1996. Changes in the volume of employment both in the private sector and public sector in the district during 31 December 1996 to December 2003 has been given in Appendix III at page 244.

Vocational Guidance Scheme.-The main aim of the scheme is to provide intensive vocational guidance to those who seek such

assistance. The term "Vocational Guidance" more appropriately connotes assistance to the youth, whereas employment counselling refers to the assistance given to the adults. The programme is jointly operated by the ministry of Labour and Employment through the Director General of Employment and Training and Directorate of Employment in the State. The Ministry of Labour and Employment through the Directorate of Employment Exchange is responsible for the general policies and procedures which are devised in collaboration with the State Government through the National Working Group of the Employment Service. The State Directorate of Employment, administers the service through the employment exchanges and coordinates with the guidance service of the Education Department (Director, Public Instructions, Secondary) of the State Government .

The District Employment Officer, Moga is responsible for the efficient working and general supervision of the scheme in the district. The functions of a Vocational Guidance Unit are: to provide vocational guidance and employment counselling to youth (boys and girls) and adults (men and women) in groups as well as individually; to assist in the placement of youth in institutions or training centres or in entry jobs; follow up and review the progress of guided youth and adults; to review the records of applicants on the live register and to give them such guidance as would lead to their early and suitable placement; to assist other sections of the exchanges in improving the quality of registration and submissions, and also to assist the exchanges in the collection and compilation of up-to-date information on occupations, training facilities, educational courses, employment trends and employment outlook for youth and adults, available scholarships and sources of financial assistance. Its other functions include maintenance of regular information for the use of applicants and visitors seeking information; maintenance of up-to-date library on occupation literature; and educate the public by undertaking publicity measures in vocational guidance principles with a view to encourage community consciousness. The guidance procedure at an employment exchange with a Vocational Guidance Unit, consists of group guidance comprising invitational talks, group discussions and invitational talk-cum-group discussions according to the needs of the groups; individual guidance and giving information individually.

The Vocational Guidance Unit was started in the district in 1996. Since then it has been providing guidance to the youth especially to the student community. The following table shows the work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit, Moga from 1995-96 to 2002-2003:-

Year	Number of individuals provided group guidance	Number of individuals provided individual guidance	Number of individuals provided individual information
1995-96	68	-	130
1996-97	99	-	167
1997-98	23	-	67
1998-99	-	-	-
1999-2000	-	-	8
2000-2001	46	-	83
2001-2002	57	-	101
2002-2003	28	-	147

(*Source*: District Employment Officer, Moga)

(c) Planning and Rural Development

Planning.- In order to check economic deterioration created by the partition of the country in 1947, planned development on countryside was undertaken. The Planning Department in the Government of India was entrusted with the task of drawing up the Five Year Plans. So far Ten Five Year Plans and Seven Annual Plans have been undertaken in the country.Under these plans due stress was laid on the improvement of all the sectors, especially agriculture in view of the pressing food problem created in the country as a result of the partition. A comprehensive programme of planned economic development was undertaken in the country for the socio-economic upliftment of the people through sucessive Five Year Plans by systematic planning to ensure the maximum utilization of the country's manpower and material resources. Various welfare and developmental activities have been initiated with a view to raise the standard of living of the people by opening new avenues of gainful employment and ensuring a richer and fuller life to society. The implementation of plans has resulted in several physical acheivements and also structural changes lying behind these.

Rural Development.- Main stress under the Five Year Plans was laid on rural development i.e. Community Development Programme was launched in the country in the early 1950s. The main object of community development programme was the socio-conomic development of the people. Later, on realising that the benefits of various development programmes were being mostly taken away by those better endowed in terms of land resources, programmes especially designed for the development of small and marginal farmers and the

landless and agricultural labourers were taken up in the seventies. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children of Rural Area (DWACRA) were the major employment oriented poverty alleviation programmes in the area implemented by the Government of India. Now all these programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS have been substituted by the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna SGSY launched on 1 April 1999. The obective of the scheme is to assist the families below the poverty line by providing micro-enterprises and thus enabling all the rural poor to cross the poverty line in a period of three years through mixture of bank credit and government subsidies. It is centrally sponsored scheme and the Centre and State Governments share funding in the ratio of 75:25.

Under this programme a subsidy at the rate of 30 per cent of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs 7,500 is provided for SC/ STs and for Self Help Groups it is 50 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs 10,000 and Rs 1.25 lakhs.

Number of persons benefited, amount of loan advanced and subsidy granted under Integrated Rural Development Programme from 1995-96 to 1998-99 and under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana during the years 1999-2000 to 2002-2003 is given as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

Scheme	Year	Number of beneficiaries		Subsidy		Loan	
		Scheduled castes	Total	Scheduled castes	Total	Scheduled castes	Total
IRDP	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	1996-97	157	285	7.71	12.08	26.05	46.75
-do-	1997-98	122	249	6.34	10.86	18.35	40.29
-do-	1998-99	179	347	9.11	15.24	31.91	64.10
SGSY	1999-2000	41	74	3.52	5.08	9.50	16.21
-do-	2000-2001	486	756	47.42	65.99	133.73	206.25
-do-	2001-2002	194	310	19.31	27.68	53.64	81.98
-do-	2002-2003	197	286	17.86	25.49	47.98	73.98

(*Source*: Additional Deputy Commissioner Development, Moga)

Besides the above development programmes, District Rural Development Agency has been entrusted with the work of all round development of villages through Block Development and Panchayat

Officers. Keeping in view to uplift the standard of living of the rural people, the Punjab Government had started Focal Point Scheme in 1977-78. Under this scheme, a cluster of 5 contagious villages in each block had been selected to provide basic facilities to effect increase in agricultural production and provide employment to the rural youth. During the year 1977-78 16 focal points were set up in the present area of Moga District. This scheme was discontinued in 1980 and it was revived in 1997-98, under the name Focal Point Programme. During 1997-99, 10 more blockwise focal points were established at various places in the district. Detail of blockwise focal points established at various places in the district during the years 1977-78 and 1997-99 are given here under:

Name of the Block	Focal Points established during 1977-78	Focal Points established during 1997-99
Moga-I	Dala	Buttar
	Chuganwan	Tikhanwad
	Chirak	
Moga-II	Khosa Pandu	Singhanwala
	Khokharana	Saddasinghwala
	Chand Nawan	
Bagha Purana	Samaisar	Bhuler
	Samadh Bhai	Thiraj
	Gholia Khurd	Sekha Kalan
Nihalsinghwala	Ranian	Ghaziana
	Patto Hira Singh	
	Bilaspur	
Kot Isa Khan	Bankhandi	Bajeke
	Jalalabad East	Kot Mohamad Khan
	Talwandi Malhian	
	Fatehgarh Panjtor	

(*Source*: District Development and Panchayat Officer, Moga)

Each of these focal point is served by *mandi*, sub-yards, veterinary dispensary, community hall and shops,etc.

During the period 1996-2003, Rs14,26,76,650 were spent under various development schemes for laying lanes and drains, for construction of dharamshalas, *Shamshanghat*, library, bus stand and for purchasing sports goods,etc. During the year 2002-2003 Rs 19.53 lakhs were spent for the construction of circular road in village Dhudike.

APPENDIX I **(Vide page 231)**

Rates of Pay Fixed for the Class IV Government Servants Working in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr.No.	Category of labourers/workers	Rates of pay (Rs)		
		Per hour	Per day	Per month
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mason			
	(a) 1st Grade	15.63	125.73	3,480.00
	(b) 2nd Grade	13.38	107.28	2,790.00
2	Carpenter			
	(a) 1st Grade	15.51	125.28	3,270.00
	(b) 2nd Grade	13.38	107.28	2,790.00
3	Blacksmith			
	(a) 1st Grade	13.38	107.28	2,790.00
	(b) 2nd Grade	12.53	100.33	2,610.00
4	Painter			
	(a) 1st Grade	13.38	107.28	2,790.00
	(b) 2nd Grade	10.48	83.98	2,185.00
5	Refrigrator Mechanic	15.73	125.73	3,270.00
6	Pump Fitter	17.51	125.28	3,270.00
7	Water Pump Driver/Mechanical Driver /Stone Crusher/Mechanical Driver,Operator, Tubewel Operator/Electician I.T.I.pass/ Plumber classl/Distemper/Brick	15.58	124.58	3,239.00
8	Refrigrator Operator	12.98	103.83	2,700.00
9	Draughtsman/ Boatman	12.83	102.68	2,670.00
10	White Washer/Polisher	12.83	102.63	2,570.00
11	Road Roller Driver/Heavy Duty Driver	19.93	95.33	2,480.00
12	(a)Cook (without food), *Halwai*	11.83	94.58	2,460.00
	(b) Cook (with food)	10.48	83.98	2,185.00
13	Skilled Labourer	11.38	91.08	2,370.00

14	Ex-serviceman Gunman, *Khalasi*/HeadMali/Surveyor/ Mate/Moulder/Skilled *Khalasi*/ EngineDriver/Boilerman/Head man/Work Supervisor,Typist/ Clerk/Patwari/Salesman, Security Guard/ S.P.O, *Bajri* Sprayer, Hobee Driver/Jumper Man, Quarry Operator, Telephone Operator,	11.08	88.83	2,310.00
15	*Chowkidar*/Peon, Polisher, Assistant Painter, Carrier, Mochi, Dhobi, Tailor, Barber, Grass cutter/Male- Female Caller with cycle/ Dak runner/ Head Barber/ Highman/ Sweeper/*Mali*/WaterMan/Greas eman/Store Keeper/ Waiter/ Mail Store unskilled Boy, Oilman, Cleaner, Fitter, Turner, UnskilledLabourer, *Khansama*/ Waiter/ Welder, Washing Boy, Trolleyman/ Bridge Driver Assistant Helper (I.T.I pass), Hostel Warden, Chemist, *Beldar*, *Bhishati*, Electrician, Ticket Verifier/ Booking Clerk, Art and Craft Teacher	10.48	83.98	2,185.00

(*Source*: Deputy Commissioner, Moga)

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 235)

Work done by the District Employment Exchange Moga during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003

Year	Number of registrations during the year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	Number of vacancies carried out at the end of the year
1995-96	3,918	339	58	12,033	29	192
1996-97	6,001	798	30	14,506	60	202
1997-98	5,662	437	43	14,771	44	81
1998-99	4,086	444	29	14,288	39	88
1999-2000	4,220	473	63	14,498	30	83
2000-2001	4,844	471	89	14,430	33	69
2001-2002	3,255	206	21	13,510	20	48
20002-2003	2,209	224	98	11,974	14	21

(*Source*: District Employment Officer, Moga)

APPENDIX III

Volume of Employment both in Public and Private Sectors in the Moga District, during the years 1996 to 2003

(Vide page 235)

Sr No	Industrial Division	Number of Establishments								Number of Employees							
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
								Public Sector									
1	Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Trade and Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Transport, Storage and Communications	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	639	638	637	658	655	583	576	559
4	Services	182	202	209	212	267	271	278	281	4,666	7,638	8,135	8,131	9,461	9,840	9,864	9,843
								Private Sector									
1	Manufacturing	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1,640	1,679	1,635	1,597	1,615	1,671	1,647	1,491
2	Trade and Commerce	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	13	12	12	11	12	10	5	4
3	Transport, Storage and Communications	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	117	117	117	117	117	114	111	111
4	Services	25	25	25	25	30	30	30	31	781	781	794	811	841	854	847	865

(Source : District Employment Officer, Moga)

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Historical Background and Divisions of the District

District is the basic administrative unit in civil administration. It has attained a unique position in the State since the Mauryan times. The Mauryan Emperor divided the provinces of his empire into various districts. Sher Shah Suri also divided his empire into districts called *sarkars* and each *sarkar* into a number of *parganas* unlike Akbar who divided his empire into provinces (*subas*) and each province into a number of districts (*sarkars*), which are sub divded into *parganas*. Thus the district or *sarkar* has all through remained an important part of administration. This traditional system of administration was not materially changed by the British. The lowest public servant in this field was the patwari or the village accountant and the highest revenue officer in the district was Deputy Commissioner or Collector. Before Independence, the districts were organized for maintenance of peace, collection of land revenue and administration of justice. After the Independence, district administration functions in a democratic set up with the objective of developing the hitherto backward areas to ensure fruits of development to all citizens in a fair and equitable manner. While the maintenance of peace, collection of land revenue and administration of justice, continue to be the important functions of the district administration, it has to work for the overall development of the district with special emphasis on expansion and development of education, public health, sanitation and communication.

Moga was constituted as a separate district on 23 November 1995 by carving out Moga and Nihalsinghwala Subdivisions of the Faridkot District. Before the formation of Faridkot as a new district on 7 August 1972, Moga was subdivisional headquarter of the Firozpur District. The system of administration prevailing in the then Firozpur District continues uptill now in the Moga District.

The administrative set up of the Moga District as on 31 March 2003 is described as under:

Administrative Divisions.-For administrative purposes Moga District forms a part of the Firozpur Division, Firozpur. For the purposes of general and revenue administration the district has been divided into

three tahsils viz Moga, (including Dharmkot Sub Tahsil). Nihalsinghwala (including Badhni Kalan Sub Tahsil) and Bagha Purana. All the tahsils are now sub divisions.

The administrative machinery of the district consists of a hierarchy of officers headed by the Deputy Commissioner. He is also known as a District Magistrate as head of criminal administration in the district. The number of Sub Divisional Magistrates, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars posted in the District as on 31 March 2003 is given below:

Subdivision	Number of Posts		
	Sub Divisional Magistrates	Tahsildars	Naib Tahsildars
Moga	1	1	2
Nihalsinghwala	1	1	1
Bagha Purana	1	1	-
District Moga	3	3	3

(b) District Authorities

Deputy Commissioner.- The general Administration of the District is vested in the Deputy Commissioner, who functions under the administrative control of the Divisional Commissioner, Firozpur. In other words, the State Government's general authority descends through Divisional Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner.

With the democratic set up and increased tempo of developmental activities, the duties and responsibilities of Deputy Commissioner, have increased enormously. He is in short a pivot which runs the district administration. He performs the triple functions of British times viz. the Deputy Commissioner, the District Collector and District Magistrate. However, his responsibilities, particularly as Deputy Commissioner, the executive head on the spot, have greatly increased. His role as Deputy Commissioner, District Collector and District Magistrate, in brief, is described as under.

As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district with multifarious responsibilities. Due to immense importance of his office, the Deputy Commissioner is considered to be the measuring rod of efficiency in district administration. He performs numerous responsibilities in the sphere of civil administration, development, panchayats, local bodies, etc. As a senior most officer of the district, he is expected to maintain contact with the elected representatives of the people.

The Deputy Commissioner has an office Superintendent under him, to supervise the work of the clerical staff. He guides the functioning of different branches of his office. Each branch is headed by an assistant and is functionally known after him.

The number of branches in the office of the Deputy Commissioner differs from district to district depending upon the requirements of the district concerned but more important branches existing in almost all the districts are: Establishment Branch, *Nazarat* Branch, *Sadr* Kanungo Branch, Development Branch, Miscellaneous Branch, Licensing Branch, Complaints and Enquiries Branch, Local Funds Branch, Revenue Accounts Branch, Flood Relief Branch, Revenue Record Branch, Records and Issue Branch, Registration Branch, *Peshi* Branch, Election Branch, etc.

All departments in the district which otherwise have their own officers, look towards him for guidance and coordination. He holds periodical meetings of all the district level officers with a view to review the progress of work done by the several departments. He has been authorized to inspect the offices of all the departments in the district. He plays an important role in the administration of municipal committees, market committees, panchayats, panchayat samities, community development blocks and the zila parishad, which came into existence with the decentralization of authority and expansion of the Panchayati Raj. He is also responsible for the execution of rural development schemes.

As District Collector, he is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district and is responsible for collection of revenue and other Government dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. In revenue matters, he is responsible to the Government through the Divisional Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner, Revenue. He supervises the maintenance and up to date records of rights as regards the land records and agricultural statistics besides management of government land and estates. He is appointing authority for most of the important subordinate revenue staff in the district and supervises and controls the work of all of them. He is responsible for the management of private estates that are held in trust by the State for minors and other disqualified persons. The supervision of acquisition and requisition of land and administering relief measures in case of drought, floods, other natural calamities are source of his duties. He is responsible for grant and eventual recovery of certain types of loan for agricultural improvement. He is the highest revenue judicial authority with regard to revenue cases in the district and hears certain types of revenue appeals. He also holds charge of district treasury. In this capacity, he is

responsible for due accounting of all moneys received and disbursed, the correctness of treasury returns and the safe custody of the valuables which it contains.

All the branches dealing with revenue matters are under the direct supervision of the Superintendent (Revenue and Records) who supervises *Sadr* Kanungos Branch, District Revenue Accounts Branch, Vernacular Records Room Branch, Copying Agency, Registration Branch and Rehabilitation Branch. Most of the work relating to land revenue administration is carried on in *Sadr* Kanungos Branch. The District Revenue Accounts Branch is under the charge of an office Assistant known as District Revenue Assistant (DRA).

As District Magistrate, he enjoys first class magisterial powers and is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district which he carries out with the help of Senior Superintendent of Police. He is the head of the criminal administration. He supervises all the Divisional Magistrates and Executive Magistrates in the district and controls and directs the actions of the police. He has supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. On account of large scale disturbances Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) or other Central Paramilitary Forces are also made available by the Government of India through the State Government when the situation is beyond the control of civil police. These Central Paramilitary Forces work under the overall control of District Magistrate. District Magistrate can seek the assistance of 'Army'. However, the army works under its own commanders.

Besides his above mentioned duties he enjoys the powers of Chief Settlement Commissioner and Chief Sales Commissioner, under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Punjab Package Deal Properties (Disposal) Act, 1976, respectively. In this capacity his duties are: hearing revisions/ appeals against the orders of the Settlement Commissioner and Chief Sales Commissioner, regarding allotment of land, disposal of urban/rural evacuee properties/land in the district.

As the District Election Officer, he conducts peaceful and orderly elections held in the district from time to time. For elections to Lok Sabha Constituency/Constituencies of his district, he functions as Returning Officer. He renders active help during Decennial Census. He controls and regulates the distribution of scarce essential commodities, under the Essential Commodities Act. He keeps liaison with military authorities in his jurisdiction and is the competent authority for acquisition of land for military purposes. In any matter of public importance, which does not fall specifically in the sphere of any

government department, State or Central, he as general administrator, is required to take cognizance of the matter in public interest and take it to its logical conclusion with the help of some government departments or by processing the matter in his own office.

Sub Divisional Magistrate.- Each subdivision is headed by a Sub Divisional Magistrate, who reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner. He performs the same kind of responsibilities in his subdivision as that of Deputy Commissioner in the district so he is called a miniature Deputy Commissioner in his subdivision. He is either a junior member of the Indian Administrative Services or a senior member of the State Civil Services who had earned extensive experience in various subordinate positions. Under many revenue legislations he is invariably vested with powers of Collector to be exercised within his jurisdiction. He also hears appeals, as Collector of the subdivision against the orders of Assistant Collector, Grade II Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildars and Assistant Collector Grade I (Tahsildar in partition cases). He exercises direct control over the Tahsildars and his staff in his subdivision. The powers and responsibilities of the Sub Divisional Magistrate relating to revenue, magisterial, executive and development matters are similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner but at a lower level. While administration of land revenue and control of land records is his direct responsibility, he assists the Deputy Commissioner in coordination of work in the development oriented departments within his subdivision.

As Sub Divisional Magistrate, his duties include liaison and coordination with the police in the subdivision and the maintenance of public order. Specific powers are assigned to the Sub Divisional Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police Rules and other laws to exercise effective supervision over the law and order situation in his area. As with his superior, the District Magistrate, the involvement of the Sub Divisional Magistrate in law and order functions draws upon convention and he too develops a working relationship with his counterpart and the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The system of coordination needs review and has been engaging the attention of the State Government for some years.

He plays an important role in the rural development programme. He gets cooperation and help from other government officials in the subdivision for smooth running of administration and successful implementation of development schemes. He is the ex-office chairman of many subdivisional level committees. On important policy matters, however, he is required to route the matters through the Deputy

Commissioner. For election to the Vidhan Sabha/Lok Sabha, he is generally appointed a Returning Officer for the constituencies in his jurisdiction. Sub Divisional Magistrate has much public contact i.e. he is called as the eyes and ears of the Deputy Commissioner in his subdivision.

Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.-There is no substantial difference between the duties of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars are the key officers in the revenue administration and exercise the powers of Assistant Collector Grade II and Sub Registrars and Joint Sub Registrars for registration work. In partition cases the Tahsildars assume powers of Assistant Collector Grade I under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. Tahsildar works under the supervision and control of Deputy Commissioner through Sub Divisional Magistrate. The number of Naib Tahsildars varies from tahsil to tahsil depending upon the work load. As a Senior Revenue Officer of the tahsil and as overall in charge thereof, a tahsildar has power of coordination and distribution of work among Circle Revenue Officers, the Naib Tahsildar and himself. All recommendations in *lambardari* cases even in the revenue circles of Naib Tahsildars are routed through him to the Sub Divisional Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner.

The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars are responsible for the collection of land revenue and other dues payable to the Government under the Land Revenue Acts. They have to tour extensively to keep in touch with the subordinate revenue officials, to observe the seasonal conditions and condition of crops, to take note of the difficulties of the cultivators. The Tahsildars decide matters such as correction of entries in the accounts books, sometimes providing on the spot relief to the people faced with natural calamities. The normal practice, however, is for the Tahsildars to withdraw up reports and recommend remission or suspension of revenue, bring the records up to date, sit in court, to settle disputes regarding tenancy, arrears of rent, ejectment of tenants, enteries in account books, etc, besides doing other kind of work.

For the elections to the Vidhan Sabha, a Tahsildar is invariably appointed as Assistant Returning Officer for the constituency /constituencies falling in the tahsil.

As on 31 March 2003, the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the district were assisted by 1 Office Kanungo, 19 Field Kanungos (10 at Moga, 4 at Nihalsinghwala and 5 at Bagha Purana), 1 Assistant Office Kanungo and 189 Patwaris (103 at Moga, 35 at Nihalsinghwala and 51 at Bagha Purana), besides miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

Kanungos.- The duties of Kanungos are of supervisory nature. He is the link between the Tahsildar/Naib Tahsildar and the Patwaris. Each Tahsildar is assisted by an office Kanungo whose main duty is to consolidate the information on different matters. Similarly in the Deputy Commissioner's office, there is a *Sadr* Kanugo, who inter-alia is in charge of patwaris' and Kanungo's establishments and carries out inspections of patwar circles and kanungo circles. The purpose of Special Kanungo or Patwari *Moharrir* is to make the information contained in revenue records accessible to the public and the courts, by preparing extracts from the revenue records. The Special Kanungo assists the courts of law in the examination of revenue records before the court and by drawing attention to those parts of the records which the court ought to examine.

Patwaris.- Patwari is the local representative of Government in the village. He is regarded as a pivot of the village administration. He has usually one or two villages in his charge. Upto 1906, he was paid by the village itself, but now he is a salaried government employee. His local knowledge is so extensive that there is hardly any information about the village and its residents of which he is not aware of or which he cannot make a guess. As such he is viewed as the eyes and ears of Collector in the rural areas.

The duties of Patwaris include conducting of surveys, field inspections, recording of crops, revision of maps, preparation of reports relating to mutations, partitions, revenue or rents, etc. Under the orders of the Collector he prepares the records of rights. He also assists in providing relief to agriculturists in distress and renders basic service in the decennial Census operations. He reports crimes and prepares spot maps to assist police inquiries. The actual preparation of village records and revenue statistics rests with patwaris. The Moga District is divided into 189 Patwar circles, each circle being looked after by a Patwari who works under the immediate supervision of the Kanungo concerned.

Lambardars.- Lambardar (a non-official) is most important functionary in the village administration. He was responsible for the collection of land revenue upto its remission in 1996-97 for Government from various sources and to remit these in the treasury for which he was paid *pachotra* (5 per cent of land revenue collected). He also looks after the law and order in his area and any breach thereof is reported by him to the nearest police station. He is the custodian of all Government properties in the village. He also reports to the Tahsildar about the death of assignees and pensioners and their absence for over a year. He also

assists a Patwari in crop inspections conducted by him at the time of *girdawaris*. Above all he is the representative of Government in the village. He is assisted in his work by the village Chowkidar

(c) Development Organization

The Community Development (later on known as Rural Development) Programme was launched in the State on 2 October 1952 on a project basis to improve the economic and social position of the rural masses. The programme has been introduced with a view to enlisting popular participation in the implementation of socio-economic programme in the village. The Community Development Programme has been extended to every nook and corner of the rural life. For the implementation of this programme. the district has been divided into four development blocks viz Moga-I, Moga-II, Nihalsinghwala and Bagha Purana. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is responsible for implementation of all development schemes and keep watch on the day to day functioning of the panchayats. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj in 1961, the development of block is looked after by an elected body known as Panchayat Samiti under the control of Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti under the administrative control of Sub Divisional Magistrate of the subdivision and the District Development and Panchayat Officer of the district besides, being under the overall control of the Deputy Commissioner and Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development).

Block Development and Panchayat Officer also guides and coordinates the development work of other departments in his block. Each block has been provided with extension officer from Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation and Industries Departments to assist and advice him in their respective spheres. This was done after the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State to enable him to coordinate the activities of the various departments engaged in development work.

For implementation of the programme relating to the uplift of rural women in the blocks, the Block Development and Panchayat Officer is assisted by Mukhya *Sevika* and Gram *Sevikas* who work under the administrative control of Lady Circle Supervisor. The Panchayats have been constituted at village level to look after the development work.

(d) General Arrangement for Disposal of Business

In addition to the Sub Divisional Magistrates, Tahsildars and Block Development and Panchayat Officers, the Deputy Commissioner, Moga is assisted by an Additional Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner (General), a District Revenue Officer, a District Transport Officer and a District Development and Panchayat Officer in day-to-day duties concerning law and order and other functions. The functions of each of these officers are discussed below in brief:

Additional Deputy Commissioner.- The post of Additional Deputy Commissioner was created with a view to provide relief to the Deputy Commissioner. He enjoys the various powers under the various Acts, such as Land Revenue Act, 1887; Punjab Tenancy Act,1887; Land Acquisition Act, 1894; Indian Stamp Act, 1899; Registration Act, 1908; Punjab Municipal Act, 1911; Punjab Registration of Mortgage Land Act, 1938; Punjab Occupancy and Tenant (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952; Indian Arms Act,1959; and Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973. He disposes of the court work as appellate court of three subdivisions of the district regarding the above noted Acts. He is a District Magistrate under Code of Criminal Procedure and in the absence of Deputy Commissioner, he is supposed to maintain law and order situation in the district. He also carries out the inspection of various officers such as Sub Divisional Magistrates, Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Sub Registrars and Treasury Officers in the district. He has also powers to sanction earned leave to the Kanungos and Patwaris and to sanction medical reimbursement to the staff of the office of Deputy Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner (General).- He is the principal administrative officer under the Deputy Commissioner and assists him in all his executive and administrative functions. The Superintendent of Deputy Commissioner's Office, including tahsil and subdivisional offices establishment, devalues on the Assistant Commissioner, (General). He is in charge of and responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for the whole office. He is responsible for the discipline of clerical and menial staff. The officer-in-charge of branch is responsible to keep the Assistant Commissioner (General) informed about the work and character of the above staff employed under them , and the latter in collaboration with officers in charge deals with all matters regarding their appointment, transfer and promotion. All cases regarding establishments are under his jurisdiction.

Assistant Commissioner (General) at Moga also enjoys the powers of Assistant Commissioner (Grievances) and redresses the grievances of the public.

District Revenue Officers.- District Revenue Officer, Moga assists the Deputy Commissioner in all revenue matters. He is responsible for the proper and correct maintenance of revenue records, revenue accounts, assignments, *muafis*, jagirs, etc. and service records of patwaris and kanungos, District Revenue Accountant, Registration and Land Acquisition branches of the Deputy Commissioner's office. He is required to watch the progress of the recovery of all government dues in the district and keep the Deputy Commissioner informed about the pace of recovery. He assists the Deputy Commissioner for carrying out the inspections of tahsils and sub-tahsils, acts on his behalf for organizing special *girdawaris* for natural calamities, floods, etc. He works as Flood Control Officer and acts as Nodal Officer at the time of natural calamities. He is also responsible for pursuing the progress of land reforms cases in various courts and watches the interests of the State. On behalf of the Deputy Commissioner, he is responsible for the submission of the statements regarding the disposal of miscellaneous revenue works in the district every quarter to the Commissioner of the Division and half yearly to the Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab.

District Transport Officer.- He is the Registering Authority (Motors) and Licensing Officer of the district. He is Executive Magistrate and is a member of Punjab Civil Services. The main duties and functions of the District Transport Officer are: to realize road tax in respect of all types of vehicles; to regulate the operation of vehicle of all categories covered under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; to issue and renew the driving licenses and conductor licenses; to issue special passes for stage carriages/ taxi cars for marriages and tour parties; to issue authorization to drive public service vehicles; to inspect transport vehicles and grant certificate of fitness in respect of such vehicles for which technical assistance is provided by the Motor Vehicles Inspector (MVI); to enforce traffic rules; to conduct special traffic checking and survey of routes. The District Transport Officer is the Chairman of Condemnation Board, which condemns the vehicles of all government departments.

During 2002-03, the District Transport Officer, Moga issued 6,020 new driving licenses (1,540 commercial and 4,480 non-commercial) and renewed 2,846 driving licenses (743 commercial and 2,103 non-commercial).

Executive Magistrates.- Executive Magistrate normally belongs to the State Civil Service. He helps the Deputy Commissioner in the maintenance of law and order. He also deals with security/revenue cases and is responsible for criminal work of various police stations falling with in his jurisdiction. In the Moga District the duties of the Executive Magistrates under 107/151/CRP Court cases are rendered to the Sub Divisional Magistrates Moga, Nihalsinghwala and Bagha Purana.

District Development and Panchayat Officer.- He is the in charge of the work relating to development including local development, Panchayats, etc. in the district. He coordinates the activities of all departments in the district which are engaged in the developmental activities. The Development Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, which deals with the development programme functions under his supervision. He acts as a Collector in case of the removal of encroachments over gram panchayat lands. All the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in the district are under his control and is required to see that the Rural Development Programme is implemented in right earnest in the district. He functions as Additional Electoral Officer during the elections of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad. During 2002-03, there were 4 Development Blocks and 330 villages having Panchayats in the Moga District.

Registration.- The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar for the district under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and in that capacity he is responsible for registration work in the district. The District Registrar is assisted by 3 Tahsildars as Sub Registrars, one each in tahsils of Moga, Nihalsinghwala and Bagha Purana in the Moga District and 5 Naib Tahsildars as Joint Sub Registrars 2 each at Moga and Nihalsinghwala and one at Bagha Purana. The Sub Registrar and the Joint Sub Registrar do registration work in addition to their own duties for which they get monthly honorarium.

Sub Registrar registers the documents pertaining the properties situated in his jurisdiction. The Registrar is however empowered to register any application referred to him under Section 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 against refusal to register documents by the Sub Registrars under him. A Head Registration Clerk assists the Registrar at the district headquarters and Clerks/Readers assist Sub Registrar/Joint Sub Registrars in the tahsil in performing the registration work.

District Attorney.- District Attorney is appointed by the Home Secretary to the Government of Punjab, on the recommendation of the

Legal Remembrancer. In the district, District Attorney acts as an administrator. He keeps an eye on the establishment staff and law officers. He also works as an advisor to the Deputy Commissioner. He represents the State in the cases pending in the court of District and Sessions Judge. He is under the administrative control of the Director Prosecution and Litigation, Punjab. He performs two important functions as Public Prosecutor as well as Government Pleader. On the prosecution side (criminal cases) he acts as Public Prosecutor and on the Civil side he acts as Government Pleader. As Government Pleader he defends and pleads cases for and on behalf of Government in the Civil Courts. As on 31 March 2003, there was 1 District Attorney in the Moga District. He was assisted by 2 Deputy District Attorneys, and 4 Assistant District Attorneys, 4 Assistant District Attorneys.

Oath Commissioners.- Oath Commissioners are appointed by the Punjab and Haryana High Court on the recommendation of the District and Session Judge of the District. They are practicing lawyers. Their work is to assist the public in preparing and authenticating important legal documents. They charge Rs 20 as attestation fee for an affidavit. There were 14 Oath Commissioners in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003.

Notary Public.- Notary Public is also a practicing laywer who is authorized by the Government for a period of 3 years, to function as Notary Public for attesting documents like wills, special power of attorneys and copies of all documents on specified charges. He is also authorized to translate documents on payment approved by the government. As on 31 March 2003, the number of Notary Publics functioning in the Moga District was 20.

(e) District Committees

The District Committees have been constituted in order to accelerate the disposal of business. Their meetings are held at the district headquarters under the chairmanship of the Minister/Deputy Commissioner. The following Committees have been constituted in the Moga District:-

1 District Law and Order Committee
2 District Agricultural Production Committee
3 District Mid-day Meal Committee
4 District Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan Committee

5 District Revenue Committee
6 District Public Grievances Committee
7 District Planning Board Committee

(f) State and Central Government Officers

The State and Central Government Officers are administratively under the control of respective heads of departments but the Deputy Commissioner has been vested with the powers to coordinate the activities and exercise general supervision over their activities.

The following State and Central Government Officers are posted in the Moga District:-

1 Deputy Commissioner, Moga
2 Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development), Moga
3 District Public Relations Officer, Moga
4 Senior Superintendent of Police, Moga
5 Additional Session Judge, Moga
6 General Manager, Punjab Roadways,Moga
7 Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Moga
8 Deputy Director, Economic and Statistical Advisor. Moga
9 Assistant Director, Horticulture, Moga
10 Assistant Project Officer, Fisheries, Moga
11 District Transport Officer, Moga
12 District Education Officer (Secondary), Moga
13 District Education Officer (Primary), Moga
14 District Welfare Officer, Moga
15 District Social Security Officer, Moga
16 Assistant Commissioner (General), Moga
17 District Employment Officer, Moga
18 Secretary Zila Parishad, Moga
19 Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Moga
20 District Savings Officer, Moga
21 District Manager, District Industries Centre, Moga
22 District Development and Panchayat Officer, Moga
23 District Sports Officer, Moga
24 District Food and Supplies Controller, Moga
25 District Attorney, Moga
26 Chief Agricultural Officer, Moga
27 District Treasury Officer, Moga
28 Sub Divisional Magistrate, Moga
29 Sub Divisional Magistrate, Nihalsinghwala
30 Sub Divisional Magistrate, Bagha Purana
31 Tahsildar Moga
32 Tashildar Nihalsinghwala

33 Tahsildar Bagha Purana
34 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Moga I
35 Bock Development and Panchayat Officer, Moga II
36 Block Development and Panchayat Officer Nihalsinghwala
37 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Bagha Purana
38 Executive Officer, Moga
39 Executive Officer, Bagha Purana
40 Executive Officer, Badhni Kalan
41 Executive Officer, Dharmkot
42 Executive Engineer, Construction Division, PWD (B&R), Moga
43 Sub Divisional Engineer, Provincial Subdivision, PWD (B&R), Moga
44 Sub Divisional Engineer, Construction Subdivision, No. I PWD (B&R), Moga
45 Sub Divisional Engineer, Construction Subdivision No.II, PWD (B&R), Moga
46 Executive Engineer, Public Health(RWS), Moga
47 Sub Divisional Engineer, Public Health (RWS), Subdivision No.I, Moga
48 Sub Divisional Engineer, Public Health (RWS), Subdivision No. 2, Moga
49 Sub Divisional Engineer, Public Health (RWS), Subdivision Bagha Purana
50 Sub Divisional Engineer, Public Health (RWS), Subdivision Nihalsinghwala
51 Sub Divisional Engineer, Public Health (RWS), Subdivision Dharmkot
52 Sub Divisional Engineer, Public Health (GW), Moga
53 Sub Divisional Engineer (Electrical) PWD (B&R), Moga

Central Government Officers

Income Tax Officer, Moga
Sub Divisional Officer (Telephones), Moga

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

(a) Land Revenue Administration

(i) History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management

Land revenue is the revenue levied upon the surface of the land; theoretically it is levied upon the produce of the land. In ancient and pre-Mughal times this was literally true. The local king, whoever he might be, was entitled to take a share of the farmer's produce. The farmer in return enjoyed the king's protection from enemies, both external and sometimes the king's patronage[1].

Moga District was created as a new district on 23 November 1995 by bifurcating the Moga and Nihalsinghwala Subdivisions of the Faridkot District. Before 7 August 1972 these subdivisions were part of Firozpur District. The land revenue system prevailed in the Moga District was the same as applicable to the then Firozpur District.

Pre-British Revenue System.-No information is available as regards the method of revenue collection used by the Mughals in this District. As regards the Sikhs, it seems that the Lahore and the Ahluwalia governments used to take their revenue in cash, but the sum was fixed only for short periods; they sometimes reverted to collections in kind, especially in the Naipal and Dogar tracts. The Raja of Faridkot and the Sardarni of Firozpur, took their revenue in kind.

Summary settlements[2].- Summary Settlements were made for the various parts of the district as the area came into British hands.

The eastern part of the Moga and Zira Tahsils when first annexed were included in the old "Wudnee" (Badhni) District was summarily settled by Mr. Campbell. No definite information is forthcoming regarding this or summary settlement of the rest of Zira and Moga Tahsils. The assessments were *based* on the collections of our Sikh predecessors with the result that the Muhammadan Bet was assessed considerably higher than the Sikh uplands, an inequality that has not yet been eliminated.

1 S.S.Khera, '*District Administration in India*' second edition 1979, New Delhi, p.253.

2 M.M.L. Currie, Final *Report of the Revised Settlement*, 1910-1914 of The Firozpur District(Lahore 1915) p.5

Regular Settlements[3].-Mr. Brandreth carried out the Regular Settlement of the Moga and Zira Tahsils. He also settled the Bahak *Pargana* in 1856-57. This settlement ran for thirty years.

Revision of the Regular Settlements[4].-Mr.E.B.Francis revised the assessment of the whole of the old Firozpur District (including Moga Tahsil) between the years 1884 and 1891. The term sanctioned was twenty five years for the Moga and Zira tahsils. Mr.Francis raised the assessment considerably, the percentage of increase being 61 per cent in Moga and 52 per cent in Zira. These figures are calculated on a comparison of the total demand of the last year of the expiring settlement with that of the first year of the new demand including khush *haisiyati* or water advantage rate on irrigation done by the Grey Canals, which was imposed for the first time by Mr. Francis.

Revised Settlement, 1910-1915.- The settlement of 1910-15 was the second revision of the assessment for Moga and Zira Tahsils. Operations commenced in November 1910 and the settlement was closed in the spring of 1915. The assessment of the Zira Tahsil was carried out by Mr. L. Middleton, Assistant Settlement Officer, and that of the remainder of the district by Mr. M.M.L.Currie, Settlement Officer. Full details of the settlement must be sought in the various assessment reports and the Final Settlement Report; only a mere resume is given here.

The following table shows in a summary from the results of the reassessment of the different parts of the district:-

(Rs)

Tract	Old demand			New demand			Percentage of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Fixed last year	Fluctuating average	Total	Fixed final	Final Fluctuating estimated	Total	Increase column 7 on column 4	True half net assets absorbed
Zira	2,24,306	12,876	2,37,182	2,89,207	28,891	3,18,098	34	41
Moga	3,87,334	2,776	3,90,110	6,36,319	7,707	6,44,026	65	40
Grand Total	6,11,640	15,652	6,27,292	9,25,526	36,598	9,62,124	99	81

(ii) Collection of Land Revenue

The Lambardar (village headman) is responsible for the collection of revenue in the village. Under the first Regular Settlement (1853-54) in

3 ibid p.5
4 ibid p.5-6

the areas of the present Moga District, village Lambardars were required to collect the land revenue from concerned communities of landowners. All the Lambardars, wherever possible, were appointed headmen to compose the claims of rural claimants in regular settlement. These were different from the local leaders, such as *tholedars*, *pattidars*, etc. *Tholedars*, who were representatives chosen by the people, have been replaced by the village panches. The *Tholedari* system has been totally abolished. The hereditary claims of the Lambardars are still in vogue. The vacancies of Lambardars, which fell vacant due to migration of the Muslim Lambardars in 1947, were filled up by the permanent evacuee Lambardars. The *Zaildari* system was introduced during the settlement of 1884-91 in the Moga area to assist the Lambardars in realization of the revenue arrears. The *ala* Lambardars appointed in 1879, had been a failure. In 1909, it was decided to do away with this institution gradually. In their place, *Sufedposhes* were appointed.

Since the beginning of the Third Regular Settlement in 1910-15, vacancies of *ala* Lambardars were not filled and, in their place, it was decided to create *Sufedposhi Inams*. Till 1948, the agencies of *Zaildars*, *Sufedposhi Inams* and Lambardars continued to be responsible for the collection of land revenue. *Zaildars* and *Sufedposhes* were paid from a portion, usually one per cent of the land revenue, which was set aside for the purpose. Keeping in view the evils of *Zaildari* system the agencies of *Zaildars* and *Sufedposhes* were abolished in 1948. These were revived in 1950, but were again abolished in 1952. The introduction of Panchayati Raj and political awakening of the people of rural areas made them more conscious which led to an increase in the incidence of evasion of land revenue. This affected the position of Lambardars, considerably. In order to check the evasion of land revenue and strengthen the position of Lambardars, the superior posts of *Zaildars* and Lambardars were again created. These were again abolished in 1964 leaving the Lambardars alone in the field of revenue collection.

(iii) Organisation for Purposes of Land Revenue Administration

For the purpose of revenue management, the State is divided into various districts, each in the charge of Deputy Commissioner, also known as Collector, indicating his responsibility for the realization of all government revenues. The district is divided into a number of tahsils to each of which a Tahsildar and one or two Naib Tahsildars, exercise administrative and revenue judicial functions within their jurisdiction.

The unit of revenue administration is an estate, which is usually identical with the village. Of these estates, large and small, a tahsil, as a

rule contains a cluster of villages. Each of them is separately assessed to land revenue and has a separate record-of-rights and register of agricultural statistics, which the Tahsildar maintains. Estates are grouped into small circles to each of which a patwari is appointed. A Kanungo is responsible to supervise the work of patwaris. As on 31 March 2003, there were 19 Kanungo Circles and 189 Patwar Circles in the Moga District.

(iv) Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

Land Revenue.- The Land Revenue fixed as in the last settlement of 1910-15 in the area falling in the Moga District was being realized till it was abolished in 1997, as there has been no further revised settlement thereafter. Land revenue was realized in two instalments i.e. for Kharif in the month of January and for rabi crops in the month of June every year.

In the year 1961, Punjab Land Revenue (*Thur, Sem, Chos* and Sand) Remission and Supervision Rules, 1961, were enforced under which land revenue of all lands, rendered unculturable on account of *thur and sem* was remitted.

Under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1968 land revenue on individual holdings (on owner's total holdings in the State) upto 5 standard acres was abolished from rabi harvest of agriculture year 1966-67. A land owner is eligible for this concession as and when he falls into this category. The Punjab Government had abolished the land revenue and additional land revenue with effect from the rabi harvest of the agricultural year 1996-97 payable under the provisions of Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (Punjab Act No.XVII of 1887) by enacting the Punjab Land Revenue (Abolition) Act, 1997.[5]

The income from the land revenue in the district during 1996-97 was Rs 1,73,892.

Additional Land Revenue.- The Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 and the Punjab Land Revenue(Special Surcharge) Act, 1958 were repealed by the Punjab Land Revenue(Amendment) Act, 1974, which instead levied additional land revenue with effect from Kharif crop of the agricultural year 1974-75. It was payable by all the land owners paying land revenue exceeding Rs 20 per year. It was a progressive type of tax. The additional land revenue has been abolished with effect from the rabi harvest of the agricultural year 1996-97. There was no income from additional land revenue during 1996-97 in the Moga District.

5 Vide Punjab Government Notification no. 8, LEG 97, dated 29 July 1997

Special Cesses.- Besides the land revenue, the following cesses are also levied on the land owners in the District.

Village Officer's Cess

Formerly, the village officer's cess used to include patwar cess also. In the earlier period of settlements, a normal rate for the patwar cess was considered to be 6 pies (2 paise) per rupee of the land revenue which is equivalent to a surcharge of 3½ per cent, an additional quarter of half per cent being taken on account of Patwari's stationery. But, later on to meet the expenditure which the new standards of revenue work demanded and the rate was increased to about 6¼ per cent. The patwar cess was entirely remitted in 1906 when the State took over the charge of Patwaris and only a *pachotra*, as the name implies amounting to 5 per cent of the land revenue, was charged as the commission for the lambardar whereas, the cost of the *Zaildari* and *Sufedposhi* agencies was met by setting aside 1 per cent of the land revenue.

With the abolition of *Zaildari* and *Sufedposhi* agencies in 1948, only *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of land revenue was charged as the village officers' cess. Now the Punjab Government has abolished the land revenue, therefore, *pachotra* charged on land revenue has also been automatically abolished.

Local Rate

Local rate has grown from small beginnings. It was usual in early settlements to levy a road cess at 1 per cent of the land revenue. Subsequently, education and postal cesses amounting to 1 per cent and 1½ per cent respectively were added. But under the Punjab Local Rates Act (XX) of 1871, a local rate amounting to 6½ per cent of the land revenue was imposed. The local rate was revised by the Punjab Local Rates Act (V) of 1878 from 6¼ per cent to 8½ per cent for providing the femine-stricken people with relief. With the passing of the Punjab District Boards Act (XX) of 1883, the road, education and postal cesses were merged into the local rate, and the legal limit of the rate was raised to 12½ per cent of the land revenue and the owner's rate, and under this Act, the whole of the local rate was credited to the District Board. It was further raised to 25 per cent from kharif in 1947 and to 50 per cent from kharif in 1948. Before the abolition of local rate in 1997 it was levied under the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994* The Punjab Government

* Prior to this act it was levied under Section 61 of the Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad Act, 1961 at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue

have abolished the land revenue during the year 1996-97 so the local rate has automatically been abolished from the same year. The collection from local rate in the Moga District during 1996-97 was Rs 86,946.

Abiana

The abiana or water rate is charged on the area irrigated by canals. These charges vary from canal to canal and from crop to crop. Abiana or water rate was abolished by the Punjab Government with effect from 14 February 1997[6], but it was revived again from November 2002. The abiana has been charged at the rate of Rs 10 per Kanal (one eight of an acre)[6].The collection from abiana in the Moga District during 1996-97 was Rs 2,00,023.[7]

Cess on Commercial Crops.-Cess on commercial crops was levied under the Punjab Commercial Crops Act, 1974 with effect from the kharif crop of the agricultural year 1974-75. It was levied on commercial crops like chillies, cotton (*desi* and American) rape-seeds, mustard (*sarson, taramira* and *toria*), potatoes, sugarcane, tomatoes, orchards, vineyards, etc. at the rate of Rs 6 per acre in case of irrigated land and Rs 3 per acre in case of un-irrigated land. It was applicable and payable by the landowners growing these crops on their lands irrespective of the fact whether they were assignees of land revenue or not. To give relief to the farmers and to encourage the cultivation of commercial crops and orchards, the Punjab Government has repealed the Punjab Commercial Crops Act, 1974 by enacting the Punjab Commercial Crops (Repeal) Act,1994.

(b) Land Reforms

Land reforms have been on the National Agenda of Rural Reconstruction since Independence. The major objectives of land reforms have been the reordering of agrarian relations in order to achieve an egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, realising the age old goal of land to the tiller, enlarging the land base of the rural poor, increasing agricultural productivity and infusing an element of equality in local institutions.

The State Government has made the following enactments in pursuance of the agrarian reforms:-

6 Vide Notification No.14/12/99/1 PW(2)5209 dated 19 March 1997

7 Vide Punjab Government Department of Irrigation (Works Branch) Notification No 14/22/94-1W (2)/ 25384 dated 12 November 2002

1 The East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949
2 The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952
3 The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malkiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952
4 The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953
5 The Punjab Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955
6 The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act,1957
7 The Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
8 The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972
9 The Punjab Land Reform Rules, 1973

Under the East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949, the Government enforced the optimum utilization of cultivable land. The Collector can take into possession and lease out any land which is cultivable but has not been cultivated for last six or more consecutive harvests.

The leasing term ranges from seven years to twenty years has been fixed. Under the Punjab Abolition of Ala Malkiyat and Talukdari Rights, Act, 1952 the rights of an *ala malik* in the land held before *adna malik* were abolished and the *adna malik* was required to pay compensation for proprietary rights. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952, declares all occupancy tenants as owner of the land. It was considered necessary to impose a ceiling on land holdings in order to compel the landowners to cultivate the land themselves, to make improvements on agricultural land and also adopt scientific agricultural techniques and modern methods of cultivation with a view to getting more agricultural produce from smaller holdings. Another objective of imposing a ceiling on land holdings had been to undertake measures for providing social and economic justice to the people by providing some land to the tillers so that they may have necessary incentive to work hard and to produce the maximum out of the soil. So the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act. 1953 was passed and the ceiling fixed for the land holdings was 30 standard acres for land owners and 50 standard acres for displaced persons.

The previous land ceiling laws did not achieve the objective of reducing inequalities of income and wealth sufficiently, mainly because of exemption provided to various categories of land owners. Therefore, it was considered necessary that these provisions should be given a second look. In 1972, on the recommendations of Central Land Reform Committee, the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972, was passed. This Act

repeals the provisions of the two earlier Acts in so far as they relate to the ceiling on land holdings and utilization of surplus area. The new Act provided for the assessment of permissible area in relation to the family instead of an individual and reduced the permissible area limit to 7.25 hectares under assured irrigation capable of growing atleast two crops in a year and more area of land capable of growing one crop and *banjar* land. In order to carry out the objectives of the Act, the Punjab Land Reforms Rules, 1973 were framed. The Punjab Utilization of Surplus Area Scheme, 1973 was also framed under the provisions of Act for utilizing the surplus areas. Surplus land available under the old Punjab laws for allotment was distributed to landless agricultural workers, members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and tenants who own no land or an area less than two hectares of the first quality land. Under the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957 all *jagirs*, *maufis* and *jagir* pensions excepting military *jagirs* or grants made to religious or charitable institutions granted on or before 4 August 1914 were resumed.

The distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/landholders in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

The distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/landholders in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003

Year	1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
Class of cultivators/land holders	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area
Tenants-at-will	1,51,948	4,48,703	1,60,754	4,48,406	1,60,966	4,47,814	1,64,116	4,47,736	1,67,375	4,44,759	1,68,425	4,47,697	1,69,556	4,47,574	1,70,823	4,47,516
Owners	5,417	4,871	5,112	4,519	4,856	4,269	4,679	4,049	4,494	3,803	4,631	3,631	4215	3,477	3,985	3,268
Tenants with rights of occupancy	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Total cultivated area	1,57,366	4,53,576	1,65,867	4,52,918	1,65,823	4,52,085	1,68,796	4,51,787	1,71,870	4,48,564	1,72,757	4,51,330	1,73,772	4,51,053	1,74,809	4,50,786

(*Source*: Deputy Commissioner, Moga)

Security of Land Tenures.- One of the most important planks of land reforms is the tenancy reform. This includes 3 F's fair rent, fixity of tenure and free transfer of land. The insecurity of tenancy has not only impeded the widespread adoption of high-yielding variety seeds but, in some cases, even led to social and agrarian tensions. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 came into force on 15 April 1953. The objectives of the Act are: to provide a ceiling on individual land holdings; to give certain security of tenure to tenants; to provide for resettlement of tenants lawfully evicted out and to give a right to certain tenants to purchase land of their tenancy.

As on 31 March 2003 only 2,524 cases of surplus area were decided and 8,547 hectares area of land was declared surplus in the Moga District.

Utilization of Land.- Land is a primary factor, without which no production is possible. But land in a country is of various categories and can be used in different ways. To utilize every inch of available cultivable land for growing more food and other essential crops, the Government enforced the East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949. Under this Act, a notice is served on every landowner who allows his land to remain uncultivated or six or more consecutive harvests and the land, thus taken over is leased out to others for a term ranging from 7 to 20 years, priority being given to Harijans. No land has been taken over and leased out to the tenants in the Moga District up to 31 March 2003.

Consolidation of Holdings.- Fragmented and scattered holdings is a wasteful method of land utilization and many improved agricultural practices can not be adopted. The process of bringing together small and fragmented pieces of land into compact block for better and intensive cultivation is known as consolidation of holdings. It saves the tiller to a great extent from wasteful supervision, irrigation of scattered holdings and enables him to avail the facility of modern agricultural techniques in consolidated holdings. Consolidation of holdings was started in the Punjab during British period in 1920 through cooperative consolidation societies. The consolidation was done on voluntary basis through persuasions and propaganda. As there was no legal compulsion in the matter, the progress was slow. The Punjab Government, therefore, passed the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1936, which made consolidation compulsory if two-third of landowners agreed to it. After the Independence, the urgency of consolidation was realized and the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation)

Act, 1948, was passed which made consolidation of holdings compulsory.

The work of consolidation of holdings in the area of the present Moga District was started in 1950. Apart from consolidating the holdings of the farmers, the scheme provided an opportunity for replanning the countryside, which included planning the location of schools, hospitals and roads. Land was also reserved for community buildings, such as community centres, places of worship and playgrounds. As on 31 March 2003 land measuring 2,23,410 hectares was consolidated in the Moga District.

Rural Wages and Condition of Agricultural Labour.- The daily wages paid to agricultural and skilled workers (men) in the Moga District, during 1997 to 2002 are given in the following table:-

Daily Wages Paid to Agricultural and Skilled Labourers (men) in the Moga District

(In Rupees)

Year (ending on 30 June)	Agricultural Labour						Skilled Labour	
	For Ploughing	For Sowing	For Weeding	For Harvesting	For Picking of Cotton*	For other Agricultural Operations	Blacksmith	Carpenter
1997	65.00	70.00	70.00	105.00	-	83.33	141.25	-
1998	-	-	80.00	-	-	82.22	148.38	149.70
1999	80.00	82.50	89.58	90.00	52.00	88.89	140.00	167.00
2000	85.00	92.50	88.75	111.25	55.00	90.00	165.00	169.00
2001	80.00	81.67	91.67	135.00	58.33	92.08	-	168.42
2002	-	90.00	92.00	145.00	-	92.48	-	167.92

* For Female Worker Only

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1997 to 2003)

(c) Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central

(i) Other Sources of State Revenue

After the abolition of land revenue other sources of State Revenue include Stamp Duty, Registration Fee, General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Special Road Tax, Entertainment Tax and Excise Tax, Copying Fee and Electricity Duty.

Stamp Duty.- This duty is collected under the Indian Stamp Duty Act, 1899. It was amended by the Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1929. Afterward an amendment in the Act was made vide Punjab Amendment Act No. 18 of 1974. The amendment to the Act was also made vide Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1995*, by which the rates of stamp duty were changed. Stamp revenue is derived from non-judicial stamps. The Act requires the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) to ensure that the applications for all suits and other relevant documents are properly stamped according to the Schedule.

The total income realized from stamp duty in the Moga tahsil during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given below:

(Rs)

Year	Non-Judicial Stamps	Miscellaneous Stamps	Total
1995-1996	2,04,79,040	7,81,000	2,12,60,040
1996-1997	3,01,70,055	8,27,800	3,09,97,855
1997-1998	4,28,60,465	15,28,300	4,43,88,765
1998-1999	5,77,38,745	18,87,300	5,96,26,045
1999-2000	6,72,23,850	34,52,420	7,06,76,270
2000-2001	6,75,87,000	33,76,400	7,09,63,400
2001-2002	7,94,04,380	46,20,200	8,40,24,580
2002-2003	9,54,73,000	6,28,012	96,101,012

(*Source*: District Treasury Officer, Moga)

Registration Fee.-The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar in the district and Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars are Sub Registrars and Joint Sub Registrars respectively. The registration fee is being collected in the State under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The Act requires the registration of all documents pertaining to immovable property. Other documents can also be got registered

*The latest amendment to this Act was made vide the Indian Stamp(Punjab Amendment) Act, 2005(Punjab Act No. 11 of 2005) dated 16 May 2005

under the Act but their registration is optional. As a rule fee is levied for the registration of all documents but the State Government have, however. exempted completely or partially the levy of registration fee in certain cases. The main items of receipts collected by the Registration Department are in respect of registration of documents, making or granting of copies, searching of registers, power of attorney, etc.

The number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipts in the Moga District, during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given in the following table:-

Number and description of registered documents and value of property transferred in Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003

Year	No. of Registration Offices	No. of Registration of Property					Aggregate Value of Property Transferred (000 Rs)			Total Receipts (000 Rs)
		Immovable Property			Moveable Property	Grand Total	Immovable Property	Moveable Property	Total	
		Compulsory	Optional	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1995-1996	3	11,566	-	11,566	1, 212	14,088	7,38,434	-	7,38,434	4,528
1996-1997	3	11,149	-	11,149	1,038	13,520	8,34,296	-	8,34,296	13,500
1997-1998	4	10,879	-	10,879	1,201	13,591	9,59,385	-	9,59,385	4,047
1998-1999	4	13,311	-	13,311	1,403	15,934	12,26,586	-	12,26,586	5,737
1999-2000	5	16,133	21	16,154	1,398	19,84,710	17,39,340	-	17,39,340	10,073
2001-2002	6	18,300	13	18,313	1,546	21,645	19,84,710	-	19,84,710	17,785
2002-2003	6	19,144	84	19,228	1,346	22,169	23,40,541	-	2,40,541	23,330

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1995 to 2005)

General Sales Tax.-Sales Tax occupies a distinct position as a source of revenue in the flexible tax structure of a State. It can be adjusted to the revenue needs of the State. It is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948 which repealed the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941. It is levied on the sale or purchase of moveable goods. Some of commodities which are generally consumed by relatively poor section of people have been exempted from taxation whereas luxury goods which are consumed by the well to do people are taxed at higher rates.

Central Sales Tax.- This tax is levied under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, which provides for the levy of tax on sales, effected in the course of inter State trade and commerce. This central fiscal enactment has given the States a major source of revenue. The States have been authorised to administer this tax on behalf of Government of India and the entire collections are appropriated by the States.

Excise Tax.- For the administration of the Excise and Taxation Acts the district of Moga is under the charge of the Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Moga. The important State and Central Excise Acts in force in the State of Punjab are: The Punjab Excise Act, 1914; The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923, The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, The Punjab Molasses Act, 1948; The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948; The Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act (Excise Duties) Act, 1955; The Spiritous Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and the Spirituous Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Electricity Duty.- It is levied under the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1958 to meet the additional financial burden undertaken by the State on account of free education and provincialization of local body schools. The duty is levied on the energy supplied by the Punjab State Electricity Board to a consumer or a licensee and it is collected by the Board alongwith the electricity bills.

Special Road Tax[8].- It was earlier known as Passenger and Goods Tax Act and was levied under Punjab Passenger and Goods Taxation Act 1952[9]. It is now levied under Section 3 (F) of the Punjab

8 Its nomenclature has been changed, vide Punjab Government Notification No-23-Leg/93, dated 28 May 1993

9 Act repealed vide Punjab Government Notification No. 24/Leg/93 dated 1 June 1993

Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924[10]. It is levied on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in motor vehicles in Punjab. The rate of tax has been changed from time to time. The rate of Road Tax/Special Road Tax under Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924(As amended in 1993) applicable with effect from 1 July 2003 is given in following table:-

Sr No.	Type of Vehicles	Rate of Road Tax/Year (Rs)	Rate of Special Road Tax (Rs)
1	2	3	4
	(A) Stage Carriages*		
1	Ordinary Bus	650/seat	0.5.75/seat/km/day
2	Express Bus	650/seat	0.7.19/seat/km/day
3	Semi Deluxe Bus	650/seat	0.8.63/seat/km/day
4	Deluxe Bus	650/seat	0.11.50/seat/km/day
5	Air Conditioned Bus	650/seat	0.14.38/seat/km/day
6	Mini Bus	15,000	25,000/Year

	(B) Goods Vehicles		**Punjab State**	**Other State**
1	Light Vehicle (less than 1 Ton)	500	1,200/PA	
2	Light Vehicle(others)	1,500	1,815/PA	3,000/PA
3	Medium Vehicle	2,000	2,115/PA	4,000/PA
4	Heavy Vehicle	2,500	2,250/PA	5,000/PA

	(C) Contract Carriage	
1	Maxi Cab	250/seat	8,000/year (6-12 seats)
2	Motor Cab	200/seat	600/Year up to 5 seats
3	Auto Rickshaw	150/P.A.	600/Year (2 seats)*
4	Passenger Tempo	150/ Seat	first 2 seats 600/Year**

	(D) Bus for Contract Carriage		**Ordinary**	**Deluxe**	A. C.
1	1 to 15 Seats	200/Seat	800	1,200	1,600/day
2	16 to 30 Seats	-d0-	1,200	1,600	2,000/day
3	31 to 54 Seats	-do-	1,600	2,000	2,400/day

	(E) Private Service Vehicle		**Ordinary**	**Deluxe**	A. C.
1	1 to 15 Seats	39.05/seat	10,000	12,500	15,000/PA
2	16 to 30 Seats	-d0-	15,000	18,750	22,500/PA
3	31 seats or more	-do-	20,000	25,000	30,000/PA

	(F) Tourist Permit Vehicle				
	Motor Cabs	200/seat	Rs 3000 yearly		
			Ordinary	**Deluxe**	**A.C.**
	Tourist Bus	650/seat	2.00 lac/PA	2.5 lac/PA	2.88 lac/PA

10 Vide Punjab Government Notification No. 2/6/91-IT(3) 7534, dated 28 May 1994

*For each additional seat Rs 200/ year ** For each additional seat Rs 200/ year up to 7 seats

Entertainment Tax.- This tax is levied under the Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954. It is charged on the gross collection capacity of a cinematograph show held in a cinema house. Its rates vary according to the location and category of the cinema house.[11] The rates of entertainment tax charged from the proprietor of a cinema house are given below:

Area where the cine ma house is situated	Types of cinema house	Amount of tax leviable as a percentage of the gross collection capacity per show	Amount of tax leviable as percentage of the gross collection per show in the case of old cinema house
Category 'A' Cinema House in Municipal Corporation	(i) Air-conditioned (ii) Air cooled (iii) Ordinary (other than Air-Conditioned and Air cooled)	Twenty per cent Eighteen per cent Fifteen per cent	Eighteen per cent Sixteen per cent Thirteen per cent
Category 'B' Cinema House in a Municipality of the first Class or in a Cantonment Board	(i) Air conditioned (ii) Air-cooled (iii) Ordinary (other than Air-conditioned and Air-cooled)	Eighteen per cent Fifteen per cent Twelve per cent	Sixteen per cent Thirteen per cent Ten per cent
Category 'C' Cinema House in a Municipality of the Second Class	i) Air-conditioned (ii) Air- cooled (iii) Ordinary (other than Air-conditioned and Air-cooled)	Fifteen per cent Twelve per cent Ten per cent	Thirteen per cent Ten per cent Eight per cent
Category 'D' Cinema House in Municipality of the Third Class or in any other area not falling in categories 'A' 'B' and 'C'	(i) Air-conditioned (ii) Air-cooled (iii) Ordinary (other than Air-conditioned and Air-cooled)	Fourteen per cent Eleven per cent Nine per cent	Twelve per cent Nine per cent Seven per cent

11 Vide Punjab Act No. 20 of 1994 dated 27 September 1994

Entertainment Duty.- The Entertainment duty is levied under Section 3 of the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955. This duty is levied on admission to any entertainment to which persons were ordinarily admitted on payment. Television proprietor has been subjected to Entertainment Duty at the rate of Rs 50 per connection per month[12]. The rates of the entertainment duty have been revised to Rs 15,000 per annum at a time from 1 April 1999, on the antenna or cable television proprietor[13].

Copying Fee.- This fee is levied under the Punjab Copying Fee Act, 1936 for copies or orders, etc. supplied to the public. The charges vary for supplying copies on ordinary and urgent basis.

The collection from taxes mentioned above in the district, during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

12 Vide Punjab Government Notification No S.O.8/P.A/55/S.3/ 95 dated 28 February 1996

13 The Punjab Entertainment Duty (Amendment) Act, 1999, Punjab Act No. of 1999

Collection from other Sources of State Revenue in the Moga District, during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003

Sr. No	Name of Tax	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	Punjab General Sales Tax	-	14,15,16,775	16,20,13,499	22,59,21,731	28,25,54,364	32,80,00,908	30,14,31,432	30,55,12,656
2	Central Sales Tax	-	96,14,098	1,24,74,590	80,02,014	67,86,279	97,88,903	96,11,167	91,94,628
3	Entertainment Duty	-	19,74,105	20,16,193	20,16,753	23,06,824	23,51,741	17,51,330	17,49,346
4	Excise Tax	-	30,84,73,002	31,01,77,840	36,48,77,192	3,52,19,423	48,20,12,572	46,34,42,949	49,87,98,494
5	Electricity Duty	1,68,76,472	1,79,18,514	1,81,18,760	1,96,96,114	2,10,57,755	2,46,86,116	2,57,67,162	3,38,77,922
6	Special Road Tax	-	4,20,000	5,45,18,000	6,95,93,000	7,87,29,000	7,99,00,000	6,83,34,000	6,60,03,000
7	Copying Fee	56,440	41,618	1,05,810	2,81,021	4,66,301	5,99,068	6,90,323	5,90,386

(*Source*: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Moga, Chief Electrical Inspector, Patiala and District Transport Officer, Moga)

(ii) Central Sources of Revenue

Central Excise Duties.- For the purposes of Central Excise Duties the Moga District falls under the jurisdiction of Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Sangrur and Central Excise Commissioner, Ludhiana. The main sources of Central Excise Duty in the District are: Nescafe, Nestle, Sweetened Condensed Milk, Noodles, Cement, Glazed Tiles, Pharmaceutical Products and Steel Papers, etc.

Income Tax.- It is levied under the Income Tax Act, 1961, which replaced the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, on 1 April 1962. The Income Tax is levied on a slab of income as approved by the law. The rate of income tax varies from year to year in accordance with the Finance Act passed by the Parliament every year.

During the year 2002-2003, Rs 23,41,000 were collected as revenue from income tax in the Moga District.

Wealth Tax.- This tax is levied under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 which came into force from 1 April 1957. It is chargeable on the net wealth of an individual and Hindu Undivided Family (HUF).

Gift Tax.- It is levied under the Gift Tax Act, 1958, on all gifts made after the date of enforcement of the Act, i.e. 1 April 1958, if the total value of the gift (moveable or immoveable) exceeds the limit specified by the Finance Act passed by the Parliament in a particular year.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

(a) Incidence of Crime in the District

Moga District was formed as a new district on 23 November 1995, by carving out Moga and Nihalsinghwala subdivisions of Faridkot District and some area of Zira Tahsil of Firozpur District. Before 1972 Moga was subdivision of Firozpur District. Therefore, the criminal tendencies of the inhabitants of Moga District are almost the same to that of the people of adjoining districts of Firozpur and Faridkot. There were 419 different criminal cases registered in 1995-96 which rose to 825 in 2002-2003 in the district. The number of murders went up from 14 in 1995-96 to 27 in 2002-2003. The local police played a vital role in keeping the activities of the criminals under check with the active cooperation of the public.

Trend of the various crimes committed in the district during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given below:

Year	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Murder	14	27	20	20	28	23	27	27
Dacoity	2	1	1	-	-	7	-	2
Burglary	43	38	35	40	64	45	39	69
Cattle lifting	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	3
Theft	50	35	35	58	71	63	70	99
Kidnapping	6	12	9	14	11	14	14	14
Trafficking in women	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Robbery	-	-	1	2	-	6	4	7
Culpable homicide	3	1	-	3	-	2	4	4
Rioting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	301	302	489	341	589	1,008	544	600
Total cognizable crimes	419	416	701	479	766	1,159	704	825

(*Source*: Senior Superintendent of Police, Moga)

The important categories of crimes are described as follows :

Murder.- Murder is one of the most henious form of crimes. In most of the times it is committed in a sudden outbrust of anger under an intense strain of certain powerful emotions. Some of the motives in the offence of murder in the district as elsewhere, include illicit relations, domestic quarrels, blood feuds, land disputes, lure of property, personal enmity and party factions. The incidence of this type of crime is mainly confined to rural areas. However, pre-planned and pre-determined murders cannot be ruled out. There was a considerable fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the district during 1995-96 to 2002-2003.The minimum number of such cases being 14 in 1995-96, which rose to 27 in 2002-03.

Culpable Homicide.- The motive of this type of crime is identical as in case of murder, however, this crime is not premeditated and is committed in a state of rage. It lacks the intention to kill. The number of such cases varies from 1 to 4 each year during 1995-96 to 2002-2003.

Dacoity.- Dacoity is an act of robbery with violence, committed by band of armed dacoits. Dacoity also ranks among the heinous crimes. Maximum cases of dacoity were 7 during the year 2000-2001.

Burglary.- It is an act of breaking into a house to commit theft or felony. Burglary is generally committed by some of the people who had exhausted the resources and have no means of livelihood. This crime is very common both in rural and urban areas of the district. The incidence of burglary showed fluctuating trend during 1997-98 to 2002-2003 with minimum 35 cases in 1997-98 and maximum 69 in 2002-2003.

Theft.- The incidence of crime under this head though fluctuating, shows an increasing trend in the district after 1997-98. A large number of theft cases are usually of minor nature involving small amount of stolen property. There was fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the district the highest being 99 in 2002-2003 and the lowest 35 in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Rioting.- Rioting is the use of violence by an unlawful assembly of people which lead to arson and looting. Patrolling and other preventive measures adopted by the district police have eliminated it. No

case of rioting was reported to the police in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003.

Robbery.- Robbery is special aggravated form of either theft or extortion. The incidence of this crime is not very large in the district. It has been either non-existent or quite negligible in the district. During the years 1995-96 to 2000-2001 the cases of robbery, vary from 1 to 7 maximum being 7 in the year 2002-2003.

Trafficking in Women.- Through sustained efforts of the police, the incidence of this crime has been completely eliminated. No case of trafficking in women was reported in the district during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 except 2 in 2001-02.

Kidnapping.- The reported cases of kidnapping in the district during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 were isolated in character and not the work of any organized gang. Generally, personal enmity and extortion of money are the main reasons behind this crime. Some times, these cases, are the result of love affair and the women often being concerning parties. The number of such cases varied from 6 to 14 from 1995-96 to 2002-2003.

The incidence of crimes of all kind brought to trial in Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given below:

Year	Reported Cases	True Cases
1995-96	794	761
1996-97	782	752
1997-98	836	798
1998-99	845	821
1999-2000	1, 294	1, 154
2000-2001	1,169	1, 093
2001-2002	1, 345	1, 299
2002-2003	1, 446	1, 295

(*Source*: Senior Superintendent of Police, Moga)

Offences Under Local and Special Laws.-Under this category, the crimes include cases of public nuisance and those of under The Punjab Excise Act, 1914; The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1915.; The Essential Commodities Act,1955; and The Prevention of Corruption Act,1947. There have been wide fluctuations in the number of crimes under this head during the years 1995-96 and 2002-2003, the minimum number being 375 in 1995-96 and the maximum 641 in 2001-2002.

The number of cases reported under these Acts during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	Punjab Excise Act, 1914	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1915	Essential Commodities Act, 1955	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947	Explosive Act	Other Acts	Total
1995-96	229	91	2	-	-	53	375
1996-97	228	72	1	-	4	61	366
1997-98	279	26	2	-	-	90	397
1998-99	258	38	1	-	-	69	366
1999-2000	355	63	2	-	-	108	528
2000-2001	266	47	-	-	-	102	415
2001-2002	347	113	-	-	-	181	641
2002-2003	360	132	2	-	-	127	621

(*Source*: Senior Superintendent of Police, Moga)

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.- Due to the rapid expansion of vehicular traffic on road during the last decade of the twentieth century, incidence of road accidents in the Moga District have increased enormously. In 1995-96 there were only 86 road accidents which increased to 102 in 2002-2003. The number of persons killed during the year 2002-03 was 59.

The number of road accidents, persons killed and persons injured in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given below:

Year	Number of road accidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured
1995-96	86	56	72
1996-97	79	56	21
1997-98	77	54	37
1998-99	96	63	55
1999-2000	22	71	74
2000-2001	21	80	86
2001-2002	96	87	50
2002-2003	102	59	76

(*Source*: Senior Superintendent of Police, Moga)

Road Traffic.– Apart from Indian Motor Vehicle Act,1939 which has been replaced by The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 traffic is also regulated by certain provisions of The Indian Penal Code, 1860; The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 and Bye-Laws; The Stage Carriages Act, 1861; The Police Act, 1888; The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890; The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924; and The Hackney Carriage Act,1879.

The prosecutions launched in the Moga District under various Acts during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given below:

Name of the Act	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Indian Panel Code, 1860	211	239	251	263	738	754	693	651
Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 & Bye Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage Carriage Act, 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Act, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924	862	845	840	825	850	1364	1937	4262
Hackney Carriage Act, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*Source*: Senior Superintendent of Police, Moga)

(b) History and Organisation of Police

History of Police.- Before Independence the area pertaining to Moga District was part of Firozpur District. The police history of Firozpur District was history of Moga District. From time to time the police system has been reorganized in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission of 1861 (and the resulted Police Act V of 1861), the Second Police Commission of 1902, the Punjab Provincial Police Commission of 1925 (which submitted its report in 1926), the Punjab Police Commission of 1961, etc. The police administration was organized with the appointment of a separate officer at the district level viz. the Superintendent of Police, Firozpur who was

under the control of Deputy Inspector General, Central Range, Lahore. The area pertaining to present Moga District was having two Class I police stations viz Moga and Bagha Purana and the two Class II police stations viz. Nihalsinghwala and Dharmkot under the charge of Circle Inspector, Moga and one Class II police station viz. Ghall under the charge of Circle Inspector, Firozpur.

Sr No.	Name of the Police Station	Circle Inspector	Sanctioned Posts		
			Number of Sub Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
1	Moga	Moga	2	2	15
2	Bagha Purana	-do-	2	2	12
3	Dharmkot	-do-	1	2	10
4	Nihalsinghwala	-do-	1	2	10
5	Ghall	Firozpur	1	2	10

(Punjab District Gazetteers Volume XXX A Ferozpore Distict, 1915)

The State has been making changes for bringing the police system on modern lines for making it more efficient and responsive to the needs of the people in the context of the new socio-political concepts which are emerging in the society and the State. In order to maintain the law and order situation, the number of police stations and police posts has increased in the area. Further the people cooperative behaviour of the police has helped to curb various criminal activities in this area.

Organization of District Police

The office of Senior Superintendent of Police came into existence on 23 November 1995. The Senior Superintendent of Police of a district as per the Police Rules, works under the general guidance and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, in so far as the maintenance of law and order in the district is concerned. The Senior Superintendent of Police is accountable to the Deputy Inspector General of Police in the performance of his duties, so far as management and discipline of the police force and prevention and control of crime in the district is concerned. The Senior Superintendent of Police, Moga, is working under the administrative control of Director General of Police, Punjab through Deputy Inspector General of Police, Firozpur Range in whose jurisdiction the Moga District falls. As on 31 March 2003, he was assisted by 2 Superintendents of Police, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors, 20 Sub Inspectors, 87 Assistant Sub Inspectors, 153 Head Constables and 841 Constables.

A number of staff agencies such as crime bureau, special branch and social investigation agencies, etc. converge with the office of the Senior Superintendent of Police who in turn operates through a police station, special squads, traffic police and reserve police, etc.

The smallest unit of the police administration in the district is the police station serving a number of villages or a town or part of a town. It is in the charge of a Sub Inspector and in some cases an Inspector. On 31 March 2003, there were 8 Police Stations and 13 Police Posts in the Moga District. The location of various police stations and police posts (Tahsilwise) in the district is given below:

Name of Tahsil	Police Stations	Police Posts
Moga	City Moga	-
	Sadr Moga	Focal Point
		Khokharana
		Sadr Moga
	Mahna	Ajitwal
	Badhni Kalan	Lopon
Nihalsinghwala	Nihalsinghwala	Bilaspur
	Bagha Purana	Thathi Bhai
		Nathuwala
Police Sub Division Dharmkot	Dharmkot	Kishanpura
		Kamalke
		Fatehgarh Panjtoor
	Kot Isa Khan	Balkhandi

(*Source*: Senior Superintendent of Police, Moga)

Civil Police.- The Civil Police is posted at the police stations/police posts. There were 8 police stations and 13 police posts in the district as on 31 March 2003. Each police station is under the charge of a police officer, known as Station House Officer, assisted by one or ~~more Assistant Sub Inspector, a Head Constable,~~ a *Moharrir* and a number of constables. It is the duty of Station House Officer to ensure law and order in his area and to investigate offences occurring within his jurisdiction.

Vigilance Police.- The main functions of the Vigilance Bureau are: to collect intelligence regarding corruption and corrupt public

servants; to conduct enquiries into complaints of corruption against public servants; to assist the prosecution of cases against the defaulter public servants before the enquiry officer or in courts; to conduct raids to catch corrupt Government servants red-handed while accepting bribe; to submit information, data and reports to Government regarding corruption and corrupt Government servants; to suggest measures to check the scope of corruption in various departments and to keep watch on the progress of departmental proceedings on charge of corruption against public servants entrusted to other department. As on 31 March 2003, there was one vigilance unit namely Vigilance Bureau, Moga was functioning in the Moga District. This unit comprised 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Head Constables and 4 Constables.

Excise Police.- The main functions of the excise police are: to accompany the excise staff while conducting raids to check crime relating to infringement of excise laws such as smuggling, distillation of liquor, theft of taxes, etc. There is no sanctioned strength of this staff in the district. The whole Excise Police Staff have been working in the district relates to the Faridkot and Firozpur Districts.

Punjab Armed Police. – The main functions and activities of Punjab Armed Police are: to guard vulnerable points; to render help to District Police in the maintenance of law and order; to provide guards/gunmen for VIPs, etc.; to enforce railway security schemes during emergency; to provide force for miscellaneous duty such as celebrations of National festivals, important fairs and special campaign/drive against anti-social elements; to provide force for VIPs security duty at Chandigarh and other places; protection of transmission lines; protection of railway and canal bridges and bus escort duty, etc. There was no sanctioned strength of the Punjab Armed Police in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003. During this period, the Punjab Armed Police Force which belongs to Muktsar District had been working in the Moga District on temporary basis.

Railway Police.- The Railway Police is not allotted to any district in particular but it is a part of separate State organization functioning under the Additional Director General Police, Government Railway Police, Punjab with headquarters at Patiala. The circles of the Railway Police are formed according to the sections of the railway lines and they are connected with the prevention, detection and control of crimes committed in trains and within railway premises.

The main functions of the Railway Police are: to protect travellers from injury and loss to property; to maintain law and order at railway stations and trains. The Government Railway Police is organised to meet the special requirements of crime and the maintenance of law and order on the railway stations. The Government Railway Police being part of Punjab Police have the same duties and powers as the District Police within the respective jurisdiction.

There is a Railway outpost located at Railway Station, Moga, where 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables are posted.

Punjab Home Guards.- Keeping in view the civil emergencies and appreciating the need of time, a voluntary organization known as the Punjab Home Guards was started in 1960 in border districts and all important towns of the State. The aims of organization include the boosting up of the morale of the people by infusing in them a spirit of self confidence and self reliance to overcome different kinds of emergencies, both natural and man made. Now home guards assist the police force in the maintenance of law and order and other essential services during emergencies and providing relief in the event of natural calamities like food, fire, etc.

The Home Guard Company under the charge of Platoon Commander has been functioning in the Moga District, who works under the administrative control of District Commander, Punjab Home Guards, Faridkot. Platoon Commander is assisted by 1 Clerk and 1 Class IV staff in the district.

Village Police.- The Chowkidar is at the lowest level of police organisation and functions at the village level. He helps the village Sarpanch in the maintenance of peace in the village. He reports the birth and death to the Station House Officer of the area fortnightly, gives information of crime, keeps surveillance of bad-characters residing in the village and report their movements. Besides attending to watch and ward duties, he generally assists the public officer when on tour to the village.

(c) Jails and Lock Ups

Sub Jail *(Up-Sudhar Ghar)*, Moga.- Formerly only a Judicial lock-up, managed by Police Department, it was converted into a sub-jail with effect from 16 December 1957. Situated on Ludhiana-Firozpur road it is under the control of Superintendent Jails. He is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent Jail and the supervisory staff comprising 8 Head Warders 41 Warders and one Safai Sewadar.

Television sets have been provided in the jail for the recreation of prisoners. Besides this, due to space constraints in the jail premises also, only indoor games are organized. Various cultural and religious programmes are organized in the jail from time to time. There is no hospital in the jail premises. After giving first aid, ailing prisoners are provided medical aid in the civil hospital, Moga. Besides this, a Crime Prevention Society has been functioning in the jail to reform the prisoners.

The total admission during the year, the average daily population and maximum population on any one day in the Sub Jail, Moga during the years 1995-96 to 2002-03 is given in the following table:-

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Total admission during the year								
Convicts	18	24	40	48	78	80	86	89
Under trials	604	775	775	831	881	828	880	1.289
Average Daily Population								
(i) Convicts								
Male	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)Undertrials								
Male	1.6	2.12	2.12	2.27	2.41	2.27	2.41	3.53
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (i) + (ii)	1.64	2.18	2.22	2.40	2.62	2.49	2.64	3.77
Maximum Population on any one day during the year								
	81	112	118	129	138	145	146	135

(*Source*: Superintendent Sub Jail, Moga)

The number of convicted prisoners, released on different grounds from Sub Jail, Moga during the years 1995-96 to 2002-03 is given below:

Year	Number of prisoners released
1995-96	18
1996-97	23
1997-98	24
1998-99	33
1999-2000	39
2000-2001	44
2001-2002	41
2002-2003	48

(*Source*: Superintendent Sub Jail, Moga)

(d) Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts

There is no separate Sessions Division for Moga District. The judicial organisation of the Moga District comes under the jurisdiction of District and Session Judge, Faridkot. At the district headquarters, there are two Additional District and Sessions Judges. For civil and criminal cases, Civil Judge (Senior Division) cum Chief Judicial Magistrate functions under the control and supervision of the District and Session Judge, Faridkot. At the district headquarter, the civil and criminal cases of Moga subdivision are dealt with by Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division) cum Judicial Magistrate Class I respectively. Similarly for Nihalsinghwala and Bagha Purana subdivisions, two Civil Judges (Junior Division) cum Judicial Magistrates dispose of civil and criminal cases at Moga under the control of the District and Sessions Judge, Faridkot.

Criminal and Civil Justice in the District.- Since, the separation of the executive from the judiciary in the State from 2 October 1964, the administration of both civil and criminal Justice in the district is controlled by the District and Sessions Judge, Faridkot. He is assisted by two Additional District & Sessions Judges, one Civil Judge (Senior Division) cum Chief Judicial Magistrate, one Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division) cum Judicial Magistrate Ist Class and two Civil Judges (Junior Division) cum Judicial Magistrates.

Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division) cum Judicial Magistrate Ist Class and Civil Judge (Junior Division) cum Judicial Magistrate work for Moga, Nihalsinghwala, BaghaPurana Subdivisions but their offices are situated at Moga. Moga falls in the Sessions Division, Faridkot as there is no sperate Division at Moga.

In accordance with the powers which have been vested with them the Civil Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates in their capacity as Civil Judges, try cases of civil nature, while criminal cases are dealt with in the capacity of Judicial Magistrate. Criminal cases are instituted in the court by the police and the private complaints in accordance with the division of police stations.

The powers which are exercised by District and Sessions Judges and Additional District and Session Judges are the same and include the trial of serious offences under Indian Penal Code, viz. murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt to murder, rape, etc, the appeals against the orders of Civil Judges, Judicial Magistrates and case under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and some specific cases of civil nature under their original jurisdiction.

Criminal Justice

The Judicial Officer has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The same Judicial Officer functions as a civil court when adjudicating upon civil matters and as a criminal court while deciding criminal cases. The work in the lower courts is supervised by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, who deals with all types of cases. He is vested with the powers of Judicial Magistrate 1st class and is empowered to try juvenile offenders, issue of search warrants, to release imprisoned persons for failing to give security under Section 106 Criminal Procedure Code, orders police investigation into cognizable cases, entertain cases without complaints, transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate and to report a case to the High Court, etc.

All Judicial Magistrate try cases under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 as per schedule mentioned therein, Punjab Excise Act 1914, Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and other special Acts relating to their police stations. They have the powers to direct warrant to landholders, to issue search warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, to record statements and confessions during police investigation, to recover penalty on forfeited bond, to order released convicts, to notify residence, etc. All criminals apprehended by the police are required to be produced before the Judicial Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the criminals may have been apprehended or in whose jurisdiction crime may have been committed within 24 hours of their arrest.

The District and Sessions Judge, Additional District and Session Judges Civil Judge (Senior Division) cum Chief Judicial Magistrate, Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division)-cum-Judicial Magistrate 1st class and Civil Judges (Junior division)-cum-Judicial Magistrate exercise the powers which are granted under the various provisions of Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code and also which are specially invested in them by the Government. Though Judicial Magistrates are empowered to hear criminal cases triable by them, which are instituted within the entire district where they are posted, yet for facilitating the work and avoiding confusion, separate police stations are allotted to specific officers.

Consequent upon the separation of judiciary from the executive, cases of security in keeping peace and security for good behaviour under the Criminal Procedure Code are being tried by the Executive Magistrates. They are still under the control and supervision of District Magistrates.

The number of cases tried by criminal courts in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:–

Year	Cases brought forward from the	Cases reported during the year	Cases admitted	Cases tried	Cases convicted	Cases untraced	Balance
1995-96	643	1,391	1,390	896	716	365	666
1996-97	666	977	1,171	706	597	188	580
1997-98	580	1,102	1,051	712	696	140	820
1998-99	820	865	791	521	443	123	1,487
1999-2000	1,487	1,178	1,120	722	586	90	1,717
2000-2001	1,717	2,711	1,821	1,457	1,423	275	2,367
2001-2002	2,367	5,055	2,775	2,543	2,878	113	3,616
2002-2003	3,616	4,913	3,614	3,083	2,438	321	4,734
Total	11,896	18,192	13,733	10,640	9,777	1,615	15,987

(*Source*: District and Sessions Judge, Faridkot)

Civil Justice

As far as civil cases are concerned, the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Moga hears cases of rents, succession certificate, insolvency cases, guardianship cases and appellate work upto certain limit. The pecuniary cases are instituted in his court and are distributed by him amongst the Civil Judges posted in the district, who have been vested with the powers of unlimited jurisdiction of civil nature in their areas including rent cases, succession certificates, etc.

The number of cases tried by the civil courts in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-03 is given below:–

Year	Cases brought forward from the previous year	Cases reported during the year	Cases admitted	Cases tried	Cases convicted	Cases untraced	Balance
1995-96	1,988	1,394	-	1,400	-	-	1,982
1996-97	1,982	1,075	-	1,120	-	-	1,937
1997-98	1,937	1,322	-	1,130	-	-	2,129
1998-99	2,129	1,636	182	1,462	-	-	2,303
1999-2000	2,303	1,579	279	1,327	-	-	2,555
2000-2001	2,555	3,584	260	1,955	-	-	4,184
2001-2002	4,184	3,877	762	3,438	-	-	4,623
2002-2003	4,623	3,743	586	2,796	-	-	5,570
Total	21,701	18,210	2,069	14,628	-	-	25,283

(*Source*: District and Sessions Judge, Faridkot)

Prosecuting Agency.- Previously the Government cases in the Civil Courts and in the Sessions Courts were represented by District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney. They were controlled by the Legal Remembrancer. They were assisted by Public Prosecutors appointed by the Government from amongst the members of Bar. The Prosecuting Agency conducted the criminal cases for the State in the courts of Magistrates. But the Prosecuting Agency was separated from the Police Department with effect from 1 April 1974. The posts of Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Prosecuting Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub Inspectors in the Police Department were abolished and Directorate of Prosecution and Litigation was set up in the State under the administrative control of the State Home Department.

In the district, the Prosecuting Agency is divided in two wings, namely, District Prosecuting Agency and Legal Advisory Agency. The head of Prosecuting Agency in the district is the District Attorney who is assisted by Assistant District Attorneys Grade I and Assistant District Attorneys Grade II, who have been appointed as Additional Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors respectively under the code of Criminal Procedure and are also appointed as government pleaders under the code of Civil Procedure. Thus, the District Attorney, with the assistance of Assistant District Attorney Grade I and Assistant District Attorney Grade II conducts criminal and civil cases of the State and its officers in the various courts in the district. The District Attorney appears in the court of Sessions Judges, the Assistant District Attorney Grade I in the court of Additional Sessions Judge, the Assistant District Attorneys Grade II work as Assistant Public Prosecutors in the courts of the Magistrates. They also advise the District Magistrate and other Heads of Offices in the district on matters involving legal points. The District Magistrate in the district supervises and controls the functioning of the Prosecuting Agency.

Previously, the Prosecution and Litigation Department, Punjab also provided free legal aid to the poor persons as defined in the Punjab State Grant of Free Legal Service and Advise to the Poor Rules, 1977. For this purpose, Legal Aid Bureau was set up throughout the State. But it was in the year 1990 (on 6 December 1990 to be precise) that the Punjab State Legal Service Board came into existence in the form of the Punjab State Grant of Free Legal Service to the Poor Rules, 1990. It was in March 1991 that the Directorate of Legal Services created by that legislation took few initial steps. The main features of the scheme are: to provide free legal services to all eligible including those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and economically weaker sections of the society; to organize Lok Adalats in the State of Punjab in order to

provide cheap, conciliatory and expeditious, workshops, para legal literacy camps and conferences for creating awareness in the public of the aims of legal service programmes.

Each District Level Legal Service Committee is headed by the District and Sessions Judge (as Chairman, with the Deputy Commissioner as proposed Co-Chairman) having official and non-official members. Similarly, the Chairman of the Subdivisional level committee is the Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division) or Civil Judge (Junior division) (whoever is posted there). This committee again has mixed official and non-official members with Sub Divisional Magistrate as the Co- Chairman.

The Director, Legal Services, Punjab is in turn assisted by two officers of the Superior Judicial Service (i.e. of the rank of Additional District and Sessions Judge) with the technical designation of Member Secretary, District Level Committees (their headquarters being at Patiala, Chandigarh and Jalandhar) who are also designated as Additional Directors, Legal Services. Each of these officers is in charge of 6 Sessions Divisions or Districts of the State to coordinate various Legal Aid Programmes. The field staff consists of an Assistant District Attorney-cum-Assistant Public Prosecutor-cum-Law Officer, technically designated as Member Secretary subdivisional level Legal Service Committee and commonly known as ADA (Legal Aid). This Law Officer is posted at each of the 20 district headquarters to implement the various programmes including providing of legal aid/advice to poor, managing Mediation Centres (*Razinaamas Kendra*) organising para legal literacy camps/seminars/conferences of the District and Subdivisional level (in urban as well as rural areas). These officers are stationed at the district headquarters and each of them visits subdivisional headquarters once a week according to a fixed schedule.

As on 31 March 2003 there were two District Attorneys in the Moga District, who were assisted by 3 Deputy District Attorneys and 6 Assistant District Attorneys besides allied Class III and Class IV staff as on 31 March 2003.

Lok Adalats

The institution of Lok Adalat in India, as the very name suggests, means, People's Court. "Lok" stands for "People" and the vernacular meaning of the term "Adalat" is the ''Court''. India has a long tradition and history of such methods being practiced in the society at grass root levels. The ancient concept of settlement of dispute through mediation, negotiation or through arbitral process known as "Peoples Court Verdit" or decision of "*Nyaya Panch*" is conceptualized and institutionalized in

the philosophy of Lok Adalat. The concept of Lok Adalats was pushed back into oblivion in last few centuries before Independence and particularly during the British regime. Now, this concept has, once again been rejuvenated.

The evolution of this movement was a part of strategy to relieve heavy burden on the courts with pending cases and to give relief to the litigants who were in a queue to get justice. The first Lok Adalat was held on March 14, 1982 at Junagarh in Gujarat, the land of Mahatama Gandhi. Lok Adalats have been very successful in settlement of motor accident claim cases, matrimonial/family disputes, labour disputes, disputes relating to public services such as telephone, electricity, bank recovery cases and so on.

The advent of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 gave a statutory status to Lok Adalats, pursuant to the constitutional mandate in Article 39-A of the Constitution of India, contains various provisions for settlement of disputes through Lok Adalat. It is an Act to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society, to ensure the equal opportunities for securing justice. It emphasised that justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity. When statutory recognition had been given to Lok Adalat, it was specifically provided that the award passed by the Lok adalat formulating the terms of compromise will have the force of decree of a court which can be executed as a civil court decree. Decisions taken by Lok Adalat have the force of decree of a civil court.

The procedure followed at a Lok Adalat is very simple and shorn of almost all legal formalism and rituals. The Lok Adalat is presided over by a sitting or retired Judicial Officer, as the Chairman, with two other members usually a lawyer and a social worker. The salient features of the Lok Adalats are anticipation, accommodation, fairness, expectation, voluntariness, neighbourliness, transparency, efficiency and lack of animosity.

The numbers of applications received and free legal advice and aid given to applicants in Moga District during the years 1995 to 2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	No of applications received	No. of applicants given free legal advice	No. of applicants given free legal aid (counsel appointed)
1995	43	-	43
1996	25	-	25
1997	41	-	41
1998	67	3	64
1999	73	-	73
2000	85	-	85
2001	63	-	63
2002	67	7	60
2003	22	1	21

(*Source*: Member Secretary, Punjab Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh)

Gram Panchayat Courts.- Under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, certain civil, criminal and revenue powers are vested in the panchayats. Petty cases of various categories are disposed of by the bodies. This system has been put into use to decentralize authority to strength the roots of democracy and lessen the burden of courts. The entrusting of judicial powers to the panchayats has enhanced their prestige and added to their status. They are competent to grant bail to a person against a surety of not exceeding Rs.500/-. The criminal jurisdiction of a gram panchayat is confined to the trial of offences in Schedule I-A and I-B of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. The panchayats are also competent to take cognizance suo moto of cases falling under Sections 160,228,277,289,290,294 and 510 of the Indian Penal Code and under Sections 3 and 4 of the Punjab Juvenile Smoking Act, 1918 (or any other act for the time being in force)

Under Section 56 of the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the jurisdiction of Gram Panchayat, to try the suits, mentioned as under:

(a) suits for the recovery of moveable property or the value of such property;
(b) suits for money or goods due on contracts or price thereof;
(c) suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring moveable property; and
(d) suits mentioned in clause (j), (k), (i) and (n) of sub-Section (3) of Section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or any other law for the time being in force.

The panchayat, when trying such suits, is deemed to be a civil or a criminal or a revenue court, as the case may be.

(e) Bar Associations

The lawyers, who are practising in different places in the district, where criminal or civil courts are located have formed their own associations to look after the interests of their members. The main objectives of these Bar Associations are; to promote the study and practice of scientific law; to promote the interests of their members and to maintain a high standard of professional conduct. Besides, these associations also help the courts to administer justice and to inculcate the sense of respect for law and order among the general people.

The Bar Association, Moga is an old one and is said to have been formed in 1890. Its strength on 31 March 2003 was 180.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The departments functioning in the Moga District, which are not mentioned elsewhere in the Gazetteer have been briefly described in this Chapter. The general administrative set-up of these departments in the district, their activities, jurisdiction and strength of staff as on 31 March 2003 are given as under:

(a) Public Works Department

Public Works Department is responsible for execution of various developmental works of the State. The activities of this department may be divided into construction and maintenance of buildings, bridges and roads; rural water supply works; drainge works, irrigation and lining of irrigation channels, etc. The jurisdiction of the circles/divisions of the department are not necessarily confined to a district. However, the circles/divisions having jurisdiction over the Moga District are discussed below:

Executive Engineer, Construction Division, PWD, (B&R) Moga.- The office of the Executive Engineer came into existence on 1 June 1967 and the same has been functioning since then under the administrative control of Superintending Engineer, Construction Circle, PWD (B&R), Faridkot. The Executive Engineer is assisted by1 Superintendent,1 Senior Assistant, 1Steno Typist, 1 Head Draftsman, 2Draftsmen, 1 Junior Draftsman and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV Staff. The Subdivisions which fall under this division are: Provincial Subdivision, PWD (B&R), Moga; Construction Subdivision No1, PWD (B&R), Moga and Construction Subdivision No.II, PWD (B&R) Moga. The main functions of this division are: to look after the works relating to constructions/ maintenance of public buildings, roads and bridges. Each Sub Divisional Officer is assisted by 1 Junior Engineer, 1 Subdivisional Clerk and other miscellaneous Class IV staff.

Executive Engineer, Public Health (Rural Water Supply), Moga.- This division came into existence in December 1976 and the same is headed by an Executive Engineer. Executive Engineer functions under the administrative control of Superintending Engineer, Public Health, PWD (B&R), Faridkot. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1

Superintendent, 3 Senior Assistants, 1 Steno Typist, 7 Clerks, 1 Head Draftsman, 1 Draftsman, 2 Junior Draftsmen and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. This division has five subdivisions under its jurisdiction *viz.* Public Health (RWS), Subdivision No.I Moga; Public Health (RWS), Subdivision No.II, Moga; Public Health (RWS), Subdivision Bagha Purana; Public Health (RWS), Subdivision, Nihalsinghwala and Public Health (RWS) Subdivision, Dharmkot. Each subdivision is under the charge of Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted in each subdivision by 3 or 4 Junior Engineers, 1 Subdivisional Clerk, 1 Clerk and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

Sub Divisional Engineer, Public Health (Government Works) Moga.-This Subdivision came into existence in September 1975 and the same is under the charge of Executive Engineer (GW), Muktsar, The Executive Engineer (GW), Muktsar is under the administrative control of Superintending Engineer, Public Health (GW), Faridkot. The Sub Divisional Engineer, Public Health (GW), Moga is assisted by 2 Junior Engineers, 15 Junior Technicians, 2 *Munshis*, 1 Plumber and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

Sub Divisional Engineer, Electrical Subdivision, PWD (B&R), Moga.- Subdivision was transferred from Faridkot to Moga on 24 April 1998. This Subdivision is headed by a Sub Divisional Engineer, who functions under the administrative control of Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, Faridkot. He is assisted by 2 Junior Engineers, 1 Assistant Engineer,1 Subdivisional Clerk and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

(b) Cooperative Department

The office of the Deputy Registrar Cooperative Societies came into existence on 11 March 1996. He functions under the administrative control of Registrar Coorperative Societies, Punjab, Chandigarh. At tahsil level he is assisted by 3 Assistant Registrars, Cooperative Societies, one each at tahsil headquarters viz. Moga, Bagha Purana and Nihalsinghwala. In his official work he is assisted by 1 Superintendent, 1 Personal Assistant, 1 Statistical Assistant, 1 Junior Assistant, 2 Clerks and miscellaneous Class IV staff. Detail regarding offices of the Assistant Registrars functioning in the district is given below:

The office of the Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Moga came into existence on 18 November 1960. He is assisted by 21

Inspectors, 1 Senior Assistant , 1 Statistical Assistant , 1 Steno Typist and 3 Clerks besides miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The office of the Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Nihalsinghwala came into excistence on 1 April 2001. He is assisted by 9 Inspectors, 1 Statistical Assistant, 2 Junior Assistants and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The office of the Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Bagha Purana came into existence on 1 April 2001. He is assisted by 1 Superintendent, 1 Statistical Assistant, 12 Inspectors, 3 Clerks and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the Cooperative Department are: to supervise the primary cooperative societies; to attend to the court work under Cooperative Societies Act, excercising some judicial powers; distribution of fertilizers, its management, recovery and advancement; to hold elections of the cooperative societies; to arrange financial assistance to the cooperative societies; to arrange distribution of essential commodities through societies, etc.

(c) Public Relations Department

The District Public Relation Officer, Moga represents this department at the district level. He is under the administrative control of Director, Public Relations, Punjab, Chandigarh. This office was established at Moga on 25 November 1995. He is assisted by 1 Assistant Public Relation Officer, 1 Senior Assistant, 1 Senior Clerk, 1 Cinema Operator and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The District Public Relation Officer arranges dramas, shows, films on national integration and communal harmony. He also gives wide publicity to the policies and programme and achievements of the Government. He also supervises/arranges social functions like blood donation camps, etc. For performing his duties, he uses all the media like press, television/radios, etc. He also organizes variety shows, *Kavi Darbars* and covers, the VIP's functions, melas, youth festivals, etc. He thus serves as a liasion between public and the State Government.

(d) Food and Supplies Department

The District Food and Supplies Controller, Moga is in charge of the Food and Supplies Department at the district level. He is under the administrative control of Director, Food and Supplies, Punjab, Chandigarh. The office of the District Food and Supplies Controller was established at Moga on Feburary 1996. He is assisted by 1 Senior

Auditor, 3 Assistant Food and Supply Officers, 19 Inspectors, 1 Junior Auditor and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The District Food and Supplies Controller is responsible for the procurement of food grains, distribution of sugar, rice, kerosene, wheat-flour and vegetable ghee through fair price shops and the branches of cooperative/consumer's stores in urban as well as rural areas; issue/renewal of brick-kilns and firewood licences; allotment of coal/coke and cement and checking of licences of foodgrains, rice shellers, etc; checking of petrol pumps and cooking gas agencies. The department also maintains its own godowns for the storage of foodgrains.

(e) Finance Department

The office of the District Treasury Officer, Moga came into existence on 1 January 2003. He is assisted by 1 Superintendent, 3 Senior Assistants, 7 Clerks, 2 Cashiers and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the District Treasury Officer are: to make receipts and payments on behalf of government; to maintain the accounts of the government and storage of stamps, valuables, etc. He is also responsible to the Accountant General, Punjab for the regular submission of monthly accounts and allied returns, etc.

(f) Planning Department

The department is represented at the district level by the Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisor, Moga. This office came into existence on 24 November 1995. He is assisted by 1 Statistical Assistant, 5 Investigators, 1 Data Entry Operator, 1 Clerk, 1 Steno and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisor are: to coordinate the statistical activities of various offices at the district level and to publish statistical data; to improve the quality of statistical work done at the district level; to conduct socio-economic surveys; to collect price data for supplying to the different Central and State agencies, to collect weekly retail prices; and to act as data bank for government institutions and interested public.

(g) Soil Conservation Department

The department is represented in the district by the Deputy Soil Conservation Officer, Moga. At the district level, the office is

represented by Sub Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Moga. The office of the Subdivisional Soil Conservation Officer, Moga came into existence in April 1974. He works under the control of the Chief Conservator of Soils, Punjab, Chandigarh. At the district level, he is assisted by 6 Soil Conservation Officers posted at Moga-I, Moga-II, Bhagha Purana, Nihalsinghwala, Dharmkot and Kot Isa khan, 15 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Surveyors, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 1 Junior Assistant, 1 Steno typist, and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the department are: to survey, investigate and to propose suitable soil and water conservation treatment such as reclamation of dunes, land levelling, land development, modernization of irrigation conveyance system in the field both for the private watercourses and the tubewells; to popularise the water conservation concept by providing micro sprinkler, drip irrigation, construction of field sub-surface drainage for reclamation of waterlogged areas and to guide the farmers in application of irrigation to the crops for efficient use of the available water.

(h) Sainik Welfare Department

The office of the District Sainik Welfare Officer, Moga started functioning in the District with effect from 1 January 1998. District Sainik Welfare Officer is assisted by 1 Junior Assistant, 1 Welfare Officer and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the Department are: to disseminate information to the general public regarding armed forces in the country; to keep watch over the welfare of families of service men and of ex-service men and assisting them in representing their cases to the authorities; to give information to the general public regarding conditions of service in the armed forces; to investigate the applications for relief from various military and civil charitable funds and to grant financial relief to the ex-servicemen and their dependents from the funds at their disposal.

The main welfare activities of the department are; to settle the financial problems such as pension and other retirement/release benefits/dues to ex-servicemen; to maintain close liasion with pension disbursing authorities/agencies in the district, to provide assistance for settlement of land and other disputes; to render assistance to families of serving personnel in regard to their safety/security during absence of the serving personnel; to maintain sainik welfare measures such as rest houses for ex-servsicemen, old age pensioner's homes, jawan's bhawans, vocational and other training facilities, etc; to provide medical assistance

for medical treatment in military/civil hospitals and to maintain liasion with other welfare organizations; to procure additional funds for the welfare measures. The department also organizes flag day, organises rallies of ex-servicemen. It also maintains list of senior retired officers. It also ensures proper maintenance of war memorials in the district.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(a) Evolution of Local Self-Government in the District

Local self governments are infra-sovereign geographic units found within a sovereign nation or quasi sovereign State. Like other units of government, local self-government units possess a defined area, a population an organization and also the authority to undertake and the power to perform public activites. Within its territory, a local government unit seeks to give opportunities to the people for the expression of their opinion in regard to local affairs. It enables them to choose their representatives to take care of local affairs on their behalf. Local self- government institutions also serve as training centres for the representatives who have been elected by town/city or village to providing primary political leadership and for social service.

Local self government in the Punjab as elsewhere in India is of two kinds: the urban local governement and the rural local government. The major units of the urban local government are: the municipal corporations/councils, whereas minor ones are nagar panchayats.The major units of the rural local government are zila parishad, panchayat samities and gram panchayats. The development of local self-government in the urban areas is described here whereas that of the rural areas has been discussed under the head ' Panchayati Raj'

Historical Retrospect .- Municipal Government in India has its roots in pre-historic towns. Some form of municipal authority appears to have been well established even during the period of Harappan Civilization. Positive evidence of a highly developed urban civilization is provided by the archeological excavation at Harappa (Montogomery District) and Mohenjodaro (Larkana, Sind) in West Pakistan.The streets were well planned with obvious town-planning restrictions on sporadic buildings. Most impressive were the systems of drains. They testify to the vigilance of some regular and effective municipal government. The foundation of modern system of municipal government in India was laid by the British particularly after the transfer of power from the East India Company to the Crown. The dominant considerations which prompted the British to establish local government institutions in India were paucity of finances of imperial power, administrative problems due to the large size of the country and the need of providing relief to the

district officers from some of the details of his work[1].

The earliest Act in Punjab which dealt with municipal administration was the Punjab Municipal Act, 1867. The Act was a carte-blanche given to the Lt. Governor, Punjab to establish whatever form of the municipal government he would choose. The enactment of this Act gave a great spur to the growth of the municipal bodies. This was repealed by the Punjab Municipal Act,1873 which aimed at providing for conservancy, local improvements and education in the towns of the Punjab and for levying taxes in them. In 1882, Lord Ripon made the historic statement which has since then been acclaimed as the *Magna Carta* of local self-government in India. Soon after Lord Ripon's government passed a famous resolution on local self-government, the Punjab Government agreed with his proposals and issued a resolution in September 1882, in which it was stated that the object of the reforms introduced by the resolution was to educate the people to manage their own affairs and that the enlightenment policy of Lord Ripon should be given a real and genuine trial. Acts were also passed in 1883 (the Punjab Local Boards Act)and 1884 (The Punjab Municipal Act) which greatly enlarged the constitution, powers and functions of municipal authorities. Further development of municipal administration in Punjab took place under the Municipal Act, 1891, which repealed the Act XIV of 1884 and introduced such changes as experience had shown to be desirable. It introduced communal representation. The Act of 1884, however, continued to be the foundation of the municipal administration in Punjab.

The Royal Commission on 'Decentralization' 1909, strongly recommended the decentralization of administration and democratization of local bodies. The Punjab was the first province to incorporate the Royal Commission's recommendations in a statute. In 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act was passed, which, with certain modifications is still the basis of Municipal Government in the Punjab.

The Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921 simplified the machinery for municipal administration of Small Towns each with a population of less than 10,000. Under the new schemes, the Town Committees consisting of not less than 5 members, 3/4 of whom were to be elected, were proposed for all such towns. The Punjab Municipal (Executive Officers) Act, 1931, invested the Provincial Government with the powers to appoint Executive Officer in the Municipalities.

After the Independence, two diametrically opposite trends set in the field of municipal government. In the first place, municipal statute of

1 Vishnoo Bhagwan, *Municipal Government and Politics in Haryana* (New Delhi, 1974), P.1. 14

1911 was amended to provide for universal adult suffrage, abolition of communal representation and adoption of joint electorate with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. On the other hand, the government in actual practice concentrated more and more powers in its own hands. This latter trend was forced upon the government by the disturbed conditions created by the influx of vast population from Pakistan to this part of India after the partition in 1947. There was a deterioration of municipal services in most of the cities and towns, the municipal authorities, with their limited resources and personnel, could not cope with their problems. Hence, the East Punjab Local Authorities (Restriction of Functions) Act, 1947, was passed. This Act empowered the State Governement to notify certain areas and to assume functions of local authority there if the local authority was not capable of performing such functions adequately.

The Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Act,1954, repealed the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921 and converted Town Committees into Class III Municipal Committees. This Act, which came into force on 1 April 1955 brought the governance of all urban local bodies under the unified corpus of municipal law.

However, the government did not remain unconcerned with this deterioration in municipal administration and they wanted to adopt some radical measures to put the municipal government on an even keel. In view of this, the Government appointed in December 1954, the Local Government (Urban) Enquiry Committee to enquire into the working of municipal committees and to suggest reforms in them so that they might be able to take up the role which could be theirs in a democratic set up of a welfare state engaged in development based on the widest participation of the people and their elected organ[2]. The Committee in its report, in 1957, recommended enlargement of autonomy of municipal bodies to the maximum extent, compatible with the imperative needs of continuity, efficiency and integrity in municipal administration.

Earlier the term of the office of the Municipal Commissioners in the State was three years which was extended five years in 1973. The latest amendment in Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, was made during 1994.

(b) Organisation and Structure

Functions and Duties of Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats

As per Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1994, municipal councils/ nagar panchayats have to perform two main functions such

2 Modi, Prem Datt, *The Punjab Municipal Act,* 1911 (Amritsar, 1950), p.2 Avasthi, A; *Municipal Administration in India* (Agra, 1972) p.145

as (i) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and (ii) the performance of functions and implementation of the schemes which may be entrusted to them including the following, namely; urban planning including town planning; regulation of land use and construction of building; planning for economic and social development; roads and bridges; water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes; public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management; fire services; urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects; safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society including the handicapped and mentally retarded; slum improvement and upgradation; urban poverty alleviation; provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens and play grounds; promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects; provision for burial grounds, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums; cattle ponds and prevention of cruelty to animals; vital statistics including registration of births and deaths; public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences and regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries, etc

As on 31 March 2003, the number of muncipal councils functioning in the Moga District was 4, out of which municipal council Moga was Class II, municipal council Dharmkot was Class III, Bagha Purana and Badhni Kalan were nagar panchayats.

The sources of income of the municipalities include octroi, house tax, toll tax, water and sewerage rate, licence fee, building and application fee, professional tax, some taxes on entertainment, taxes on certain trades and activities, liquor tax and some minor taxes. The details regarding the income and expenditure of the municipalities during 1996-97 to 2002-03 are given in Appendix I at page 320. A brief account of each municipal council/nagar panchayat is given below:

Municipal Council, Dharmkot

Dharmkot was formed a municipal committee under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1873, which repealed Act XV of 1867 hitherto administering the town. It continued as such upto 1911.

Under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the Town was converted into a Notified Area Committee. In 1925, it was formed a Small Town Committee *vide* Punjab Government Notification No. 20261, dated 14 September 1925, and continued as such upto 31 March 1955. During that period, the Committee was composed of 9 members, including 2 appointed or nominated members, vide Punjab Government Notification

20262, dated 14 September 1925. The appointment of 2 nominated members was abolished in 1953, subsequently, all the 9 members were elected.

The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1954, repealed the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, and provided a uniform pattern for all types of urban local bodies in the State. Thereby, the municipal committees, Class III, replaced the small town committee. Accordingly, Dharmkot was raised to Municipal Committee, Class III, with effect from 1 April 1955, vide Punjab Government Notification No. 7345-LB (CM)-54/2509, dated 25 January 1955. The bye-laws were introduced in 1964.

According to 2001 Census, the population of the town was 15,399 persons. The municipal council had 13 members as on 31 March 2003.

The civic amenities provided by the municipal council include, street lights, surface drains, brick paving, water supply and sewerage, etc. As on 31 March 2003, about 75 per cent area of the town had been covered under the water supply scheme. In order to supply water, two tubewells had been installed by the municipal council. The town had also been covered under the sullage-utilization scheme.The council also maintains 14-36 sq.km roads within the municipal limits which include metalled roads, concrete roads and brick-klin roads. In order to provide street light, 229 tubelight points had been installed in the town. One small library has also been maintained by the council.

Municipal Council, Moga

Initially constituted as a Notified Area Committee in 1904. Under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, its status was raised to a municipality in 1919.[3] The bye-laws were introduced in 1919. Its limits were extended in1955.

As per 2001 Census, the population of the town was 1,35,279. It had 31 members as on 31 March 2003. The drainage system was introduced about the year 1920. Sewerage system was introduced in 1960-61 and till 31 March 2003 about 25 per cent area of the town was covered under it. Electric supply was started in the town in 1933 by a private concern and it was taken over by the Governement in 1953. Water supply was introduced in the town in 1960-61. For this purpose, five tubewells had been installed in the town. Besides the above municipal council maintains 11 parks, 161.10 kms of

3 Punjab Government Notification No. 3982 dated 10 June 1919.

roads, libraries and reading rooms. The civic amenities provided by the municipal council include cleanliness of the town, street lights, construction of drains, pavement of streets, water supply and sewerage, etc.

Nagar Panchayat, Bagha Purana

Nagar Panchayat, Bagha Purana was constituted in March 1979[4] As on 31 March 2003, it had 13 members. The population of the town as per 2001 Census was 21, 596.

Civic amenities provided by the nagar panchayat include sanitation, street light and drainage. It also maintains 16 km. of roads within the limit of the nagar panchayat area. As on 31 March 2003, about 90 per cent of the town had been covered under the street lights. It also maintains parks and library

Nagar Panchayat, Badhni Kalan

It was constituted in 1988[5], but it started functioning in May 1993. According to 2001 Census, the population of the town was 6,366 persons. As on 31 March 2003, the municiplity had 11 members. Nagar Panchayat maintains 174 tube light points in the streets of the town alongwith 12 km. of roads.

(c) Town and Country Planning and Housing

The work pertaining to the town and country planning and housing comes under the jurisdiction of Divisional Town Planner, Firozpur Division, Firozpur. The Divisional Town Planner works under the administrative control of the Chief Town Planner, Punjab Chandigarh. The District Town Planner is responsible for initiating programmes of city development and controlling and organizing urban development. The office prepares master plan for towns as well as for other areas, which serve as a blue print for future development. Besides, he prepares the layout plans for various schemes, viz town planning schemes for the municipal councils, for urban estates and for industrial areas and for industrial development colonies and rehabilitation colonies and development schemes for the improvement trusts.

The work of the Town Planning Department is divided in two sectors namely: urban sector and rural sector. In the urban sector, the

4 Punjab Government Notification No.13(1)78-USLG (3)-179 (Spl), dated 7 September 1978

5 Punjab Government Notification No. 277- 3R-88/ 14988, dated 23 August 1988.

activities of the department include preparation of master plans for important cities and towns and places of historical/religious/tourist development, preparation of Integrated Urban Development Projects for major cities, preparation of layout plans and schemes of Improvement Trusts and Municipal Councils. In the rural sector, the activities of the department include surveys and studies of Community Development Plans at various levels like District and Block, preparation of Development Plans for selected villages under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (now Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana).

In order to make Punjab Regional Town Planning and Development Act, 1995 Section 56 (1) successful, the planning area of the Moga District has been prepared by the department.

The department has prepared master plans for the towns of the Moga District. Two lay-out plans one for the area (2255 square yard) adjoining Moga Bus stand and the other for the area (1272 square yard) covering old residence of Tahsildar Moga have been prepared. Three sites have been planned for the development of an urban estate at Moga.

Under the Integerated Development Plan, the plan has been prepared for the Moga Block II. Plan for one focal point at village Bankhandi has been prepared for the area covering 6.48 acres. Survey Plan has also been prepared for the grain market at Badhni Kalan. Under the development scheme No. 6 the department has also prepared sketch for the extension of *'Tianwala Chhappar.'*

Improvement Trusts

Improvement Trusts are defined as special form of local bodies which have been established in some of the cities where the problem of sanitation has assumed a serious nature on account of congestion and over crowding. This has been primarily due to rise of population and haphzard growth of house building and industralization which has given rise to *bastis* and slum areas in these cities during the past few years without suitable provision for properly demarcated and constructed roads, streets, open spaces, parks and laying of proper services including electricity, water supply and sanitation. The Improvement Trusts have, therefore, been constituted to clear the slum areas, improve the envirommental conditions of the citizens living in congested areas and to develop new areas and colonies in accordance with modern concepts of urbanisation and planned lay out of the cities.

These trusts are usually headed by non-political nominees of the Government, who are assisted by three representatives of the municipal committee, three other nominees and a Town Planner serving under the Punjab Government. Their day to day working, however, is with the whole time Executive Officers who are appointed by the State Government. The resolutions passed by the trusts are liable to be supervized by the Deputy Commissioner. The main functions of the Improvement Trust are slum clearance, town planning, planning of urban and industrial estates and creating proper environmental conditions in the old and congested areas of the cities.

Moga Improvement Trust, Moga

The Improvement Trust, Moga was constituted in 27 November 1972[6] . The trust has framed various development schemes viz Shaheed Bhagat Singh Market Scheme (1.52 acres), Truck Stand Scheme (15.50 acres), *Tian Wala Chhappar* Scheme (5 acres) and Extension Scheme (5 acres). The Trust has also framed two residential schemes viz Scheme for Old Residence of General Manager Punjab Roadways (3 Kanal and 13 Marla) and the Scheme for Old Residence of Tahsildar Moga (1 Kanal and 15 Marla).

(d) Panchayati Raj

The institution of village panchayats is as old as Indian History and is a part of Indian Civilization. The village panchayats which used to manage the affairs of *biradari* (brother hood) ceased to have any official status during the British regime. However, it was still a patent force among the united village communities. It continue to regulate their private affairs as well as those affecting their common interests. The appointment of Lambardars in the villages, by the Government under its patronage, from amongst the leading members, replaced the panchayats. The average villager gradually become aware that under the regime of Lambardars, the Panchayats were completely ignored so he ceased to pay any regard to their wishes. This virtual disappearance of panchayats brought about a disintegration of village communities. It was, however, realized that for the routine administration of common affairs of village some organization should be created. To achieve this, an attempt to revive the panchayat system was made in 1912. The Village Panchayat Act, 1922, abolished the Panchayats created by the Act of 1912 and provided for the constitution of panchayats of elected members

6 Punjab Government Notification No. 43-3 CI-72/21877 dated 27 November, 1972

(called panches). The panchayats were given administrative functions and judicial powers both civil and criminal.

The Panchayat Act of 1939 consolidated and extended the law relating to panchayats and gave them power of taxation.

After Independence, the necessity of establishing village panchayats was fully recognized and this was laid down in the Constitution of India as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy. In pursuance of this, Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 was passed. Under this enactment the entire rural population of the area presently in Moga District was covered by Panchayats.

To complete the process of Panchayati Raj in the State, the Punjab Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parished Act, 1961 was passed. Under the Act, the Panchayati Raj became a three-tier system having Panchayat at village level, Panchayat Samiti at block level and Zila Parishad at district level. All these institutions are organically linked with each other by means of indirect elections. These are one superior to the other but do not constitute a hierarchy placing one subordinate to the other. They have clearly defined spheres of activities and have independent and distinct sources of revenue. This enables them to function without losing their initiative and self-reliance.

The term Panchayati Raj came into usage after the acceptance of the recommendations on Democratic Decentralization of Balwant Rai Mehta Study Team and in pursuance thereof the passage of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. Previously the terms used were village panchayat' 'district board' or sub-district board' which were self governing bodies at the village or regional levels. Panchayati Raj implies the creation of local government institutions at the block and district levels. These bodies play a role in rural administration in the present age, when more and more governments are carrying the banner of Welfare State.

Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system of rural local governments in India viz. Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. It has been introduced to provide a bold and imaginative leadership for all round development of the village community. As the economic uplift of the community cannot be entrusted to any other organisation than the one represented by the village people themselves, the role of the Panchayti Raj Institutions in rebuilding of the rural India becomes inevitably important.

The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, the Punjab Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, as amended uptodate form the corner stones of the Panchayati Raj in the State. Panchayati Raj movement, launched in the State on 2 October 1961, is a unit of local

self-government, as agency of the State Government. Panchayti Raj involves the rural population in the democratic process and gives powers, functions and authority to rural people, empowering them to work towards their socio-economic progress

Gram Panchayats.- The earliest legislation on panchayats in Punjab was the Punjab Panchayat Act of 1912, which was followed by another Act in 1921-22. These enactments failed badly in their purpose and did not get any encouraging response from the people. Another Act passed in 1939 superseded the earlier Acts and conferred, among others, wide judicial powers, both civil and criminal, on the panchayats. Efforts were also made to improve the financial resources of panchayats through Government grants. A separate panchayat department was created to look after panchayats.

Keeping in view their importance, constitution of Panchayat in every village has been enriched as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy in Article 40 of the Constitution of India. The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act 1952 repealed the 1939 enactment. This Act was also amended in 1960, and that was the first step towards the establishment of Panchayati Raj in the State. A new Act viz. the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (Punjab Act No. 9 of 1994) has been enacted to replace the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 relating to the Gram Panchayats and the Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, relating to the Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads. The Act came into force on 21 April 1994[7].

Under the Act, a gram panchayat is elected for the gram sabha area and not for each village. Every male or female who is entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Vidhan Sabha is a member of the gram sabha. These members of the gram sabha elect the members of the panchayats from amongst themselves. The number of panches in any gram panchayat varies from 5 to 13 according to the size of population of the gram sabha. A number of seats for the offices of the panches and sarpanches have been reserved under the Sections 11 and 12 of the Act[8].Under the Act, gram panchayat is to meet at least once a month at a place within the gram panchayat areas. The majority of panches for the time holding office form a quorum (under Section 24 (1) of Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.

7 Government of Punjab, Department of Rural Development and Panchayats vide Notification No.S.O.21/P.A.9/94/S.1/94. dated 21 April 1994.

8 11(1) The offices of panches shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes in such way that the number of offices reserved for Scheduled Castes shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of offices (to be filled by direct election) in that Gram Panchayat, as the population of the Scheduled Castes to the total population in that Gram Sabha area.

All the decisions of the panchayat are taken by majority and when the voting is equal the sarpanch or panch presiding as the case may be, can give his casting vote under Section 24 (3) of the Act. During the year 2003, there were 326 panchayats with 2,288 elected members in the Moga District (including 693 Harijans and 855 ladies). Out of these 326 panchayats the election of 36 panchayats was held unanimously and 103 and 109 panchayats were having Harijan and ladies sarpanches, respectively.

The gram panchayat having regard to the availability of funds at its disposal perform the functions, namely, general functions such as preparation of annual plans, annual budget etc.; constructions, repair and maintenance of community assets; agriculture including agriculture extension; animal husbandry, dairying and poultry; fisheries; social and farm forestry, minor forest produce, fuel and fodder; khadi, village and cottages industries; rural housing; rural electrification including distribution of electricity; non conventional energy source; poverty alleviation programme; education including primary and secondary schools, adult and non-formal education, promotion of adult literacy; cultural activities; fairs and festivals; public health and family welfare; women and child development; social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded; welfare of weaker sections and in particular the Scheduled Castes and public distribution system. The main source of income of the panchayats are; grant-in-aid from

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of offices reserved under sub-section(*1*) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of offices reserved for woman belonging to the Scheduled Castes) of the total number of offices (to be filled by direct election) in every Gram Panchayat shall be reserved for women.

(4) One office of Panch shall be reserved for Backward Classes in a Gram Panchayat where population of Backward Classes in the Gram Sabha area is more than twenty percent of the total population of that Gram Sabha area.

12 (1) Offices of Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats in the district shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and the number of such offices shall bear, as nearly as may, the same proportion to the total number of offices of Sarpanches in the district as the population of Scheduled Castes in the district bears to the total population of the districts.

Provided that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats in the district shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Sarpanches in the district shall be reserved for women including such offices, reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes under sub-section(*1*).

(3) There shall be no reservation in the offices of Sarpanches for Backward Classes.

The offices reserved under this section shall be allotted by rotation to the different Gram Panchayats in such manner as may be prescribed

government and local bodies, a percentage of land revenue collection, donation, taxes, duties, cesses and fees, income from villages common lands, sale proceeds of dust, dirt and dung, etc. The fines and penalties which the panchayats impose are also transferred to their funds.The income of the panchayats in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

(Rs)

Year	Grants from Government	Voluntary Contributions	HouseTax	Any other Source	Total
1995-1996	3,36,28,797	2,14,050	2,25,383	37,71,557	3,78,39,787
1996-1997	1,62,13,472	54,000	2,27,086	2,63,99,765	4,28,94,323
1997-1998	1,52,62,194	81,856	2,37,997	43,48,477	1,99,30,524
1998-1999	1,99,26,186	8,81,246	2,39,021	34,79,061	2,45,25,514
1999-2000	3,57,18,224	4,68,966	3,24,991	88,84,842	4,53,97,723
2000-2001	3,97,39,668	4,33,581	3,40,794	66,44,478	4,71,58,521
2001-2002	10,54,89,551	-	3,51,667	79,00,390	11,37,41,608
2002-2003	2,07,86,992	7,21,035	3,17,440	29,25,982	2,47,51,449

(*Source* : Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab)

Panchayat Samitis.- Constituted under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, the panchayat samitis form the second tier of the Panchayati Raj Scheme. This tier of local self-government act as a bridge between the Zila Parishad and Village Panchayats. Under the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, Panchayat Samiti is constituted at the block level. The Moga District is divided into 4 Community Development Blocks viz Moga I, Moga II, Nihalsinghwala and Bagha Purana. There is one Panchayat Samiti for each block. The number of the members of the Panchayat Samiti has been determined under Section 99 of the Act[9]. The reservation of seats

9 99(1) Every Panchayat Samiti shall consists of :

(a) six to ten directly elected members from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat Samiti area as may be determined under Section 100 of this Act and notified by the State Government so far as practicable, having regard to the uniformity of population of each constituency:

of panchayat samitis have been done under Section 102 of the Act of 1994[10].

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected from amongst the elected members and their term of office is five years. The main functions of panchayat samitis are: to provide for and make arrangements for carrying out the requirements of the area under its jurisdiction in respect of the following matters, namely, agriculture, land improvement and soil conservation, minor irrigation, water management and watershed development; poverty alleviation programme; animal husbandry, dairying and poultry; fisheries; khadi, village and cottage industries; rural housing; drinking water; social and farm forestry, minor forest produce, fuel and fodder; roads, buildings, bridges, ferries, water-ways and other means of communication; non-

(b) representatives of the Sarpanches directly elected by them from amongst the Sarpanches of the Gram Panchayats in the Panchayat Samiti area:

Provided that ratio of the representatives of the Sarpanches and that of the directly elected members shall be sixty: forty;

(c) Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Punjab major portion of whose constituency falls in the Panchayat Samiti area;

(d) Members of the Legislative Council of the State of Punjab if any, who are registered as electors within the Panchayat Samiti area

(2) The members of the Panchayat Samiti whether or not chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat Samiti shall have the right to vote in the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti.

10 102 (1) Seats shall be reserved for :

(a) the Scheduled Castes; and

(b) the Backward Classes:

In every Panchayat Samiti and the number of seats so reserved for Scheduled Castes shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat Samiti as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat Samiti area bears to the total population of that Panchayat Samiti area and such seats may be allotted by the rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat Samiti.

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under sub-section(1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(3) Not less than one-third(including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat Samiti shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by the rotation to different constituencies in the Panchayat Samiti area.

(4) One seat shall be reserved for Backward Classes in a Panchayat Samiti in which the population of Backward Classes is not less than twenty per cent of the total population of the Panchayat Samiti area.

conventional energy sources; education including primary and secondary schools, technical training and vocational education; adult and non-formal education; cultural activities; markets and fairs; health and family welfare; women and child development, social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded; welfare of the weaker sections and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes; maintenance of community assets; public distribution systems; rural electrification; cooperation; libraries and such other functions as may be entrusted by the State Government.

The main sources of income of the panchayat samitis are: local rate, fees derived from schools and markets, fee from fairs and shows, rents and profits accruing from properties vested in it and such money and grants which Government may place at their disposal. Besides, each panchayat samiti can, with the permission of the Zila Parishad, impose any tax which the State Legislature has power to impose under the constitution.

Zila Parishad.-Prior to the formation of Zila Parishads in the State, their functions were performed by district boards.These were constituted and administered under the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.The district boards used to attend to the development activities of the rural areas just as the municipality looked after the urban areas.

The Zila Parishad Moga came into existence in April 1996 under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1961. This act has been replaced by the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. The composition of Zila Parishad has been detailed under Section 162 of the Act of 1994[11]. The reservation of seats of the Zila Parishad has been given in Section 165 of the Act.[12] A Zila Parishad performs the following

11 162. (1) Every Zila Parishad shall consist of-
(a) the members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the district, each constituency electing one member:
(b) all Chairmen of Panchayat Samities;
(c) the members of the House of People and members of the State Legislative Assembly representing a part or whole of the district where major part of their Lok Sabha Constituency or, as the case may be, Assembly Constituency falls;
(d) the members of the Council of States and the members of the State Legislative Council, if any who are registered as electors within the district:
(2) All members of a Zila Parishad whether elected or not from territorial constituencies in the Zila Parishad area shall have the right to vote in the meetings of the Zila Parishad .

12 165 (1) Seats shall be reserved for-
(a) the Scheduled Castes; and
(b) the Backward Classes;

functions, namely agriculture; irrigation, ground water resources and watershed development; horticulture; collection and publication of statistics; rural electrification including distribution of electricity; distribution of essential commodities; soil conservation; marketing; social forestry; animal husbandry and dairying; minor forest produce and fuel and fodder; fisheries; household and small scale industries including food processing; rural roads; health hygiene; rural housing; education; social welfare and welfare of weaker sections; poverty alleviation programmes; social reforms activities; verification of weights and measures in shopping establishments; and promotion of thrift and savings.

The income of the Zila Parishad Moga accures from the funds allotted to it by the State and Centre Government under various development schemes. During 2002-2003. the Zila Parishad Moga spent Rs 79.81 lakhs under the Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) No.I for the development of drainage, cremation grounds, rural roads and deepening of *Chhappars*. Under the Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) Scheme No.2, Rs 94.46 lakh were spent for the development of rural areas. Under the Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana, Rs 24 lakh were spent for the construction of 86 new houses and Rs 5.20 lakh were spent for the repair of 52 old houses. Under the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Rs 7.75 lakh were spent for the construction of 31 new houses and repair of 15 old houses. Under the Rural Sanitation Scheme. Rs 18.97 lakh were spent for the construction of 632 latrines in the rural areas

The income and expenditure of Zila Parishad. Moga during the years 1996-97 to 2002-03 is given in the following table:-

---

In every Zila Parishad and the number of seats so reserved for the Scheduled Castes shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Zila Parishad as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Zila Parishad area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Zila Parishad.

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes under sub-section(1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Zila Parishad shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Zila Parishad

(4) One seat shall be reserved for Backward Classes in a Zila Parishad in which the population of Backward Classes is not less than twenty per cent of the total population of the District

(Rs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1996-97	1,58,50,816	65,73,656
1997-98	92,77,160	60,79,800
1998-99	69,51,963	66,27,780
1999-2000	98,28,078	73,53,556
2000-2001	50,89,335	38,83,131
2001-2002	37,11,038	33,97,765
2002-2003	22,36,423	21,61,303

(*Source*: Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Moga)

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 307)

Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Moga District during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003

(Rs 000)

Name of Municipality	Particular	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Moga	Income	70,138	70,138	81, 878	1,03,066	1,11,544	1,13,833	1,42,399
	Expenditure	69,571	69,571	80,611	1,06,881	1,01,636	1,01,781	1,12,359
Bagha Purana	Income	10,509	10,509	10,215	10,919	12,836	15,990	14,196
	Expenditure	9,365	9,365	8,854	10,586	13,137	16,134	12,755
Badhni Kalan	Income	2,172	2,172	1,831	2,717	2,404	2,584	4,040
	Expenditure	1,709	1,709	816	1,331	4,224	3,383	3,098
Dharmkot	Income	..	..	..	7,739	7,205	10,605	9,478
	Expenditure	..	..	..	7,664	7,458	9,678	9,039

(*Statstical Abstracts of Punjab* 1997 to 2004)

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) Historical Background

Area which now forms part of Moga District was British ruled area. Before the advent of the British, education was mostly in the private hands. It was imparted through *Pathshalas* or *Madrassas*. Since the area was earlier ruled by the Muslims, Urdu was the medium of instruction in the schools. This was also the official script used in the courts and for maintaining revenue records. The main object of education in those days appears to have been religious. In some villages, mostly populated by the Sikhs, the Gurmukhi script was taught in the schools, and in dharmsalas, religious instructions were imparted. The primary object of all education at that time was to train the students in the performance of religious duties in the prescribed manner. The gurdwara in village Daodhar (tahsil Moga), was once famous for Classical, Indian Music. It was also known by the name 'Dohra of the Blind'. There were three systems of education, viz the Brahmin system, which became obsolete and rare, the Muslim system which taught Arabic, Persian and Urdu in *maktabs* and mosques, and the Sikh system which taught Punjabi in the Gurmukhi script. Individual teaching also existed, especially among the higher classes. It was looked upon as a family process. The simple *lande* or *mahajan* script was also taught in homes or at shops. The Constitution of the Punjab Education Department in 1856 started a new era in the history of western education in India and new schools and colleges were established time by time. In the second half of the 19th century, regular primary schools were opened in the district. A primary school in village Buttar (tahsil Moga) was opened in 1858 by the efforts of Sodhi Man Singh an Honorary Magistrate. It was raised to middle standard in 1870. One primary school at Dharmkot (tahsil Zira) was started in 1863 and it was elevated to a middle school in 1871. Later on, primary schools were opened at Badhni (tahsil Moga) on the English pattern. These were recognized by the Punjab Education Department and a uniform syllabus comprising the teachings in Persian, Urdu, Arithmetic and Algebra was prescribed.

In the early half of the twentieth century, the area comprising Moga District had one High School run by the Dev Samaj, two District Board Vernacular Middle Schools at Dharmkot and Buttar, two private School viz. Anglo-Sanskrit School, Dharmkot and Anglo Vernacular

Khalsa School, Moga and 33 Primary Schools maintained by the Board and Local Bodies. Gurmukhi branches were attached to the middle schools at Buttar and Dharmkot and to four primary schools viz.Moga, Ghal Kalan , Chuhar Chak and Daroli Bhai. A lower primary branch was attached to the middle school at Moga. Besides the above institutions 7 indigenous schools viz. Baghelwala, Indragarh, Bhaini, Kapura, Landaike and Raonta were also imparting education to the students.

After Independence , India inherited the educational system prevalent during British Period. It was accepted with certain modifications here and there. On 1 October 1957, the Punjab Government took a bold step of provincializing the schools maintained by the local bodies. This step was a landmark in the post Independence era of education. Under the National Policy on Education, Government has chalked out a programme of action. Pace setting schools Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established. For the first time, 10+2+3 system of education has been made compulsory. Orienting and refreshing knowledge of elementary school teachers has been made compulsory. Stress has been laid on computer awareness and computer oriented education.

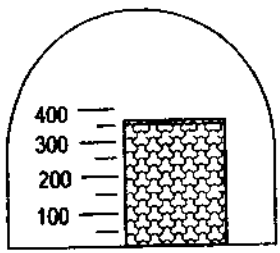
(b) Literacy and Educational Standards

The literacy figures for the district are available only for 2001 Census as it was formed in 1995. In 2001, the district has 63.5 per cent (68.0 per cent males and 58.5 per cent females) literates against the State average of 69.7 per cent. The district occupies 11th rank in literacy amongst the districts of Punjab State.

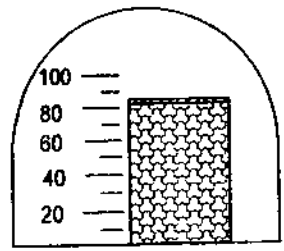
The number of recognized educational institutions functioning in the Moga District during 1996 to 2003 is given in the following table:-

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
MOGA DISTRICT
AS ON 30-09-2003

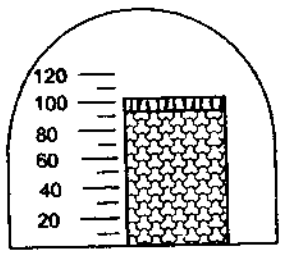
BOYS GIRLS



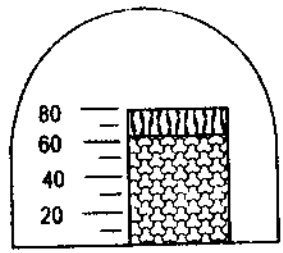
PRIMARY SCHOOLS



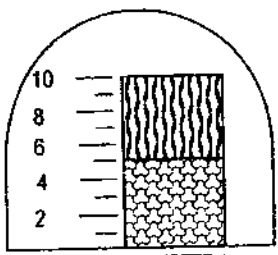
MIDDLE SCHOOLS



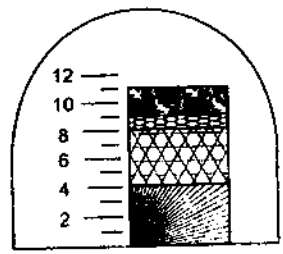
HIGH SCHOOLS



SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS (10+2 PATTERN)



COLLEGES



PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL ENGINEERING MEDICAL

Statistical Abstract of Punjab 2004

Number of Recognised Educational Institutions during the years 1996- 2003 in the Moga District

(As on 30 September)

Year	Type of Institutions											
	Senior Secondary Schools (10+2 pattern)			High Schools/ Post Basic Schools			Middle Schools/Senior Basic Schools			Primary Schools/ Junior Basic Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1996	29	8	37	72	8	80	72	2	74	224	9	233
1997	29	8	37	71	8	79	72	2	74	230	10	240
1998	29	8	37	71	8	79	72	2	74	227	10	237
1999	29	8	37	72	8	80	76	3	79	237	10	247
2000	40	11	51	87	11	98	94	3	97	345	11	356
2001	61	16	77	93	6	99	82	2	84	350	11	361
2002	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	
2003	62	16	78	96	6	102	82	2	84	350	11	361

(*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab* 1997 to 2004)

Educational Societies Rendering Service in the Field of Education

A number of educational societies and philanthropic endowments are rendering valuable service in the field of education in the Moga District. A brief description of these societies is given below:

Sanatan Dharam Sabha.- This sabha is rendering useful service in the field of education in the district. The educational institutions being run by this society in the district during 2002-03 are S. D. College for Women, Moga, S.D. Girls' Senior Secondary School, Moga, S.D. Boys' Senior Secondary School, Moga.

Arya Pratinidhi Sabha.- This sabha was registered on 24 December 1895 at Jalandhar. Under Section 28 of the Constitution of this Sabha, it has constituted Arya Vidya Parishad, Punjab on 2 March 1976 to look after the educational institutions in the State. The educational institutions being run by this society in the district during 2002-03 are D.M. College, Moga, D.M.College of Education, Moga, M.D.A.S. Senior Secondary School, Moga, Arya Girls' Senior Secondary School, Moga and D.M. Model Senior Secondary School, Moga.

Dev Samaj.- The society came into existence in 1857. It has also played an important role in the spread of education and social uplift of women in the district. During 2002-03, it was running two Senior Secondary Schools viz Dev Samaj Senior Secondary School for Boys' and Dev Samaj Senior Secondary School for Girls' in the District.

Other Educational Societies.- Besides this, one A.D. Senior Secondary School, Dharmkot was imparting education in the district.

Sikh Educational Societies.- A large number of educational institutions from middle to postgraduate level are being run by the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee and other Sikh Societies. These societies have played a vital role and contributing whole heartedly in promoting education in the district since long. The institutions run by these societies are: Sant Darbara Singh College for Women, Lopon, Guru Nanak College, Moga, Sant Baba Bhag Singh Memorial Girls', College, Sukhanand, Moga, Bhupindra Khalsa Senior Secondary School, Moga, Guru Nanak Khalsa High School, Takhtupura and Bhupindra Khalsa High School for Girls', Moga.

Christian Missionaries.- The Christian Missionaries are running two high schools and one Teacher's Training School for Village Teachers' at Moga.

Women's Education

Before the advent of British. women education was generally ignored. People were not willing to send their female wards to the schools. Only religious books were taught to the girls. The girls learnt reading and writing from the indigenous institutions according to their religion.

With the passage of time, the need for educating the females picked up. The first impulse female education in Punjab was given by Captain Elphinstone, Deputy Commissioner* Jalandhar. But the progress was slow and people took little interest in the movement. Another step to make the movement successful was taken on 14 February 1863 when Robert Montgomery, the Lt. Governor of the Punjab, drew the attention of the nobility and the gentry to the necessity for providing education for their daughters and promised the liberal assistance of Government in carrying out the measures for this purpose. Female education was. thus, placed upon a sound and firm footing. Schools were started exclusively for girls by educational societies as well as by the administration.

In the early half of the twentieth century the institutions exclusively imparting education to the females were 5 Gurmukhi Girls' Schools viz Moga, Buttar, Kokri Kalan, Lopon and Mahna, 3 Hindi Girls' Schools viz Dharmkot, Kot Isa Khan and Moga and 4 Urdu Girls' Schools viz Dharmkot, Ghaloti, Moga and Buttar. Although the area pertaining to Moga District had good number of educational institutions for females, yet the number of students in these institutions was very small due to social customs like child marriage and *purdah*. With the passage of time the outlook of the parents has changed. Various policies have been framed for the upliftment of female education. For the girl students, free and compulsory education has been provided by the Government upto a certain limit. This has encouraged the enrolement of female students in the schools and colleges. Besides Government, various religious and voluntary organizations are also working to create awareness among the masses for the need of women education.

*Report on Popular Education in Punjab and its dependencies 1862-63 (Lahore. 1863). Para 62.

As on 30 September 2003, 5 colleges, 16 senior secondary schools, 6 high schools, 2 middle schools and 11 primary schools were functioning exclusively for women in the Moga District.

According to 2001 Census, the literacy rate among females in the Moga District was 58.5 per cent as compared to 63.4 per cent for the State as a whole.

As on 30 September 2003, there were 73,602 girl students studying in pre-primary/pre-basic schools, primary/junior basic schools, middle/senior basic schools, high/post basic schools and senior secondary schools in the district.

Education of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The Education of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other deprived sections of the society, was remained neglected till Independence. It is only after Independence that there has been massive expansion of elementary education. Special focus has been laid on the access to education for those, who cannot participate in the school system on account of socio-economic compulsions. These segments largely constitute Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes of the society. Along with education for women's equality the education of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are some of the major strategies of national goal of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). Equalization of educational opportunities for Scheduled Castes has been reiterated in the National Agenda for Governance. Some of the programmes aimed at equalization are: abolition of tuition fee and to provide incentives in the form of textbooks; initiation of programmes like Universalization of Elementary Education, Operation Blackboard etc; reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in higher educational institutions; to improve academic skills and linguistic proficiency of students in various subjects and raising the level of comprehensions remedial coaching scheme is provided to these students along with scholarships.

The number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes studying in different schools in Moga District during 2002-2003 is given below:

Type of Institution	Number of Scheduled Castes students			Number of Backward Classes students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Middle Schools	7,410	6,596	14,006	2,382	2,574	4,956
High Schools	1,992	1,803	3,795	1,122	1,285	2,407
Senior Secondary Schools	928	603	1,531	728	682	1,410

(*Source*: District Education Officer, Moga)

The financial assistance given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes studying in the middle, high and senior secondary schools of the district, during 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	Number of Scheduled Castes Students	Number of Backward Classes students	Total amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)
1996-1997	11,720	7,731	10,00,000
1997-1998	12,587	8,250	39,99,042
1998-1999	13,295	8,451	80,00,000
1999-2000	13,651	10,314	-
2000-2001	13,453	7,943	1,02,18,270
2001-2002	14,657	8,524	99,90,232
2002-2003	15,568	8,931	1,09,28,736

(*Source*: District Education Officer, Moga)

Medium of Instructions

The medium of instruction in the government schools in the district is Punjabi since 1969, but the privately managed schools have been given the option to retain Punjabi or Hindi as the medium of instruction, which opt Hindi as medium of instruction are required to teach Punjabi as a compulsory language. The Sachar Formula of 1949 on medium of instructions in schools was replaced on 2 July 1969, by a three language formula under which Punjabi was made the first compulsory language as medium of instructions in government schools at all levels. Besides, Hindi was made compulsory from the third class and English from the sixth class onwards. This formula underwent a further change from April 1998, when English has been introduced as a compulsory language from first class in the State. This solution evolved by the Government has gone a long way in solving the language problems in the State. It has ensured compulsory instructions in Punjabi in all the schools and has enabled the Hindi medium schools to continue teaching through that medium and, as such, the entire school going population in the State has become conversant with both the languages as also with English.

Educational Setup.- The set up of the education department was changed on 8 May 1963, when District Education Officer was made the overall incharge of educational activities upto high and higher secondary schools level, in the district. Again on 1 April 1978, the primary wing was separated and the District Education Officer (Primary) was made in charge of the primary education.

Again on 1 April 2003, school education viz Primary, Middle, High and Senior Secondary was restructured into two levels i.e.

Elementary and Secondary levels. Directorate Public Instructions (School) was renamed as Director, Public Instructions (Secondary Education) whereas Director, Public Instructions (Primary) was renamed as Director, Public Instructions (Elementary Education).* The office of the District Education Officer (Secondary Education) came into existence on 1 April 1996 . Now he is controlling and supervising high and senior secondary schools in the district. He functions under the control of the Director, Public Instructions (Secondary Education), Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted by 1 Assistant Education Officer, 1 Superintendent, 1 Steno typist besides miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The office of the District Education Officer (Elementary Education), Moga came into existence on 1 April 1996. The District Education Officer (Elementary Education), Moga functions under the overall control of Director Public Instructions (Elementary Education), Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted by 1 Deputy District Education Officer, 1 Superintendent, 1 Clerk and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

(c) General Education

General education extends from pre-primary or nursery stage to the university level and presently divided into six stages, viz pre-primary, primary, middle, high, senior secondary and upto graduation and post graduation level (college/university level). A brief description of these is as under:

Pre-primary Schools.- Pre-Primary schools or preparatory schools are the latest inclusion in the present educational set up. These schools are meant for the children of age group of 3-6 years. These schools play a major role towards enhancing creativity to inculcate social service and imparting values amongst the little children from the very tender age. It promotes physical, intellectual, mental and emotional growth of the children of this age.

Education is imparted through play way activities of Kinder Garten and Montessori Mehods. The aim of this education is to create a healthy social environment in which the child may develop his physique and intellect and also to bring forth the inner potential of a child giving him or her an opportunity at the very tender age to express ideas through various medias. The main objective of such education at this stage is to

*Vide notification No. 10 June 2002-3E/7/7825 dated 1 April 2003.

provide healthy conditions for the young children and to give them social experience. Some voluntary organizations and individuals have started private schools to meet the requirements of small children and some as feeder schools to the main public schools. As on 31 March 2003, there were 745 *Anganwari* centres functioning in the district.

Primary and Basic Schools.- An important element of post Independence Educational Policy has been to provide free and compulsory education to all children at least upto the elementary stage. Regarding free and compulsory education, the Constitution makes the provisions under Article 45 in the following manner, "The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years." The course of free and compulsory education was started in the State during the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) for the age group of 6-7 years in 1961-62, extended to the age group of 7-8 years in 1962-63 and 8-9 years in 1963-64, to that of 9-10 years in 1964-65 and to that of 10-11 years in 1965-66. The Directive Principles of State Policy as enunciated in our Constitution envisage that the State shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age within a period of 10 years. The Constitutional Directive has been spelt out unequivocally and emphatically in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, and its Programme of Action, 1992.

To give a boost to the universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and to improve the nutritional status of children in the primary classes (I-V), the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, popularly known as the Mid-day-meal Scheme, was launched on 15 August 1995 nationwide. Under this scheme, students of primary classes were to be provided wheat @ 3.00 K.G. per student per month for 10 months in a year subject to 80 per cent attendance.

From 1997-98 onwards, the programme has covered all the children studying in primary classes in the government, local body and government-aided schools. This is one of the largest school nutrition programmes in the world today.

The total number of primary/junior basic schools both Government and private in the Moga District as on 30 September 2003 was 361 (350 boys and 11 girls) with 87,551 (46,863 boys and 40,688 girls) students. The number of teachers in primary schools in the district, as on 30 September 2003 was 1,670 (561 males and 1,109 females).

For providing elementary education to children, a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, *Sarv Shiksha Abhiyaan* was launched in 2001, in all the districts of Punjab. In the Moga District, five member team is working under the District Project Coordinator which is further under the control of District Education Officer (Elementary).

Secondary Schools.- The National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) is an apex resource organisation to assist and advice the Central and the State governments on academic matters related to school education. The norms developed by the NCERT for minimum levels of learning are being extended to the secondary stage. The key issues in secondary education apart from wider access are quality, relevance, modernization and diversification.

Secondary education serves as a bridge between primary and higher education and a step towards preparation for higher and professional education. Socio-economic imperatives and initiatives taken during the Eighth Five Year Plan, to provide learning facilities to school going children up to the elementary stage, has encouraged the enrolment in middle, high and senior secondary schools, necessitated that the perspective for secondary education in the Ninth Five Year Plan would be vocationalisation, substantial expansion of infrastructure, innovation in harnessing technology for improved teaching, learning and quality up gradation. Nowadays, the perspective for secondary education is vocationalisation and computer literacy. In the National Policy on Education, vocationalisation of secondary education is a centrally sponsored scheme, which was introduced in February 1988. The main objectives of the scheme are: to enhance employability, reduce the mis-match between demand and supply of skilled manpower and provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education without particular interest or purpose

In the Moga District as on 30 September 2003, there were 84 middle schools (82 boys and 2 girls), 102 high schools (96 boys and 6 girls) and 78 senior secondary schools (62 boys and 16 girls). The total number of students studying in middle, high and senior secondary schools were 7,052 (3,188 boys and 3,864 girls), 26,405 (14,597 boys and 11,808 girls) and 38,678 (20,760 boys and 17,918 girls) respectively. The total number of teachers in the middle, high and senior secondary schools in the district were 439 (236 males and 203 females), 953 (500 males and 453 females) and 1,291 (693 males and 598 females) respectively.

Besides, the above schools, there are certain schools in large villages and towns of the district which are known as Public Schools or

English Schools. These schools are affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi and follow its syllabus. The medium of instruction in these schools is English from the I[st] standard. The Education Department of State does not exercise any academic or administrative control over these schools.

Introduction of Plus 2 System of Education in Schools.- In 1986, 10+2+3 system of education (10 years high school +2 years senior secondary course +3 years degree studies) was introduced in the State, in order to implement the National Policy of Education. Senior Secondary Course (Plus Two System) has been introduced in the Punjab State in 1986 by merging the 11[th] standard of higher secondary schools and the pre-university course of colleges making its duration for two years. Hitherto the 11 years study of higher secondary schools was reduced to 10 years up to high school level and the pre-university courses in the colleges were abolished. The two year senior secondary education forms a sandwich course between secondary education (school education) and degree courses (college education). The first year is called XI standard or +1 and second is called XII standard or +2. To implement this policy, all the higher secondary schools in the district were converted into senior secondary schools and to extend this facility to rural areas, the selected high schools have been upgraded by the Government. Now all the colleges and senior secondary schools have introduced 10+2 classes in the district. These are affiliated with the Punjab School Education Board. S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali). The number of schools brought under this scheme in the district upto 30 September 2003 was 78.

Higher Education.-The history of college education in the present area of Moga District begin with the establishment of D.M. College, Moga during the British period. By 2003, the number of colleges rose to 10. All these colleges are affiliated with Panjab University, Chandigarh. A brief description of the colleges functioning in the district as on 30 September 2003 is given below:

D.M. College, Moga.-The institution came into existence in 1926. It provides instructions in Arts, Science (Medical and Non-Medical) and Commerce upto degree classes. Apart from this, it also provides instructions in Bachelor of Computer Applications. Training in NCC and NSS is also provided in the college. The college maintains a library and reading room. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine '*The Vision*'.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 1,772 (1,310 boys and 462 girls).

Guru Nanak College, Moga.- The college came into existence in 1971. It imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. It also imparts instructions in Bachelor of Computer Applications. In the field of sports, the sportsmen of this college excel in Hockey, *Kabaddi*, Kho-kho, Volleyball and Athletics. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine, '*Anhad Naad*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 735 (653 boys and 82 girls).

Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Government College, Dhudhike.- The foundation of this college was laid by Sh Lal Bahadur Shastri the then Prime Minister of India in the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai. It was taken over by the Government in June 1975. This college imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine '*Vidya Dhar*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 575 (505 boys and 70 girls).

S. D. College for Women, Moga. – It was established in 1968 to fulfill the long cherished desire of the people of Moga and surrounding areas. The institution imparts instructions in Arts and Commerce upto degree level. It also imparts instructions in Bachelor of Computer Applications. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. It publishes its magazine '*Srishti*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 1,042.

Sant Darbara Singh College for Women, Lopon.- The college was established in 1971 and is affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh. The college has a library, hostel and play grounds. It imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. Training in NSS is also provided in the college. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine. '*Param Rishma*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 465.

Sant Baba Bhag Singh Memorial Girl's College, Sukhanand Moga.- This college was established on 1 July 1994. The motive of this college is to provide higher education to girls, especially to those belonging to rural and backward area. It provides instructions in Arts upto degree level and postgraduation level. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine '*Sukhan*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 1,298.

Guru Nanak Government College, Guru Teg Bahadurgarh, Moga.- The college was established in 1959 and was taken over by the Government in 1977. It imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. Training in NSS is also provided in the institution. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine titled '*Vichar Vatika*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 479 (448 boys and 31 girls).

Jagat Sewak Khalsa College for Women, Mahna.- The college came into existence in 2002. It provides instructions in Arts upto degree level and postgraduate instructions in Punjabi. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 436.

Guru Arjan Das College, Dharmkot, Moga.- The college was established in 1973. It provides instructions in Arts upto degree level. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine '*Dharam Arjun*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 267 (185 boys and 82 girls).

Baba Lachhman Singh College for Women, Maihianwala, Moga.- The institution came into existence in 1988. It provides instructions in Arts upto degree level. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 512.

(d) Professional and Technical Education

Professional and technical education has been given due importance ever since the British rule. In the early half of the twentieth century one Training School for Christian Village, Teachers was started at Moga by the American Presbyterian Mission in 1910.The branches of professional education in which the district provides facilities are teachers' training and technical institutions like engineering colleges, polytechnic and industrial training institutions.

Teacher's Training

Teacher's Training has become essential with the changing scenario in the education system. Unless proper training is provided to the teachers, they will be failing in doing justice in teaching. For this purpose, teachers training institutions have been established in all the districts of the State. National Policy on Education laid stress on refreshing and orienting the knowledge of elementary teachers through a system. Consequently District Institute of Education and Training have been established throughout the State. For the spread and expansion of education one DIET and two teacher training institutions have been functioning in the district.

A brief account of the training institutions functioning in the Moga District has been given below:

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Moga.- DIET is the most significant educational invention in the country while the NCERT came up at the National level in the 1961 and SCERT came into existence at the State level in 1981 as the need for a third tier of training and resource support structure, right at the district level was genuinely felt in order to improve the quality of basic education. As a result DIETs were set up in almost all the districts of the State.

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) in Moga was established in the year 1999. The DIET Moga is working under the direct control of State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Punjab, Chandigarh. The intake of students is through State level entrance test. An equal number of girls and boys are offered admission. To provide academic and resource support at the grass root level for achieving quality and universal elementary education is the mission of DIET. The students are provided training in the following subjects:-

Pre Service Teachers' Education (PSTE),

Art and Work Experience(A& WE),

In Service Programmes, Field Intervention, and Innovation Coordination(IFIC),

Curriculum Material Development and Evaluation(CMDE),

Educational Technology(ET),

Planning and Management (P&M) and

District Resource Unit (DRU).

The number of students during the year 2002-2003 was 101 (51 boys and 50 girls).

D.M. College of Education, Moga.- This institution was established in 1953. It imparts training in B.Ed course only. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine "*The Light*" annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 200 (125 boys and 75 girls).

Sant Darbara Singh College of Education for Women, Lopon.- This college was established in 1976 by Sant Darbara Singh. who had a great desire for female education that is why the college imparts training in Bachelor of Education only to girls students. It is affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh. Training in NSS is also provided in the college. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine "*Ik Onkar Jot*" annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 465.

Technical Education

Technical education plays an important role in supplying skilled manpower to the industry and has great potential for adding value to products and services for contributing to the national economy and for improving the quality of life of the people. Technical education is being improved by modernization and removal of obsolescence, promoting institution-industry interaction. It is also providing continuing education for upgrading the skill and knowledge of technical personnel working in industry and service sectors, transfer of technology to the rural sectors and setting up of technology development missions to meet the

emerging challenges in science and technology. Technical education has been given great attention even during the British rule. In 1915, one Anglo Vernacular Middle School at Dharmkot was providing technical education in carpentry. After Independence till 1959, Technical Education Department was working under the supervision of Public Works Department B&R. In 1959 separate Directorate of Technical Education was established. In the year 1977, Industrial Training Institutions which were previously working under the Industries Department were linked with Technical Education Department and a separate Department of Technical Education and Industrial Training was established.

At present the Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar and Directorate of Technical Education and Industrial Training, Punjab, Chandigarh runs a number of Degree Colleges, Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes/Centres for providing technical training. In the Moga District, there is one engineering college, one polytechnic and 3 Industrial Training Institutions. These institutions provide training to men and women in order to ensure a steady flow of technical personnel and skilled workers in different trades.

During 2002-2003, there were 3 Industrial Training Institutions functioning at Moga, Chuharchak (Women) and Dharmkot (Women) in the Moga District. These institutions prepare students for certificate courses in various trades such as fitter, turner, motor mechanic, electrician, wireman, welder, stenography (Punjabi), carpenter, embroidery, refrigeration and A.C repair, cutting and tailoring, etc.

Detailed particulars of these Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in Moga District have already been given in Chapter V.

A brief description of engineering and one polytechnic colleges functioning in Moga District as on 31 March 2003 is given below:

Lala Lajpat Rai Institute of Engineering and Technology, Moga.- This Institution was established in 1998. It is affiliated with the Punjab Technical University Jalandhar. The campus is situated on the Moga-Firozpur G.T. Road.

It imparts instructions in four year degree courses in Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Information Technology, Electrical Engineering, Applied Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering, Master of Computer Applications, Instrumentation and Control Industrial Engineering. The institution has well-stocked library and well equipped laboratories. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college publishes its magazine *'Reflections'* annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during the year 2002-2003 was 336 (269 boys and 67 girls).

Baba Ishar Singh Polytechnic, Kot Isa Khan, Moga.- This institution was established in July 1994 and is affiliated to Punjab State Board of Technical Education and Industrial Training, Chandigarh. It prepares students for 3 years diploma courses in Computer Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Information Technology, Instrumentation Technology and Medical Lab Technology. Despite above courses, it also imparts education in 2 years D-Pharmacy course.

During 2002-03, the number of students on the rolls of the institution was 284 (244 boys and 40 girls). The college publishes its magazine namely *'Jeevan Jot'* annually.

Medical Education

Sri Satya Sai Murli Dhar Ayurvedic College, Moga and Indo Soviet Friendship College of Pharmacy, Moga are providing medical education to the students in the district. A brief account of these institutions is given below:

Sri Satya Sai Murli Dhar Ayurvedic College, Moga.– It came into existence in 1982-83. This institute was affiliated with Punjab University, Chandigarh in 1993, before this it was attached with Punjab State Faculty of Ayurveda, Chandigarh. Now this college is affiliated with Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot for B.A.M.S. degree.

A 120 bedded hospital is attached to the college. It provides indoor and outdoor facilities to the patients. Pathological, Laboratory, X-Ray and ECG facilities are also available in the hospital.Yoga, Naturopathy/physiotherapy and Pancha-karma treatment is also provided under the supervision of expert doctors. The college has Departments of Sanskrit, Sammhita and Siddhanta, Sharir Rachna, Sharir Kriya Vigyan, Dravyguna Vigyan Ras-Shastra & Bhaishaj Kalpana, Rog Vigyan, Swasthavritt,Agad Tantra, Prasuti Tantra & Stri Roga-Kaya Chikitsa, Shalya Tantra, Shalakya Tantra, Kumar Bhritya. It has well-stocked library and hostel for girl students. The college also maintains a herbal garden where training in identification of herbs is provided to the students by the *`Dravyguna* Department. Ayurvedic medicines of all types are manufactured by the Department of the Shastra and *Bhaishaj Kalpana* which are provided to the patients at

cheap rates. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2002-2003 was 143 (67 boys and 76 girls). The college publishes its magazine namely '*Sanjeevani*' annually.

Indo Soviet Friendship College of Pharmacy, Moga.- This institute came into existence in 1984, to commemorate the friendship of Indians and Russians. The college was started with the approval of the Pharmacy Council of India to run a two years diploma course and 4 years degree course in Pharmacy.

The number of students in this college during 2002-2003 were 263 (216 boys and 47 girls). The college publishes its magazine namely '*Indo-Soviet Friendship College of Pharmacy*' annually.

Babe ke Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Daodhar, Moga.- The college came into existence on 1 September 2002. It is recognized and approved by Central Council of Indian Medicine, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi of Ayurvedic Studies, and affiliated to Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot. The complex has following fourteen Ayurvedic Departments viz.

Samhita, Sanskrit and Siddhanta;
Rachna Sharir;
Kriya Sharir;
Dravya Guna;
Rasashstra and Bhaishaga Kalpna;
Rog Nidhan;
Swastha Vritta;
Agad Tantra and Vidhi Aurveda;
Prasuti and Stri Raga;
Kumarbhritya;
Kaya Chikitsa;
Shalakkya Tantra;
Shalya Tantra and
Panchkarma.

It prepares students for B.A.M.S. degree course and diploma in Pharmacy which were started on 1 September 2002 and 1 September 2004 respectively.

The complex has separate hostels for boys and girls with modern facilities. Advanced medical facilities like X-Ray, E.C.G. and Ultra-Sonography, equipped operation theatre and diagonostic laboratories are being provided to the patients in the hospital. The college has well-stocked library with latest editions of Ayurvedic and Modern Medical Science books alongwith National and International reputed Journals and Magazines. A number of literary and cultural societies functions in the college. It also publishes its magazine under the head namely *'Amrit Kalash'* annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during the year 2002-2003 was 50 (24 boys and 26 girls).

(e) Physical Education

Physical Education has been made a compulsory subject in the middle, high and senior secondary schools since 1974. It aims at all round physical development of the students. Under this scheme, one Physical Training Instructor is attached to each of the middle, high and senior secondary school. In the colleges, physical education is directed and guided by the Director of Physical Education. The development of sports in the State is the responsibility of the Department of Sports, the Punjab State Sports Council and Sports Wing of the Education Department.

Besides the above, the following schemes under separate departments also promote the cause of physical education in the district:-

1 Promotion of Sports and Games by the State Sports Department
2 National Fitness Corps
3 National Cadet Corps
4 Bharat Scouts and Guides

Promotion of Sports and Games.- Keeping in view the importance of sports, the Punjab Government created the Sports Department in 1961 and appointed players of National and International fame as Sports Officers. The office of the District Sports Officer, Moga, came into existence on 20 December 1995. This office is under the charge of District Sports Officer, Moga, who is assisted by 3 Coaches of Hockey, 1 Ground Supervisor, 2 Game Boys and 1 Peon.

At the district level, the District Sports Officer is in charge of sports activities, arrangements of coaching schemes and matches and similar work for the educational institutions. Tournaments and general

sports competitions' are organized for boys and girls so as to encourage youthful talent. Coaches have also been provided to organize and run sports camps at the various district headquarters. Every coach is expected to supervise the training and performance of a selected number of outstanding sportsmen so that concerted efforts may be made to improve their efficiency.

The main functions of the department are to provide facilities in sports to the sports persons of colleges, schools, private institutions, etc. according to their requirements. In general, the training is given in the evening, once a day in the coaching centre, twice a day in schools and colleges. The department is making strenuous efforts to promote sports talent in all parts of the State. The department organizes tournaments and training camps and it also awards scholarships to the distinguished players, pension to old age players, besides giving grants for the development of playgrounds.

The following District Sports Associations were functioning in the district during 2002-2003:-

District Sports Associations

1 District Volleyball Association
2 District Cricket Association
3 District Judo Association
4 District Hockey Association
5 District Badminton Association
6 District Athletics Association
7 District Basketball Association
8 District Kho-Kho Association
9 District Wrestling Association

National Fitness Corps.- In order to develop character and discipline and to make the children physically fit the National Discipline Scheme was started. The scheme created a new awakening in the field of physical education culminating in the formulation of the National Fitness Corps programme containing a wide scope of physical education. Good points of all schemes relating to physical education were incorporated in the scheme for National Fitness Corps. It aims at developing physical efficiency, toughness, courage, endurance, discipline, patriotic fervour, appreciation for democratic values of life and love for the country among the students. The scheme was put into operation at the beginning of 1963 and the same was recommended by Kunzru Committee by merging the National Discipline Scheme, Auxiliary Cadet Corps and Physical

Education. The programme includes exercise tables, drill and marching, *lazium*, gymnastics and folk dances, major and minor games and relays, track and field events, combatives and national ideals and good citizenship, practical projects and community singing of the National Anthem and patriotic songs. The scheme was implemented in the district under the Circle Incharge of Sports who functions under the supervision of District Education Officer (Primary). The total strength of students under the scheme was 700 (600 boys and 100 girls) as on 31 March 2003.

National Cadet Corps.- In order to develop the qualities of leadership, unity and discipline among the youth, National Cadet Corps is introduced in the educational programme in 1948. After the Chinese Aggressions, it was made compulsory for all the able bodied undergraduate boy students at college level in July 1963. NCC training was imparted regularly during academic session and outdoor camps. Later on, a programme, namely NSS (National Service Scheme) has been introduced as an alternative to NCC which is no longer compulsory. The aims of National Cadet Corps are: to develop character, comradeship, idea of service and capacity for leadership in youth, men and women; to give service training to young men and women so as to stimulate interest in the defence of the country and to build up a reserve of manpower to enable the armed forces to expand rapidly in national emergency. National Cadet Corps in the Moga District was functioning under the jurisdiction of Group Headquarters, Ludhiana.

The motto of National Cadet Corps is 'Unity and Discipline'. The cadets are imparted training in the military subjects, viz., rifle-firing, field craft, foot-drill, civil defence, map reading, etc. Girls are given training in first-aid, operating telephones, telegraphs and wireless. Senior and Junior division cadets are organized into units each commanded by a regular Army Major or an officer of equivalent rank in the Air Force. The cadets also attend annual out–door training camps.

The number of students on the rolls in the National Cadet Corps in the Moga district as on 31 March 2003 was given below:

Year	Senior Wing	Junior Wing	Total Cadet
2002-2003	640	500	1140

(*Source*: Commanding Officer, 5 Punjab Girls Battalion, NCC Moga)

Bharat Scouts and Guides:- The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Punjab has its State headquarters at Chandigarh and a training centre at

Tara Devi (Shimla Hills). After the formation of the Moga District on 23 November 1995, the Bharat Scouts and Guides was established in the year 1996 to inculcate trust worthiness, sense of responsibility and to promote self reliance, self direction, self control among youth.

Tritya Charan/Swarna Pankh, Chaturtha Charan/ Heerakh Pankh and Tritya Sopan Camps are organized at the district level for the advancement of Cubs and Bulbuls, Scouts and Guides respectively. The boys and girls trained in the camps turnout to be good and responsible citizens with broader outlook. They organize pulse polio camps, AIDs awareness campaigns, female foeticide awareness campaigns and campaigns against drugs and bad evils. They also participate on Republic Day and Independence Day. They render services at historical and religious festivals. As on 31 March 2003, the total strength of Cubs/Bulbuls and Scouts/Guides in the district was 1000/300 and 2500/500 respectively.

(f) Cultivation of Fine Arts

There is no such institution in the district.

(g) Oriental Schools and Colleges

No oriental school and college is functioning in the district.

(h) Education for the handicapped

The institute for the education of handicapped students came into existence on 1 August 2002 at Village Godhewala (Moga). The institute admits only those students whose disability vary from 40 to 80 per cent. The training in different courses such as candle making, card making, canning, drawing painting and flower making is provided to the students. The number of students on the roll of the institute during 2002-2003 was 56.

(i) Adult Literacy, Social Measure for the Diffusion of Education and Culture among the Masses

The total literacy campaign was started in the four blocks of Moga District on July 1994. In order to mobilize the masses, seminars, workshops, exhibitions and literacy camps are organized at various places in the district. To create interest in the voluntary organizations catchy slogans like 'Each One Teach One' are cited. Mass meetings are organized. Help of print media and audio visual media is also taken to

create interest in the public towards education. Literacy *melas*/fetes, inter school festivals and competitions are organised in the district.

The main aim of the programme was to impart functional literacy to the target group of 15-35 years. Functional literacy aimed at four objectives viz., achieving self-reliance in literacy and numeracy; awareness building regarding present backward conditions; skill formation to improve socio-economic status and intellectual orientation towards the state welfare ideas, national integration and female emancipation. It helped to increase enrolment in 6-11 years age group and reduction of drop out rate; non-formal education for 15-35 age group and empowerment of 15-35 years target groups which are productive units of the economy.

The Total Literacy Campaign was started in the four blocks of the Moga District. Under this campaign, 8,893 rural and 1,131 urban centres were established in the district, in which 79,844 rural and 11,590 urban people were given training. Out of which 18,884 rural and 4,395 urban candidates completed the Primer-I course,17,131 rural and 3,571 urban candidates completed the Primer-II course and 26,585 rural and 2,596 urban candidates completed the Primer-III course. Out of the total trainees 17,244 rural and 1,028 urban candidates completed the learner course. In the second phase, Post Literacy and Continuing Education Campaign known as P.L.1 was started and it lasted till 1997. After 1997 this project was discontinued due to paucity of funds. Under this campaign the trainees were trained as per P.L.1 syllabus. They were also given awareness against the social evils like habit of intoxicants, etc. Literary men and women were given training so that they can earn their livelihood. Women were also inspired to sort out their local problems.

(j) Cultural and Literary Societies and Periodicals

Cultural and literary societies occupy a unique position in a district. These societies contribute towards the promotion of Punjabi culture, social interaction and national unity among the masses. A number of societies, clubs and associations function in all schools/colleges to afford opportunities to the students to develop the latent and potential facilities of their mind and intellect and also to provide them occupation for their leisure time. These organize lectures, debates, declamation contests, music contests, exhibitions, recitation competitions, poetical symposia, dramas and tours and celebrate national days of political, religious and social leaders. A number of cultural and literary societies function in the Moga District.

Cultural Societies.- The main activities of cultural societies include speeches, debates, plays, dances, songs and music. During the Navratra days, *Ram Lila* is also staged by some societies at important places in the district. The following cultural societies exist in the Moga District:

Cultural Societies

Haas Viang Sabha, Moga
Cultural Society, Nihalsinghwala
Punjabi Cultural Society, Bagha Purana
Punjabi Cultural Society, Dharmkot
Cultural Society, Patto Hirasingh
Cultural Society, Bhambai Bhai
Tai Nihali Cultural Society, Langiana Nawan

Literary Societies.- The literary societies aim at promoting languages(Hindi and Punjabi) and literature. These arrange symposia, drama and discussions and bring out their publications from time to time. Lectures by prominent writers are also arranged. The literary societies worth mentioning in the Moga District are:

Literary Societies

Sahit Vichar Manch, Moga
Sahit Sangam Sabha, Moga
Likhari Sabha, Moga
Punjabi Lekhak Patthak Manch, Dhudike
Sahit Satth, Lande
Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Bhalur
Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Ghal Kalan
Sabhiacharak Sahit Trust, Daodhar
Sandal Literary Centre, Takhtupura
Hambla Literary Centre, Bodo

Periodicals.-Information pertaining to periodicals published in the district has been given in chapter XVIII 'Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations'.

(k) Libraries, Museums, etc

With the spread of education, libraries are becoming popular among the people in the district. The facility of public libraries and reading rooms is available in almost all the towns and big villages in the district. All these libraries are doing useful service to the people. These libraries subscribe to a number of journals, daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly magazines. The schools and colleges have their own libraries for the use of students and teaching staff.

Museums

The foundation stone of memorial-cum-museum Lala Lajpat Rai was laid on 17 November 1959. It is located in the south of village Ajitwal, G.T. Road, Jagroan. It contains an open hall and a library. It also depicts the paintings and photographs of Lala Lajpat Rai and other freedom fighters in the gallery.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times

No direct reference is available which throws light on the medical facilities and systems of medicine prevailing in early times in the district but it is reasonable to surmise that the system prevailed in the country also obtained in this area. It is presumed that in the rural areas Ayurvedic system was practiced by the then physicians which are known as *vaids*. Muslim rulers introduced the unani system of medicine which became more popular in urban areas due to the patronage of the rulers. Ayurvedic and unani systems are liked because of the simpler and familiar medicines. With the advent of the British the Allopathic system of medicine came into existence in the middle of the nineteenth century. In course of time it became more popular on account of the State patronage and researches carried out all over the world. Before Independence, three allopathic dispensaries viz Moga, Dharmkot and Badhni were serving the area of the present Moga District. The work of providing medical relief was greatly accelerated after Independence. Under the democratic set-up the need of healthy life has been realized. Since the launching of five year plans rapid strides, have been made in the expansion of medical services in the district. A number of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries have been established with adequate and qualified staff. Side by side with the allopathic system of medicine Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic system of medicines which were relegated into the background also came to receive patronage of the Government.

Presently, all the four systems of medicine viz Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathy are practised in the district. In order to popularize all these systems different directorates have been established in the State. Out of all these methods, allopathy has become more popular on account of Government patronage enjoyed by it during the past more than a century and very advanced research in the field of surgery. As on 31 March 2003 there were 84 primary allopathic medical institutions in the district comprising hospitals, community health centres, health centres and subsidiary health centres.

Vital Statistics

The registration of births, still births, and deaths commonly known as Civil Registration System is a century old practice and this registration was governed by different rules in the urban and rural areas of the State. The method of obtaining vital statistics is generally through the Civil Registration System, which has its uses both for the individual and the State. Apart from its individual use as a proof of age, proof of heredity, etc. the fundamental importance of vital statistics in planning need not to be elaborated. The crude birth and death rate as well as the specific demographic indicators of fertility and mortality are relevant for making basic assumptions in perspective planning.

The next obvious benefit of this data is for public health and medical care, child welfare projects and in particular, primary immunization, family welfare and planning programmes, which are implemented after ascertaining the occurrence of birth in various localities. The morbidity and mortality pattern are also revealed through these data.

To keep up uniformity in the collection of vital statistics throughout the country the Government of India enacted the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 which was enforced in the Punjab State with effect from 1 April 1970 and its actual implementation could be done with effect from 22 September 1972 when the Punjab Registration of Births and Deaths Rules were notified. The rules framed under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, are also based on the Model Rules framed by the Government of India.

The Director, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab is the ex-officio Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths in the State. At the district level, the Civil Surgeon is the District Registrar, Births and Deaths. The District Health Officer and in his absence, Assistant Civil Surgeon, has been notified as Additional District Registrar, Births and Deaths to help the District Registrar in discharging his responsibility. The Registration area has been divided in two sectors viz. the rural and urban areas. The registration hierarchy in these sectors is as under:

Rural Areas.- In the rural areas, the Station House Officer of the police station has been notified as the Local Registrar, Births and Deaths for the villages falling under the jurisdiction of the police station. Although it is the responsibility of the head of the household to get the vital events registered with the Local Registrar, the services of the *Chowkidars* are provided to the villagers who record the events in the

chowkidara book and get it registered within the scheduled time limit which is 14 days for births, still births and 7 days for deaths.

Urban areas.- In the urban areas, the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Committee/Notified Area Committee is the Local Registration Centre. The Municipal Medical Officer/Executive Officer of health and in his absence the Executive Officer/Administrator is the Local Registrar, Births and Deaths. The scheduled time limit for registration of births and deaths in the urban areas is the same as in the rural area.

Under the Act, it is the duty of the head of the householder, in his absence any adult member of the family in whose house the birth or death event occur to get the same registered with the Local Registrar. In respect of the events occurring in the Medical Institution, Jail, Hostels, Dharamshalas, etc., it is the responsibility of the Officer In charge of the institution to get the event registered with the Local Registrar, Births and Deaths. In case of birth and death occurring in the moving vehicle, it is the responsibility of the in charge of the moving vehicle to report the same to the next halting Registration Centre.

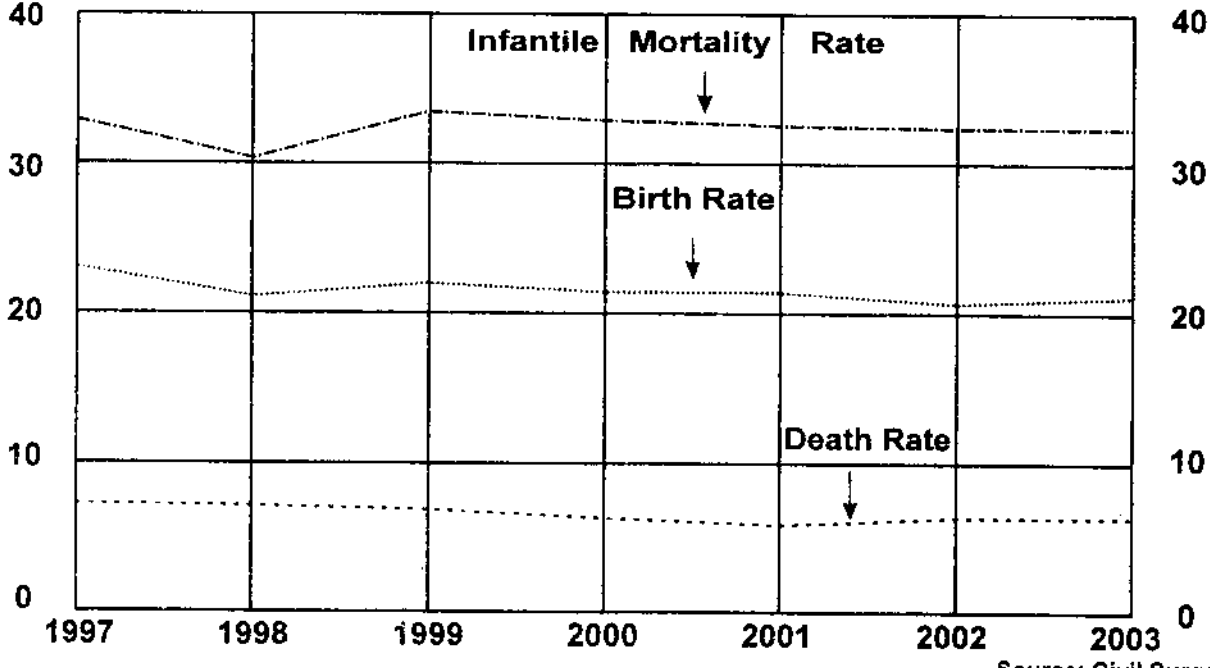
The birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate per thousand per annum in the Moga District during 1997 to 2003 is given below:

Year	Birth rate per thousand Population	Death rate per thousand live births	Infantile mortality rate per thousand live births
1997	22.5	7	32.8
1998	20.5	6.7	30.7
1999	21.6	6.3	33.3
2000	21.2	6	32.7
2001	21.3	5.8	32.22
2002	20.9	6	32.10
2003	21.2	6	32.1

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

Important Causes of Mortality.- The important causes of mortality in the district are typhoid fever, diabetes, heart diseases, pneumonia and respiratory diseases. The statistics regarding deaths registered from various diseases in the Moga District during the years 1996 to 2003 are given in the following table:-

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE & INFANITLE MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM IN THE MOGA DISTRICT 1997-2003



Source: Civil Surgeon, Moga

Sr. No.	Cause of mortality	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	Dysentry and Diarrhoea,Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	Tuberculosis	-	-	1	4	2	2	2	5
3	Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	Diabetis Mellitis	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3
5	Anaemias	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2
6	Heart Diseases and Heart Attack	25	17	40	17	8	12	5	5
7	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
8	Bronchitis and Asthma	5	-	2	5	2	2	5	4
9	Chronic Liver Dismt & rehosiz	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	1
10	Cereprovascular (Paralysis)	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2
11	Other not elsewhere classified	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	0
12	Bites or sting of veriomous cannmia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Accidental burns	5	7	6	8	5	3	2	6
14	Transport (Traffic)Accidents involving railway blasts, aircraft, motor-vehicles accidents not elsewhere classified	11	14	8	12	6	17	22	11
15	Other accidents	-	18	15	14	24	8	24	17
16	Suicide (Poisoning due to pesticide)	18	11	15	8	6	13	6	6
17	Others	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

(c) Diseases Common to the District

There are many diseases which occur in the district. The common diseases which occur in the district are gastro-enteritis diseases, typhoid group of fevers, respiratory disease, tuberculosis, malaria, smallpox and plague. Epidemic diseases viz. plague, cholera and smallpox are three notified diseases under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. Of these, plague and smallpox have been eradicated or controlled to the effect of no incidence. Plague had affected the area of Moga District in 1897, but the statistics of mortality due to this disease cannot be computed because the present area of Moga District was part of Firozpur District. The old records testify the facts that the area suffered intermittently from the visitations of cholera, smallpox and plague. The diseases which occur frequently are called common diseases. These common diseases are briefly described below:

(i) Fevers.-Fevers are the main cause of deaths in the district. These include ordinary fevers, typhoid, influenza and other seasonal fever, including malaria. These fevers are the result of unhygienic conditions, malnutrition or infections, imbalanced diet, leading to low resistance. The constant attacks of fever make a man weak which lowers his resistance. Subsequently he becomes more prone to continual

attacks. In the past, these fevers were cured with various medicines including quinine. But at present, their place has been taken by sulpha drugs and antibiotics which have been found to be very effective. Healthy living and better diet would lessen to a considerable extent the incidence of general types of fevers. Malaria has been brought under control with DDT sprays used to destroy mosquitoes.

(ii) Respiratory Diseases.- Next to fever are the respiratory diseases. Smoky and dingy rooms without smoke outlets, windows and ventilators cause breathing troubles or respiratory diseases. Respiratory diseases are caused by different types of smokes, fumes, vapours of chemical gases released by the burning of charcoal, coke, etc. These gases pollute the surrounding atmosphere all the time, thus affecting the health of the people. Smoke irritates the eyes, the throat and the lungs constantly. The insanitary conditions in the slums also cause the outbreak of these diseases.

In order to check the spread of such diseases the Factories Act 1948 lays down that there should be a proper disposal of gases entering the atmosphere and any harmful effluents should be removed to far-off places, where they do not adversely affect the health of the people.

Proper diagnostic facilities available in dispensaries and at public health centres, hospitals, provision of institutional facilities, domiciliary treatment and follow- up of cases from diseases such as tuberculosis and chronic bronchitis have brought down the mortality figures considerably.

(iii) Malaria.- Malaria was the common fever in the area of present Moga District in early days. Malaria spreads by mosquitoes is caused by blood parasite called 'Plasmodium' which is present in the blood of the malaria patient. Malaria had been undoubtedly the most important public health problem in the State. It is essentially a rural problem and general poverty and backwardness of rural area is a hurdle, which, the people of affected areas cannot be expected to surmount as they have no means to do so. It was dreadful disease for years together and took a heavy toll of lives in the district. Malaria epidemics occur from year to year after excessive monsoon rainfall. Quinine, the only remedy for malaria was distributed in rural areas through various agencies. It no doubt lowered the incidence but could not eradicate the disease. It was only after the Independence that steps were taken to control and ultimately to eradicate malaria.

At the time of Independence, malaria was considered as one of the major public health problem and was responsible for a very heavy

toll of life. To control this disease which was a major health menace from the point of view of sickness vitality and mortality, the Government of India initiated a centrally sponsored and aided National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) in 1953. To eradicate malaria this programme was converted into National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) in 1958 on the advice of World Health Organisation (WHO). With this the scope of the campaign was enlarged to ensure eradication of the disease from the community. All the area, both urban and rural, was covered under this programme. The main function of the NMEP was to detect malaria positive cases by collecting the blood smears of all the fever cases through the Multipurpose Health Workers from house to house visits and to eliminate the disease altogether by thorough and effective attack on mosquitoes and human reservoir by application of insecticides and administration of anti-malaria drugs. The blood slides collected by the workers/passive agencies, etc. were examined in the laboratories of the respective medical institutions and the cases declared malaria positive by the microscopic examination were given radical treatment. Besides this, the insecticidal spray was done in each and every house in mass basis in phases.

The malaria unit in the Moga District is manned by 1 Assistant Malaria Officer, 1 Assistant Unit Officer, 4 Laboratory Technicians, 8 Multipurpose Supervisors and 82 Multipurpose Health Workers.

Malaria Clinics.- As on 31 March 2003, 28 malaria clinics were functioning in the Moga District. The blood slide of every malaria case is prepared and is examined immediately. If found positive for the malaria parasite then radical treatment is given immediately on the same day.

Data regarding collection and examination of blood slides, malaria cases found positive (P Vivex and P. Faleiplarum), radical treatment given and API for the year 1996 to 2003 is given below:

Blood Slides	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Collected	61,875	39,602	92,052	70,626	95,850	1,10,682	1,05,800	1,02,825
Examined	61,875	39,602	92,052	70,626	95,850	1,10,682	1,05,800	1,02,825
Malaria Cases	134	107	33	11	36	6	1	3
API	0.019	.014	.004	-	.03	.0006	0	0
Radical Treatment	134	107	133	11	36	6	1	3
Population Cases	7,00,382	7,13,695	7,32,616	7,35,757	9,29,432	9,33,617	9,39,785	9,45,285
PV Cases	134	107	31	11	35	4	1	2
PF Cases	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

(iv) Communicable Diseases.- Plague, smallpox and cholera are the main communicable diseases. With the improvement of medical system, plague and smallpox have been completely eradicated and even the cholera has been controlled in the State. Since long not even a single case of plague and smallpox has been reported in the State. A brief description of each of these diseases is given below:

Plague

Plague, presently non- existent, was the most feared of all the pestilences. Since the formation of the district in 1995, no case of plague has been reported in the Moga District. Anti-plague measures are adopted every year. Sanitary Inspectors and Swasth Sahaiks are deputed to destroy rats by cynogassing the holes, baiting with zinc phosphate and by laying rat traps. In one or two extensive DDT sprays rats and flies are also killed along with mosquitoes. Utmost vigilance is also maintained in order to detect plague amongst rats or in human population and preventive anti-plague inoculation, are taken. As a result of these measures the district is free from this infectious disease.

Cholera

Cholera used to occur in an epidemic form before Independence and there was high rate of mortality. It is imported from outside the district especially after the dispersal of gathering at fairs and festivals. It is caused by infected food, water and drinks. Symptoms of cholera are profuse and painless diarrhoea and vomiting. No death with cholera has been reported since the formation of the district. Incidence of cholera has been low due to various preventive measures taken by the medical authorities. These comprise proper arrangements for the disposal of refuse, human excreta, protection of eatables and supply of safe drinking water, pollution, anti-fly measures and mass inoculation of hospitals and dispensaries. Similar preventive measures are taken on the eve of various fairs held in the district so that the contagious diarrhea is not imported from outside.

Smallpox

Smallpox is an acute systemic viral disease characterised by exanthem caused by various virus. Transmission normally occurs by close contact with patients through respiratory discharge, lesion of skin and mucous membranes or material which they recently contaminated.

The virus of smallpox is highly potent and resistant. Only a minute exposure to the infection is sufficient for a person to develop the disease. The main brunt of the disease is borne by children, as the mortality rate in their case is comparatively high. But no age is immune. It has also been observed that the severity of the disease is more in adults.

Smallpox was the most fatal and used to cause considerable mortality in former days, but the virulence of the disease has been successfully reduced by vaccination. The rate of decline was further accelerated when National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in the country in 1962-63. The programme of primary vaccination and re-vaccination is regularly carried on in the district. As a result of the intensive vaccination drive, it is now well within control. In April 1977, India had been declared small pox free country and on 8 May 1980 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the global eradication of smallpox. In May 1981, the International Health Regulations were amended by the 34th World Health Assembly to delete all references of small pox and small pox vaccination. All member States of WHO had officially discontinued compulsory small pox vaccination by 1982.

(v) Tuberculosis.- Tuberculosis is one of the major public health problem in the district. It has been persisting because of the spread of infection and less resistance among the people. Since the cure of tuberculosis requires a sufficient and long time, domiciliary treatment is carried out in the district. After diagnosis, medicines are prescribed and necessary precautions are explained to the patients so that they could continue their treatment staying at home. Previously the stress had been on treatment of cases both at sanatoria and in hospitals but now treatment is given to make cases non-infectious and thereafter the patients are advised to continue treatment at home.

In order to control the tuberculosis, the National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been launched in the country in 1962. The aim of the programme is to reduce the infection in the community so that not only the existing patients are cured but the danger of fresh to the susceptible population is reduced. NTCP operates through District Tuberculosis Control Officer, which is a comprehensive control programme for the whole country especially for the rural areas. This programme envisages integration of specialized T.B service at the district headquarters with the general medical services at the periphery in the rural areas. All cases having cough, fever and weight loss from quite a long period are examined in T.B. treatment Centres. The B.C.G.

is an effective vaccination against tuberculosis. The District T.B. Officer supervises the set up to eradicate tuberculosis from the district. He ensures that all the registered cases are given domiciliary treatment through various Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres. This treatment is given free of cost and is available to the patients nearest to their homes. The number of patients treated under the National Programme for the Control of Tuberculosis from 1999-2000 to 2002-2003 in the Moga District is given hereunder:

Year	Persons given treatment
1999-2000	2,617
2000-2001	2,754
2001-2002	2,808
2002-2003	2,918

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

Gastro-enteritis, Dysentery and Diarrhea.- Gastro enteritis is an acute diarrheal disease of diverse and frequently unidentifiable etiology presenting with loose motions with or without fever as the most manifestation. It may include specific infectious disease such as cholera, shigellosis, balmonellosis, ameobiasis, entero pathogenic 'E' cali infections or viral gastro-enteritis. Contamination of food and water form the major sources of transmission of the disease. Poor hand washing after patient contact, poor personal hygiene and poor environmental sanitation contribute to the spread of this disease. Infants particularly premature ones are the most susceptible and breast feeding may counter some protection. Immunity to entero toxins has been demonstrated, but its duration is not known. Although the mortality from these diseases in past was on high side but it is under control in recent years, as a result of the steps taken by the health department and other social service agencies.

Diphtheria.- An acute infectious disease of tonsils pharynx, laymx or nose, diphtheria occasionally affects other mucous membranes or skin. The lesion is marked by a patch or patches of greyish membrane with a surrounding dull red inflammatory zone. The main signs and symptoms are sore throat, cervical lymph nodes tender and enlarged, fever and difficulty in swallowing, etc. In tropical areas, the infection is more often apparent and cutaneous in nature. The period of the disease varies normally two to four weeks. Active immunization of all infants of 3 to 12 months is the best way of protecting the community from the ravages of diphtheria. Mothers in particular and community in general need to be educated for effective immunization of children below the

age of two years to bring down the incidence of diphtheria among children.

Whooping Cough.- It is an acute bacterial disease involving the tracheo-brochial passage. The disease is insidious with incessant cough lasting for one to two months. This cough becomes more frequent and ends with a whoop. Fatality in young children is usually high. Its incidence is high in winter. It is transmitted from one person to another primarily for direct contact with the patient or from the discharges of respiratory mucous membranes. Active immunization with a suspension of skilled vaccine absorbed on aluminum salts is ideal. Pertussis vaccine is being combined with vaccines of diphtheria and tetanus and it is called as triple antigen. This is given to every child aged between three months to four years. After eradication of small-pox, attention has been focused on diphtheria and whooping cough.

(d) Medical and Public Health Services

The medical administration of the district is controlled by the Civil Surgeon. Civil Surgeon has been re-designated as the Civil Surgeon cum Deputy Director in 2001, is also an ex-officio District Registrar, Births and Deaths. Assistant Civil Surgeon, District Health Officer, District Family Welfare Officer, District Immunization Officer, District T.B. Officer and District Training Officer assist him in the curative, preventive, family welfare, immunization, tuberculosis and training work respectively. He functions directly under the Director Health and Family Welfare. At the block level, the administrative control in the department vests in the Senior Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre (PHC) who is assisted by a number of medical and para-medical officials. He looks after the implementation of various National Health Programmes in the block. He also ensures proper curative services to the community.

In addition to the preventive and curative health services the Civil Surgeon is responsible for the implementation of various National Health Programmes including Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme; National Malaria Eradication Programme, Food and Drugs Act, Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, etc.

The Civil Surgeon is assisted by 68 Medical Officers, 97 Pharmacists, 136 ANMs, 28 LHUs, 67 Staff Nurses, 36 Laboratory Technicians, 6 Radiographers and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

Hospitals, Community Health Centres/ Primary Health Centres/ Subsidiary Health Centres and Dispensaries

Allopathic system of medicine has gained popularity among the masses. After Independence i.e. a number of dispensaries has been opened at various places in the district. However, there is gradual improvement in providing medical facilities since the formation of the district. The Government has spent Rs 39,83,830 on health services in the district. Besides Allopathic, Ayurvedic/Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicine are also much popular among the masses. The number of medical institutions functioning under each system of medicine in the Moga District during 2002-2003 is given below:

Allopathic Medical Institutions.- As on 1 April 2003 the number of allopathic medical institutions functioning in the district was 84. The tahsil-wise and area-wise breakup is given below:

Tahsil	Rural	Urban	Total
Moga	50	3	53
Nihalsinghwala	14	0	14
Bagha Purana	16	1	17

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in these hospitals/dispensaries during 2002-2003 was 2,74,145 and 5,660 respectively. The list of these dispensaries functioning in the district is given in Appendix at pages 375-376.

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions.- As on 31 March 2003, the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries functioning in the district was 12 (2 urban and 10 rural). Out of these 7 dispensaries are functioning under the control of District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer, Faridkot and 5 dispensaries are functioning under the control of District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer, Firozpur. In each institution there was one Ayurveda/Unani Medical Officer, 1 Dispenser and 1 trained dai. All these institutions are under the control of Director Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The number of patients treated in these dispensaries during 2002-2003 was 51,876. The list of dispensaries functioning in the district is given in the following table:-

Sr. No.	Name of the institution	Ayurvedic/ Unani	Rural/ Urban	Tahsil
1	Nanak Nagri, Moga	Ayurvedic	Urban	Moga
2	Tek Singh Park,Moga	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Gholian Khurd, Moga	-do-	Rural	Bagha Purana
4	Malke,Moga	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Bohana, Moga	-do	-do-	Moga
6	Himmatpura, Moga	-do-	-do-	Nihalsinghwala
7	Saidoke, Moga	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Dholewala	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	BhinderKalan	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Kot Isa Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
11	Janer	-do-	-do-	-do-
12	Lohara	-do-	-do-	-do-

(*Source*: District Ayurvedic/Unani Officer, Faridkot and District Ayurvedic/Unani Officer Firozpur)

Homeopathic Medical Institutions.- The Directorate of Homeopathic has been separated from Ayurvedic Department with effect from 1 May 1980. As on 31 March 2003, only one homeopathic dispensary was functioning in the district. This dispensary is headed by 1 Homeopathic Medical Officer and Class IV staff. Homeopathic Medical Officer functions under the administrative control of Joint Secretary Health, who is head of the Homeopathic Department. The number of patients treated in this dispensary during 2002-03 was 6,744.

Government Hospitals and Nursing Homes

Mathura Dass Civil Hospital, Moga.- The hospital came into existence on 13 October 1928. It has 100 beds. It provides facilities such as medical, surgical, gynecological and obstetrics, eye, ENT, X-Ray, ECG, Transfusion, ultrasound, laboratory and blood bank, etc. The hospital is manned by 19 Doctors, 29 Nurses and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 2002-2003 was 4,716 and 1, 25,714 respectively.

Rural Hospital, Lopon.- The hospital was established in 1967-68. It is equipped with 25 beds. The hospital is manned by 3 Pharmacists, 5 Nurses and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The number of patients treated in the hospital during 2003 was 2,690.

Rural Hospital, Mallianwala. The hospital was established in 1982. It is equipped with 25 beds. Laboratory facility is also available in the hospital. The hospital is manned by 2 Medical Officers, 3 Pharmacists, 1 Laboratory Technician and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.The number of patients treated in the hospital during 2003 was 2,020.

Satya Sai Murli Dhar Ayurvedic Hospital, Moga.- The hospital was established in 1973. It is equipped with 100 beds (65 for males and 35 for females). The hospital provides treatment to the indoor and outdoor patients. It provides facilities like Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Eye and ENT and Pediatrics. A well equipped Pathology Lab, X-Ray and ECG facilities are also available in the hospital. Yoga, Naturopathy treatment, Panchkarma treatment and Physiotherapy treatment are also provided by the hospital. It also provides 24 hours emergency services to the patients. Besides all these, some special Ayurveda Clinics provide treatment on Obesity, Hypertension, Asthma, G.I. disorders, Leucorrhoea, Bedwetting in children, non operative treatment of Anal fistula and ulcerative colitis, etc. The hospital is manned by 1 Medical Superintendent, 28 Doctors and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 2003 was 2,540 (1,800 males and 740 females).

Babeke Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital.-The hospital was opened in May 2000 at Daodhar, district Moga. It has 100 beds. The hospital is manned by 1 Medical Specialist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Registered Medical Officer, 1 Operation Theatre Technician and 1 Laboratory Technician, 3 Staff Nurses and miscellaneous Class IV staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 2002-03 was 2,920 and 14,600 respectively.

Blood Bank

One blood bank has been functioning in the district at Civil Hospital, Moga. Blood donation camps are organized at various places in the district and people are persuaded to donate blood liberally for the suffering humanity. The number of blood units collected and transfused by the blood bank in the Moga District during the years 1996 to 2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	Blood units collected	Blood units transfused
1996	631	628
1997	669	640
1998	820	802
1999	334	322
2000	860	851
2001	822	776
2002	1,369	1,236
2003	2,152	1,923

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

Disease Eradication and Control Programmes

The Department of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab is committed to render preventive, promotive and curative health services to the people of the State. Nation's prosperity and development lies in the total health, which includes physical and mental health of its citizens. The expenditure for the improvement of health of the people is an investment to produce healthy citizens leading to higher productivity of the Nation. Since Independence, several measures have been undertaken by the Central Government to improve the health of the people. Important among these measures are: the National Health Programmes which have been launched by the Central Government for the control/eradication of various diseases, improvement of environmental sanitation, raising the standard of nutrition, control of population and improving rural health. Various international agencies like WHO, UNICEF, UNFRA, World Bank, etc. have also been providing technical and material assistance in the implementation of these programmes, which are given below.

National Family Welfare Programme

National Family Welfare Programme was launched in the country to curtail the rapid growth of population. The programme was first started in the country by various voluntary organizations in the fifties. Realizing the importance of the programme it was taken over by the Government through the voluntary organizations, but it was felt that these organizations alone cannot deliver the services more particularly in rural areas. Hence the family planning programme was implemented as a centrally sponsored programme on 100 per cent basis. On 16 April 1976, National Population Policy was launched, which laid stress on various methods of family planning. In 1977, the Population Policy was reviewed and the name of the programme was changed to Family Welfare Programme.

The Director, Health Services (Family Welfare), Punjab is Officer In Charge for the implementation of Family Welfare Programme in the State. He is further assisted by Joint Director (Family Welfare), Deputy Director (Family Welfare), Assistant Director (Family Welfare), Assistant Director (IUD), and Assistant Director (MCH). Demographic and Evaluation Cell, headed by Senior Research Officer (STs) provides a strong data base for monitoring and evaluating the programme at various time intervals. The District Family Welfare Officer, Moga looks after the programme under the guidance and control of Civil Surgeon

Moga through the family welfare centres located at various places in the district viz. Moga, Dhudike, Daroli Bhai, Thathi Bhai, Lopon and Kot Isa Khan.

Prior to 1995-96 to stabilize population growth under family welfare programme used to be allocated by the Centre Government. But it was felt that the targets allocated were not realistic as they were not computed on the basis of felt need of the community and workers at the grass root level felt over burdened. Therefore, it was decided that the decision of computation of expected level of achievement may be given to the workers so that they may calculate the expected level of achievement at their own level. Keeping in view the requirement of the community in consideration, the Family Welfare Programme was given the name of 'Target Free Approach (TFA). But it created confusion in the minds of the workers as they felt the term 'TFA' conveyed no targets, hence no work which resulted in the set back of the performance. Government of India quickly revised its decision, its approach was renamed in the year 1997-98 as 'Community Needs Assessment Approach' and the workers were again imparted training to calculate expected level of achievement on the basis of the felt need of the community right from sub centre to all the upward level institutions. Now the Community Assessment Approach has been implemented in the State with a hope to maintain the qualitative aspect of the performance level.

Under the Family Welfare Programme female sterilization has always occupied a major share. But to reverse this trend Non-scalpel Vasectomy operation has been recently introduced in the State. To enhance the male participation in the programme, NSO is being popularized as this is a very simple technique which does not need any hospitalization and is very quick to be performed with almost no complication. It is hoped that the performance of Vasectomy operation will rise in the ensuing period. Sterilizations, IUD, Conventions Contraceptives and oral pills are the major components of Family Welfare Services provided under the 'Cafeteria Approach of the Programme'. Evaluation of the programme is monitored every month so as to observe the deficiencies in the programme and provide a proper feed back to the programme officers at the district level with clear cut directions for removing the bottlenecks, so identified. The programme is monitored by the Secretary to Government Punjab, Health and Family Welfare Department, after the expiry of each quarter when the performance of the programme is discussed with the Civil Surgeons at a special conference called for the appraisal of various programmes. Special campaigns are launched with the help of voluntary organizations

to boost the performance. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are carried out through all possible media so as to educate the people about the advantage of small family norm.

Evaluation of the programme is carried out by State Demographic and Evaluation Cell. Sample check of Family Welfare cases is regularly conducted so as to cover every district at-least once a year. The field workers are imparted training to maintain proper record of family planning acceptors. The programme is evaluated quantitatively and it has been observed that mean age at marriage of the female being comparatively high i.e. 21.0 years, the acceptance of family planning is also at a higher age. The mean age of the sterilisation acceptors has been estimated as 29.4 years and that of the I.U.D. acceptors has been estimated to 27.0 years. Similarly the mean number of living children has been estimated to be 2.8 for the sterilisation acceptors and 2.0 for the IUD acceptors during the year 2002-03.

Members of the *Istri Sehat Sabhas* have been trained on the subject and each of them have been given a specific number of eligible couples residing in her vicinity so as to share the responsibility of providing knowledge and practice about various family planning methods.

The post partum programme was started with an objective to boost performance of family welfare programme among those mothers who visit the hospital for deliveries or abortions because post delivery period is the point of highest motivation for family planning and thus the best occasion for providing information and services. The post partum programme aims at utilizing existing resources for providing an integrated package of maternal child health and family planning services in semi-urban and rural areas of the country. Integrated package would have a direct bearing on the health of the mother and child which would lead to ready acceptance of family planning services hence in limiting the size of the family.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, (MTP Act) was enacted in 1971 and the rules thereunder framed by the Government of India in February 1972, which came into force with effect from 1 April 1972. Later the Government of India introduced MTP Rules, 1975, whereby MTP Board has been constituted for certifying places and doctors and the old MTP Rules automatically ceased functioning. The Punjab Government notified these Rules on 7 April 1976. Under these Rules, the Government hospitals do not require any certification. These are considered as approved places for conducting MTP. Trained/qualified doctor is posted in the hospital and necessary medicines, equipment, etc. are available there. The private hospitals are

required to procure the approval of the Government before functioning as MTP centres.

Intensive propaganda through lectures, film shows, exhibitions, publicity, literature, etc. is done in the district in order to educate the people in respect of family welfare. As a result, the number of total acceptors of various methods of family welfare has been increasing from year to year. The progress of sterilization operations, IUD insertions and MTP in Moga district during 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Sterilization	I.U.D Insertions	No. of M.T.P.
1996-97	35.26	21.01	138
1997-98	32.54	15.56	109
1998-99	33.72	8.24	86
1999-2000	35.20	14.73	110
2000-2001	28.14	13.31	149
2001-2002	25.7	17.6	260
2002-2003	25.70	17.80	257

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1996 to 2003)

National Programme for Control of Blindness

This programme was launched in 1976 and incorporates the earlier Trachoma Control Programme, which was started in 1968. The ultimate goal of this programme is to reduce blindness in the country from 1.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent, to provide comprehensive eye care through primary health care. Each primary health centre and district hospital is provided with Ophthalmic Assistant. Since cataract is main cause of blindness, targets have been laid down for cataract operations. The cataract is curable by simple operation. Curable cases of blindness are treated by holding eye camps at various institutions for cataract and glaucoma operations. Corneal blindness is treated by corneal transplant operation at specialized institutions. The cataract operations are done at the district and tahsil level hospitals.

The voluntary organizations have been encouraged to organise eye camps in remote rural and urban areas as per guidelines issued by the State authorities. A number of such organizations are functioning in the district and are active in providing eye, health education, preventive, rehabilitative and surgical services for control of blindness. Vitamin 'A' solution is being given to the children to prevent night blindness.

The number of patients treated/operated under National Programme for Control of Blindness from 1997-98 to 2002-2003 in the Moga District is given below:

Year	Number of patients operated
1997-98	3,182
1998-99	3,402
1999-2000	3,708
2000-2001	2,708
2001-2002	3,210
2002-2003	2,787

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

This programme was started in the district with the aim to give health education to the masses about the need to consume iodised salt and the diseases which can occur due to deficiency of iodine in the district. The Government of India supplied MBI kits for testing iodine content of edible salt to health department. These kits were further distributed to all Civil Surgeons of the State. They were instructed to test the salt samples in their respective districts and send a report to Director Health Punjab. In Punjab 21st October is celebrated as 'Global Iodine Deficiency Disorder Day'.

National AIDS Control Programme

AIDS is a dreaded disease which spreads mainly due to heterosexual contact and unsafe blood transfusion. Other routes of transmission are: intravenous drug abuse or perinatal spread. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) was first classified as a disease in 1981 and in 1984 HIV (Human Immune Deficiency Virus) a lentrivirus that belongs to the retroviruses group was identified as the cause for it. There is no cure for it once a person is infected with the disease.

National AIDS Control Programme in India was launched in 1992-93 as National AIDS Control Programme-I with the objective to slow down the spread of HIV infection. At the State level, this programme was implemented through AIDS Control Cell from 1993 to 1999. The Punjab State AIDs Control Society was constituted in 1998 and since 1999 this programme is implemented through this society. Principal Secretary Health, Government of Punjab is the Chairman of

the Punjab State AIDS Control Society and Secretary Health is the Project Director.

In 1999 the second phase of NACP was launched focusing on behaviour change, increase decentralization and non Governmental Organizations involvement. The objectives of the NACP-II were: to reduce the spread of HIV infection, to strengthen India's capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS; to keep HIV rate below 1 per cent; to reduce blood borne transmission of HIV to less than 1 per cent; to attain awareness level of 90 per cent among the youth and in the reproductive age group and achieve condom use of 90 per cent among high risk groups.

In order achieve all these objectives one State Surveillance Centre alongwith Sentinel Centre for the State at medical college Amritsar, three Zonal Blood Testing Centres at civil hospitals Amritsar, Patiala and Ludhiana and 14 sexually transmitted disease clinics at district headquarters work for the successful implementation of this programme. The main activities carried out by the Punjab State AIDS Control Society in the State of Punjab are: 24 targeted intervention projects are implemented in the State through non-Government organizations to reduce infection among:

(a) high risk groups such as injecting drug users, female sex workers, men having sex with men.
(b) bridge population such as truckers, migrants, etc.

Through these projects high risk groups are provided behaviour change counselling, treatment of sexually transmitted infections reproductive tract infections, referral services, testing of HIV, care and support to HIV positive and treatment through Anti Retroviral Therapy, centers. All the available communication media are utilized for disseminating the message of HIV/AIDS prevention among masses. In order to make aware among the students about AIDS, education programmes are organized at the school level. For college students, Red Ribbon Clubs are constituted with the help of Pushpa Gujral Science City, Kapurthala. Five sensitization workshops are conducted for Asha workers, Anganwari workers and ANMs. Free condoms are distributed throughout the State and social marketing of condoms has also been started for the high risk population. Integrated Counselling and Testing Services are provided to willing persons. To protect the child from the parent transmission, single dose Neoirapine is provided to pregnant mother at the time of delivery and new born child within 72 hours of birth through all the Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres. Sexually transmitted infectious patients are provided free treatment in all

the district hospitals and medical colleges in the State. Provision of safe blood is made by the society by providing consumables and testing kits to Government and licensed banks. HIV/AIDS affected patients are provided quality life through drop in centres and community care centres. The number of HIV positive cases in the Moga District during 1995 to 2003 is given below:

Year	No. of cases detected positive
1995	01
1996	04
1997	13
1998	06
1999	23
2000	44
2001	19
2002	02
2003	08

(*Source*: Blood Transfusion Officer, Civil Hospital, Moga)

In order to control the further spread of this disease civil hospital, Moga has been equipped with one licensed blood bank, one Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre, one STD clinic and one Linked Anti Retroviral Therapy Centre.*

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Leprosy is the oldest disease which is neither hereditary nor contagious. About 95 per cent people are naturally immune to the leprosy germs. National Leprosy Control Programme has been launched in the country during 1955-56. With the availability of highly effective treatment of leprosy, the programme was renamed as National Leprosy Eradication Programme in 1983 with the objective to eliminate the leprosy in the country. Punjab is a low prevalence State so far the leprosy is concerned.

In Punjab, at the State headquarters, there are Zonal Leprosy Units to supervise and review the achievements under National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

The number of persons given treatment under the programme during the years 1996-97 to 2000-2003 is given in the following table:-

*Linked Anti Therapy Centres have started functioning from 2008

Year	Persons given treatment
1996-97	21
1997-98	24
1998-99	59
1999-2000	48
2000-2001	53
2001-2002	47
2002-2003	53

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH)

After the success of Small Pox Eradication Programme, immunization was considered as the most powerful and cost effective weapon against vaccine preventable disease. In 1974 the World Health Organisation (WHO) launched its "Expanded Programme on Immunization"(EPI) against six most common preventable childhood diseases viz. diphtheria, pertussis, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and measles. The Government of India launched its EPI in 1978 with the objective of reducing the mortality and morbidity resulting from vaccine preventable diseases of childhood and to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of vaccines. EPI was renamed as 'Universal Immunization Programme' (UIP).

In India, "Universal Immunization Programme" was started in 1985. It had two vital components, immunization of pregnant women against tetanus and immunization of children in their first year of life against six EPI target diseases. The whole of Punjab State was covered under this programme upto 1989. After the success of UIP, the purview of the programme was expanded to the reduction of infant mortality rate, child mortality rate, natural mortality and reduction in low birth weight babies. To achieve these objectives, Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (CSSM) was started in the State in August 1992 with financial assistance of World Bank and UNICEF.

The horizon of the CSSM was further enlarged with the advent of Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH), which was launched during the year 1997-98. However it was implemented in the Punjab State during the year 1999-2000. The RCH Programme is a composite programme incorporating the inputs of the Government of India as well as funding support from external donor agencies including World Bank and the European Commission. The concept of RCH is to provide the beneficiaries need based, client centered, demand driven, high quality and integrated RCH services. The overall objective of the RCH programme is

that the population of the country should be stabilized at a level consistent with requirement of national development. It is now well established that parents keep the family size small if they are assured about the health and longevity of the children and there is no better assurance of good health and longevity of children than health care of mother and young children. The RCH programme by insuring small family also ensures stable population. The RCH programme incorporates the components covered under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (CSSM) and includes additional components relating to Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) and Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI).

The schemes covered under the programme are: Essential Obstetric Care; 24 hours delivery services; appointment of consultants; hiring of services of private, Anesthetists, adolescent care; management of RTIs/STIs, I.E.C. activities, strengthening of RCH outreach services, border district cluster strategy; collaborating training institute of Kharar sand Civil Works, etc.

Immunization done under the CSSM from 1996-97 to 1999-2000 and under the RCH from 2000-2001 to 2002-2003 in the Moga District is given hereunder:

Year	DPT (infants)	Polio (infants)	BCG	Measles	DT (5 years)	TT (10 years)	TT (16 years)
Under the CSSM							
1996-1997	13,423	13,423	12,995	12,998	20,101	15,833	1,2144
1997-1998	13,488	13,488	13,010	12,999	20,215	15,910	12,153
1998-1999	14,177	14,177	13,110	13,412	20,413	15,085	12,165
1999-2000	15,210	15,210	13,254	13,513	20,512	15,231	12,013
Under the RCH							
2000-2001	15,087	15,087	13,165	13,527	20,518	16,135	12,412
2001-2002	15,123	15,123	13,177	13,543	20,519	16,032	13,148
2002-2003	15, 210	15,210	13,423	13,555	20,715	16,135	13,255

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

Maternal and Child Health Services.- Maternal and Child Health Services are provided for health care of mothers and children. These services are provided through hospitals, primary health centres, subsidiary health centres and maternal and child health centres organizing prenatal and postnatal well baby clinics and also by home visits by Lady Home Visitors (LHV) and Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives (ANM) both in rural and urban areas.

To encourage acceptance of small family norm through increasing confidence on the part of the parents in the survival of healthy children by providing preventive and promotive health services

to mothers and children some schemes have been implemented in the State. Detail regarding these schemes has been given hereunder:

Prophylaxis Against Nutritional Anemia Amongst Mothers and Children.- Anemia is quite common during pregnancy, because the existing nutritional deficiencies are aggravated by demand of pregnancy and nursing of children and prevalence of high incidence of worm infestation. To prevent and counter the adverse effects of these deficiencies, Iron and Folic Acid tablets are given to the mothers and children for 100 days. The achievement under the programme during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	Iron and Folic Acid tablets given	
	Mothers	Children
1996-97	18, 204	12,143
1997-98	18, 314	12, 310
1998-99	18, 318	13, 049
1999-2000	19, 038	14, 441
2000-2001	19,137	14, 513
2001-2002	19, 431	15, 014
2002-2003	19, 533	15, 710

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

Prophylaxis Against Blindness Caused Due to Vitamin 'A' Deficiency.- Xerophealimia (nutritional blindness) is attributed to nutritional deficiency of Vitamin 'A'. Keratomaliacia has been the major cause of nutritional blindness in the children usually between 1-3 years of age. To prevent blindness among the children caused due to vitamin 'A' deficiency, highly concentrated solution of vitamin 'A' is given to the children at an interval of 6 months till the age of 3 years.

The achievement under the programme during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given here under:

Year	No. of children given the dose of Vitamin 'A'
1996-97	12,998
1997-98	12,999
1998-99	13,412
1999-2000	13,513
2000-2001	13,527
2001-2002	13,543
2002-2003	13,555

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

Pulse Polio Programme

The main concept of this programme is to eradicate polio in the State of Punjab. Under this programme, children between the age of 0-5 years are given polio drops in a phased manner. These drops are given every year in the State by the health department staff. During the year 2003, the polio drops were administered in two rounds on 5 January and 9 February. In the first round 1,35, 510 children and in the second round 1,40,629 children were administered polio drops in the Moga District.

School Health Programme

Healthy children form a firm foundation of the nation. The aim of the School Health Programme is to provide comprehensive health care to the school children. It comprises medical examination, treatment and correctional remedies. The school children are also guided in forming habits and practices that are necessary to promote their best growth. The entire State of Punjab was covered under Intensive School Health Programme by the year 1981.

Under this programme, medical check up of all students studying in primary and middle classes is conducted; school children are being immunized against horrified diseases. Medical check-up of all students belonging to primary and middle schools (both government and recognized private schools) is done twice a year. A team of doctors visits all the schools to examine the students and provides them curative, referral and follow-up services.

Health education on various health topics is given to the students and teachers. The doctors also advise the school authorities about proper water supply, good sanitation, cleanliness, and help them to observe health fortnights. Under this scheme, about 1,22,312 students were examined in the Moga District during the year 2002-2003. All the government institutions irrespective of their place of establishment are actively involved in the implementation of this Programme in the Punjab State with the following objectives: to conduct the medical check-up of all school going children upto middle standard; to prepare permanent record of complete health profile of school going children in the form of registers or cards, to inform to the parents regarding health status of the students and any follow up treatment required; to give health education to teachers and students on general health topics and to advise school health authorities regarding importance of safe drinking water and good environmental sanitation, etc. Depending on the age of immunization

status of the children they are given services as per schedule under the different health programmes of Government of India. This component helps in giving better and effective coverage to the school going children which in turn prevent them falling prey to these preventive diseases which are otherwise known for high rate of mortality and morbidity among children.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Programme

The Punjab Government passed the prevention of the Food Adulteration Act in 1954 for checking the adulteration of foodstuffs. This Act replaced the Punjab Pure Food Act, 1929. The Food Adulteration Programme is implemented in the State under the supervision of Director, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab who has been notified as State Food (Health) Authority. He is assisted by Additional Director, Health (Food & Drugs). At the district level Civil Surgeon has been notified as Local (Health) Authority and is responsible for the implementation of prevention of adulteration programme in the district. He is assisted by 1 District Health Officer, and a number of designated Food Inspectors.

The licenses for selling food stuffs are issued by the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Councils/NagarPanchayats. All concerns dealing in sale, stock preparations of edible articles are subject to inspection by the team of Food Inspectors. In order to check and detect food adulteration, the samples are seized by Food Inspectors, under the supervision of a team leader arranged by Local (Health) Authorities. Ordinarily no single Food Inspector is permitted to seize the sample by himself. Under this Act the Local (Health) Authorities have to seize a fixed number of samples. Special raids are also arranged on the direction of higher authorities. These samples are sent to the State Food Laboratory, Chandigarh for chemical examination and analysis. Those found guilty of adulteration are prosecuted.

The number of samples found adulterated and prosecutions launched in the District during 1996-97 to 2002-2003 are given below:

Year	Samples seized	Samples found adulterated	Prosecutions launched
1996-97	90	7	7
1997-98	89	16	16
1998-99	108	10	10
1999-2000	90	6	5
2000-2001	49	6	6
2001-2002	42	4	4
2002-2003	69	4	4

(*Source*: Civil Surgeon, Moga)

With the enactment of 'Consumer Protection Act, 1986', the State of Punjab has also created a Consumer Protection Cell in the Food and Supplies Department of the State Government, State level as well as Divisional level.

(e) Sanitation

The level of sanitation was far from satisfactory even in the urban areas and position was much worse in rural areas. The use of polluted water, soil pollution by indiscriminate defecation and lack of proper drainage system gave rise to various diseases like gastro-enteritis, diarrhoea, dysentery, malaria, cholera, etc. In order to improve the environmental sanitation, the Government of India launched a National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in 1954. Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board was established on 1 January 1977 in Moga to implement the water supply and sanitation schemes in troduced by the State Government. As on 31 March 2003, 1 Sub Divisional Engineer, 1 Sub Divisional Clerk, 3 Junior Engineers and Class IV staff is functioning in the Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The Punjab State is participating in the scheme since its inception. It envisages to prevent spread of water borne communicable diseases such as cholera, diarrhea and typhoid to check contamination of food, water and milk due to insanitary disposal of human excreta; to provide tapped water supply and replacement of dry latrines with flush latrines and to free the sweepers engaged in sub human system of collection, handling and transporting human excreta from this unhygienic and humiliating practice. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme loans upto 100 per cent are given by the Government to municipal councils for their water supply schemes. Tubewells, watertanks were installed and a number of water pipes were laid down in four towns of this district namely Moga, Badhni Kalan, Bagha Purana, and Dharmkot upto 31 March 2003. Suitable grants are also given to deserving municipal councils. For financing sewerage schemes, loans upto 75 per cent and grants upto 25 per cent are given to the local bodies.

(i) Public Health and Sanitation in Urban Areas.- In the urban areas, sanitation work is looked after by the Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats. These have been entrusted with the work of providing various civic and other amenities. In the Moga District, all the Municipal Councils/NagarPanchayats have arrangements for cleanliness of the towns by employing a number of scavengers. The sweepers are deployed by the Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats to collect the

waste material with the help of hand driven *rehries* and tractor trolleys from the streets, lanes and roads before dumping it into main compost grounds of the towns. There is good provision for water supply in the municipal towns viz. Moga, Bagha Purana, Badhni Kalan, Dharmkot.

(ii) Rural Sanitation and Water Supply. - Under the present set up, arrangement for sanitation is looked after by Gram Panchayats. The block development staff takes up the responsibility in respect of the area under their jurisdiction. The primary health centres established in the block area, are the main centres of these activities. The main functions of the Public Health Department (RWS) are to provide tapped drinking water in the villages besides installing hand pumps. The installation of tubewells in the villages has taken the place of open wells for the use of drinking water purposes. Gram Panchayats also look after the sanitation of villages. For providing better and hygienic living conditions in the villages, the Model Village Scheme has been started. Under this scheme, a few villages are selected as model villages, where the streets are paved, drains are constructed and arrangements are made for the sullage water. As on 31 March 2003, out of 321 inhabited villages, 313 have been identified as water scarcity villages in the Moga District and out of these 295 water scarcity villages have been covered under water supply scheme.

(iii) Punjab Pollution Control Board.- The main objective of the Board is to prevent or abate water and air pollution, maintain and restore the whale someness of water and the quality of air. In conformity with the objective, the Board is vested with the authority to oversee, within the State of Punjab, the application of the laws and rules relating to pollution control are: Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 as amended in 1988; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Cess Act 1977; Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended in 1987; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling)Rules, 1989 as amended in 2000; Manufacturing, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals, Amendment, 2000; Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991; Bio Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules,1998; Recycled Plastic Manufacture and Usage Rules 1999; Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.

The main functions of the Board are; Pollution Control Regulatory Functions; Pollution Assessment; Laying down of Standards for Effluent and Emissions, Research and Development including setting up of Demonstration Plants; Environment Awareness Programme;

Advisory Role; Establishment of Laboratories and Implementation of above mentioned Acts.

In order to achieve the above functions, the general approach of the Board is: to control pollution at the source with due regard to techno-economic-feasibility for liquid effluents as well as gaseous emissions; to ensure that natural waters are not polluted by discharge of untreated effluents, reuse/recycling of wastes and to use the treated effluent on land for irrigation and for industrial purpose after appropriate treatment; and to minimize pollution control requirements by judicious location of new industries and relocation of existing industries wherever necessary.

The strategy of the Board is to take up highly polluting large and medium industries grossly polluted areas of the state and grossly polluted river stretches on priority basis for control of pollution; promotional measures and assistance through incentives, guidelines; development of cost effective technologies and putting up of demonstration plants are also the part of the strategy. Efforts have also been made for creation of awareness about environmental pollution by educating the industries and local authorities to take preventive measures for the control of the pollution. There is no office of Pollution Control Board in the Moga District and the area of the district falls under the jurisdiction of Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, Faridkot who is under the administrative control of Senior Environmental Engineer, Patiala. There were 4 large and medium scale units and 13 small scale units functioning in the district during 2002-2003. Out of these, all large scale units, medium scale units and small scale units have installed 47 water purifier devices and 324 air screening devices till 31 March 2003.

Punjab Health Systems Corporation

The Corporation has been incorporated under the Punjab Health Systems Corporation Act, 1996 (The Punjab Act No. 6 of 1996) to bring more administrative flexibility for implementation of the "Second State Health System Development Project" with the World Bank assistance to upgrade health services in the State. The main functions of the Corporation are: to formulate and implement the schemes for the comprehensive development of the dispensaries and hospitals; to construct and maintain dispensaries and hospitals and maintenance of cleanliness therein; to implement National Health Programmes as per the directions of the State; to purchase, maintain and allocate quality equipment to various dispensaries and hospitals; to procure stock and distribute drugs, diet, linen and other consumables among the

dispensaries and hospitals; to provide services of specialists and super-specialists in various hospitals; to enter into collaboration for super-specialists with health institutions both within the country or abroad to provide better medical care; to receive donations, funds and the like from the general public and institutions from both within and outside India; to receive grants or contributions which may be made by the Government on such conditions as it may impose, to provide for construction of houses to the employees of the dispensaries and hospitals and maintenance thereof by mobilizing resources for financing institutions; to plan, construct and maintain commercial complexes, paying wards and providing diagnostic services and treatment on payment basis and to utilize the receipts for the improvement of the hospitals and dispensaries; to run public utility service and undertake any other activity of commercial nature for the delivery of health care within or without the hospital premises directly or in collaboration with private or voluntary agency on contract basis; to engage specialized agencies or individuals in the relevant disciplines directly or from external sources for the efficient and expeditious conduct of any of the functions detailed above and to provide immediate treatment in case of emergency and for unaccompanied patients.

In order to provide better health services, the Punjab Health System Corporation has taken over One District Hospital and 4 Community Health Centres in the Moga district. The details regarding the expenditure occurred on the construction of the district Hospital and Community health centres from 1998 to 2001 is given in the following table:-

Name of the Community Health Centre	Amount expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Number of beds (Old)	New (upgraded) beds
CHC Nihalsinghwala	75.16	8	30
CHC Dhudike	20.28	10	30
CHC Bagha Purana	136.21	12	30
CHC Daroli Bhai	97.46	8	30
DH Moga	132.36	100	100

(*Source:* Punjab Health Systems Corporation)

APPENDIX (Vide page 356)

List of Hospitals/Primary Health Centres/ Community Health Centres/Subsidiary Health Centres/ Dispensaries/ Clinics in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr. No	Name of the Institution	Tahsil	Number of Beds		Rural/ Urban	Type of Management
			Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mathura Dass Civil Hospital, Moga	Moga	75	25	Urban	State Public
2	Urban Slum Area Dispensary,.Moga	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
3	ESI Dispensary Nanak Nagri, Moga	-do-	0	0	–do-	State Special
		Block Nihalsinghwala				
4	Rural Hospital, Lopon	Nihalsingh - wala	15	10	Rural	State Public
5	CHCNihalsinghwala	-do-	15	15	-do-	-do-
6	PHC Patto Hirasingh	-do-	4	4	-do-	-do-
7	PHC Bilaspur	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	PHC Badhni Kalan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	PHC Raoke Kalan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	SHC Machhike	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	SHC Takhtupura	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	SHC Rania	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	SHC Raonta	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	SHC Dina	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
15	SHC Kussa	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
16	SHC Saidoke	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
17	SHC Bhagike	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
		Block Bagha Purana				
18	CHC Bagha Purana	Bagha Purana	15	15	Urban	State Public
19	PHC Thathi Bhai	-do-	4	4	Rural	-do-
20	PHC Landa	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
21	PHC Sukhanand	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
22	PHC Manuke	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
23	PHC Nathuwala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
24	PHC Rajiana	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
25	SHC Mahla Kalan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
26	SHC GuruTegBahadur Garh	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
27	SHC Mari Mustafa	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
28	SHC Gholia Khurd	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
29	SHC Thiraj	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
30	SHC Rode	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
31	SHC Samadh Bhai	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
32	SHC Samalsar	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
33	SHC Bhambia Bhai	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
34	SHC Bhalur	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
		Block Moga I				
35	CHC Dhudike	Moga	15	15	-do-	State Public
36	PHC Dhudike	-do-	0	0	-do-	-do-
37	Rural Hospital, Maihianwala	-do-	15	10	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38	PHC Buttar	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
39	PHC Kokari Kalan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
40	PHC Chirak	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
41	SHC Bughipura	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
42	SHC Chuganwan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
43	SHC Dhulkot Kalan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
44	SHC Kapura	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
45	SHC Ajitwal	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
46	SHC Mehron	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
47	SHC Ramunwala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
48	SHC Pardo Mehna	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
49	SHC Daodhar	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
50	SHC Dala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
51	SHC Jhandewala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
52	SHC Budhsinghwala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
53	SHC Tikhanwad	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
54	SHC Landeke	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
55	CHC/PHC Daroli Bhai	-do-	15	15	-do-	-do-
56	PHC Daulatpur Niwan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
57	PHC Chand Nawan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
58	SHC Jaisinghwala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
59	SHC Jhandiana	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
60	SHC Singhanwala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
61	SHC Chol Kalan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
62	SHC Safuwala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
63	SHC Kaliawala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
64	SHC Dagru	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
65	SHC Khokharana	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
66	SHC Chhotaghar Wada Ghar	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
67	SHC Khosa Pando	-do-	2	2	-do-	State Public
68	SHC Jaimalwala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
69	SHC Dhalleke	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
		Block Moga II				
70	PHC/CHC Kot Isa Khan	Moga	15	15	-do-	State Public
71	PHC Kishanpur Kalan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
72	PHC Jalalabad (East)	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
73	PHC Dharmkot	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
74	PHC Fateh Garh Panjtur	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
75	PHC Khosa Pandhir	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
76	SHC Talwandi Malian	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
77	SHC Chak Kanian Kalan	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
78	SHC Mubarakpur	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
79	SHC Said Mohammad	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
80	SHC Fatehgarh Korotana	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
81	SHC Raowal	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
82	SHC Qadirwala	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
83	SHC Balkhandi	-do-	2	2	-do-	-do-
84	Bassi Charitable Trust Bhinder Kalan	-do-	15	10	-do-	Voluntary Organisation

(*Source*: Director Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Abbrevations

CHC Community Health Centre
PHC Primary Health Centre
SHC Subsidiary Health Centre

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services denote such type of activities on the part of State and individuals which are performed to rectify the social imbalance between individuals, classes or groups in the society. Before Independence, the British Government paid little attention to aspects of social welfare, such as labour welfare, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, etc. After Independence, the new Constitution envisaged India a Democratic and Socialistic State. Being a Socialistic and Welfare State social services hold a unique position. Social services has now undertook a new phase of public activities, which have been assuming greater significance day by day to fulfill the aims and objectives of a Welfare State. Now the government introduced and implemented various measures for ameliorating the condition of the backward sections of the society, which were neglected or exploited and suffered from a number of disabilities for centuries. The scope of the social service sector has been continually widening and it covers prohibition and welfare of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, women, children, disabled and weaker sections of the society, etc. A detailed description of such activities is given under various headings in this chapter.

(a) Labour Welfare

With the advent of Independence in 1947, the Government of India envisaged several measures including legislative aiming at the labour welfare. The State Government also brought about a few enactments to improve living conditions of labourers. This was made possible after the International Labour Organization Conference held in 1947. The organization passed a resolution which adopted services, facilities and amenities as adequate canteen, rest and recreation facilities, sanitary and medical facilities, arrangement for travel to and fro from their homes and such other services, as contribute to improve the conditions of workers under which they are employed. The concept of labour welfare covers a broad field with their increasing pace of urbanization, the working conditions of labourers have become more hazardous and less secure. Problems like fatal accidents, insecurity of work, unfair wages, unsatisfactory and unhygienic working and living conditions have become acute. The Government's role in regulating worker employer relations, to ensure fair wages, satisfactory working

conditions and general welfare of labour have become increasingly important.

In 1949 a separate Labour Department was set up under the charge of a whole time Labour Commissioner in the State with the main aim to protect the interests of the worker because a worker is not only the backbone of the society but in a developing country like India, it is one of the most important factors in the goods of the economy.

The Punjab is probably the first State in the country to have set up the Punjab Industrial Safety Council in May 1969, on the pattern of the National Safety Council. This is a non-government and non-political voluntary organisation. Factory owners and the association of workers, Government departments and all other persons who are interested in safety measures can become members of this council, which shall advise, organise, encourage and promote methods and procedures for ensuring the safety and health of the industrial workers.

Labour Legislation.- To tackle economic and social problems of labour class, the labour legislation is necessary as the civil laws in general do not particularly deal with the labour problems. Labour legislation is that body of legal enactments and judicial principles which deals with employment, wages, working conditions, industrial relations, social security and labour welfare of industrial workers. It is that part of State action by which the State intervenes in the conduct of industry and imposes statutory obligations for the most part on the employers and to a subsidiary degree on the workmen. To tackle the labour problems, many Labour Acts were passed by the Central and State Governments. The labour laws are motivated by humanitarian approach, as propounded by the International Labour Organization and are based mostly on principles of social justice. Under the Constitution of India, labour, is a Concurrent Subject and as such both Central and State Legislatures are empowered to make laws. The philosophy underlying labour laws is to administer justice, not only by interpreting existing law, but also by creating new law by taking light from public policy and current social climate. Labour legislation is that paramount effort of the community which has granted a real equality to workmen. Accordingly, the State Government has also enacted certain labour legislations to suit the local needs. The important labour laws (Central and State) in force in the Moga district are: The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; The Trade Unions Act, 1926; The Payment of Wages Act,1936; The Employment of Children Act, 1938; The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; The Minimum Wages Act, 1948; The Factories Act, 1948; The Collection of Statistics Act,

1953; The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; The Industrial Housing Act, 1956; The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act 1955; The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1958; The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961; The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965; The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; The Fair Wages Clause and East Punjab Public Works Department Contractors' Labour Regulations; The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; The Sales Promotion Employees' (Condition of Services) Act, 1976; The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1979; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988; The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1996.

The above mentioned labour enactments contain various welfare measures for the labour and *inter alia* provided for regulation of conditions and hours of work, rest intervals. leave with wages, national and festival holidays, casual and sick leave, overtime payment, safety from accidents, health and sanitation, prohibition of employment of children below certain age, regular payment of wages, payment of minimum wages, payment of gratuity, formation of trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining, payment of minimum bonus, certification of standing orders by employers for clearly defining the service conditions of workers, redressal of grievances and settlement of industrial disputes

Before Independence, there was no regular government organisation in the State to ensure the welfare of workers and to settle industrial disputes and other connected labour problems. A separate Labour Department was established in Punjab State in 1949 under the charge of a Labour Commissioner. The primary functions of the State Labour Department are: to maintain peaceful industrial relations in the State and to further the labour welfare measures, both statutory and non-statutory. Subject to certain limitations, it ensures that the working conditions for labour confirm to a certain minimum of safety and comfort; that the wages are adequate and regularly paid; and that injuries sustained during the performance of duties are properly treated and suitably compensated. The department also seeks to provide for medical

care and model living covering as many labourers and their dependents as possible. The prevention of industrial dispute and their settlement as and when these arise is one of the major functions of the department.

The area of Moga District falls under the jurisdiction of Assistant Labour Commissioner, Moga. He is responsible for the proper implementation of the provisions of various labour legislations in the district. He is assisted by 5 Labour Inspectors Grade I, posted two at Moga and one each at Bagha Purana, Dharmkot and Badhni Kalan. They are responsible for the implementation of labour laws within their respective assigned areas.

The salient features of the Central and State Labour Laws in force in the district are given below:

Central Legislation.- The Factories Act, 1948 is one of the most important labour legislation. This act provides for health measures, safety from accidents, provision for canteens, shelters and rest rooms, working hours, intervals for rest, leave with wages, etc. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for dealing with industrial disputes to protect industrial peace and harmony through conciliation machinery, works committees, adjudication and arbitration. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 regulates the timely payment of wages without any unauthorised deductions to the workers employed in establishments covered under the Act. The inspectorate staff is required to deal with complaints regarding non-payment of wages, delayed payments and less payments. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, provides for the payment of compensation to the workers in case of injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It also provides for payment of compensation for certain occupational diseases. The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provides for registration of trade unions and describes the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities to the registered trade unions. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, requires the employers (employing 100 or more persons) to make standing order defining terms of employment on specified matters and get them certified by the Certifying Officer. The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates the condition of their work. It applies to every motor transport undertaking employing five or more workers. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, contains the provisions regarding the payment of bonus to the employees by the employers from his share of profits. The Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits the employment of young children below the age of 15 years in certain risky and unhealthy occupations. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, provides five

type of benefits viz. medical benefit, maternity benefit, sickness benefit, dependents benefits and disablement benefit. The Employees' Provident Fund, Act, 1952 seeks to make a provision for the future of industrial workers after he retires or is retrenched or for his dependents in case of his early death. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, provides for payment of cash benefit to women workers for specified period before and after child birth and for other incidental matters. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 provides for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, ports, oilfields, plantations, railway companies, shops or other establishments and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for prevention of discrimination on the ground of sex against women in the matter of employment. The Sales Promotion (Condition of Service) Act, 1976, regulates certain conditions of service of sale promotion employees in certain establishments. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, prevents the forceful labour employment, with a view to prevent economic and physical exploitation of weaker sections of the society. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen. (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 (came into force on 2 October 1980) regulates the employment of inter-state migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the engagement of children in certain employments and regulates the conditions of work in certain other employments. The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, regulates the exemption of certain small establishments from submission of annual returns and maintenance of registers under various labour laws. Now these are required to submit only single core return. The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1996, regulates the working and employment conditions of services of workers working in building and other construction industries and also provides for their welfare. For the administration of these Acts, the Labour-cum-Conciliation Officers/Assistant Labour Commissioners are the controlling authority.

State Legislation. - The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1958 regulates the conditions of work and terms of employment of workers engaged in shops and commercial establishments and those industrial establishments which are not covered under the Factories Act, 1948. It covers hours of work,

holidays, leave, wages, employment of children and their working hours, closing and opening hours, health, safety, welfare and maternity benefits. The Punjab Labour Welfare Funds Act, 1965, provides for the setting up of Labour Welfare Board and appointment of a Welfare Commissioner. All unpaid accumulations of the workers have to be paid to the Labour Welfare Board, which shall keep a separate account to be utilised by it for defraying the cost of carrying out measures for promoting the welfare of labourers and their dependents. A Labour Welfare Board is already functioning in the State. The Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh, is the Welfare Commissioner under the Act. The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays and Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965, provides for the grant of 3 days national, 4 festivals holidays, 7 days casual leave on full wages and 14 days sick leave on half wages to all employees covered under the Act.

In order to secure proper benefit under the various labour laws, full-fledged enforcement machinery works under the Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted at the district level by Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer/Assistant Labour Commissioners, Factory Inspectors, Labour Inspectors and other miscellaneous staff.

Industrial Relations.- Industrial relations between the workers and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The object of this Act is to ensure harmonious industrial relations between the workers and employers. The industrial relations machinery set up under the Act is of two types, one for the prevention of disputes by providing works committees within the industrial units; and the other for the industrial relations outside the industry comprising conciliation officers, boards of conciliation, courts of enquiry, labour court, industrial tribunals and national tribunals.

The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Moga, is responsible for enforcing this Act in the Moga District. His efforts are directed towards fostering amicable relations between the management and the workers by removing as far as possible the cause of friction by prompt intervention and by timely redressal of the grievances of both the parties. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through direct negotiations across the table or voluntary arbitration rather than through adjudication.

Normally, relations of employers and employees in the district have been cordial but these sometimes become strained thereby resulting in strikes and lockouts. There was no industrial dispute during 1996 to

2002 in the Moga District and as such there were no strikes and lock outs.

Trade Unions.-A trade union is an organisation of employees formed on continuous basis for the purpose of securing diverse range of benefits. It is a continuous association of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining and improving the conditions of their working lives.

The Trade Union Act, 1926 defines a trade union as a combination, whether temporary or permanent formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive condition on the conduct of any trade or business and includes any federation of two or more trade unions.

Mainly trade unions are to negotiate with employers over pay, job security, working hours, etc, using the collective power of its members. In general a union is there to represent the interests of its members, and may even engage in political activity where legislation affects their members. Trade unions are voluntary associations formed for the pursuit of protecting the common interests of its members and also promote welfare. They protect the economic, political and social interests of their members. They achieve these objectives through collective action and group effort. Negotiations and collective bargaining are the tools for accomplishing objectives. Trade unions have shown remarkable progress since their inception, moreover, the character of trade unions has also been changing. In spite of only focusing on the economic benefits of workers, the trade unions are also working towards raising the status of labourers as a part of industry. The trade unions registered in the district upto 31 March 2001 are given in Appendix I at page 406.

The Factories Act, 1948.- The Factories Act,1948 was enacted to provide congenial atmosphere, healthy and clean surroundings to the workers during the working hours and for the improvement of industrial efficiency. The Act was enforced in the State in April 1949. It was amended in 1954 to remove certain practical difficulties in calculation of leave with wages and to bring certain essential provisions relating to employment of women and young persons in factories during night. The Act covers all industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers where power is used or 20 or more workers, where power is not in use. Under the Act, the factory owner is required to send a written notice containing full details regarding the factory to the Chief Inspector of Factories. The Act prescribed certain provisions regarding cleanliness,

lighting, ventilation, sanitation, safety measures, prevention of overcrowding, precautionary measures against fire, dangerous fumes, explosive or inflammable dust, etc. It also provides for the elimination of dust and fumes, control of temperature, supply of cold drinking water, protection of eyes, etc. in the working premises. The welfare provisions included in the Act provide for adequate canteen facilities, crèches and shelters or rest rooms. The Act also lays down that every factory employing 1,000 or more workers shall engage a qualified Safety Officer and every factory employing 500 or more workers shall engage a qualified Labour Welfare Officer to look after the welfare of workers. With a view to ensure the enforcement of these provisions, the inspectorate staff is required to carry out a minimum number of inspections every month. In case of default, the management is warned and asked to provide the required facilities to the workers and if the violation continues, prosecutions are launched.

With the establishment of large scale units the extension of various provisions of the Factories Act for labour welfare assumed special importance. The attitude of employers has changed in favour of labour for providing better amenities to labourers. The number of registered working factories in the Moga District during the year 2003 was 306 and the average number of workers employed in these factories during the year was 5,897.

Employees' Provident Fund Act.- The wages of the industrial workers are not sufficient to enable them to save adequately for their old age. When old age or illness renders them unfit for work, they are forced to lead a life of abject poverty and dependence. In the event of worker's premature death his dependents are left destitute. To provide an umbrella of social security benefits to the work force engaged in non-governmental sector, the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1952 was enacted by the Government of India. The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the schemes framed thereunder have been structured as self applying and the employees of the establishments are responsible to report compliance of their own. The details of these three schemes are described as under:

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme 1952.- The Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme was designed by the Government of India to provide social security to industrial workers under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1952. The EPF scheme was introduced on 1 November 1952. Initially the

scheme was implemented in 8 industries and only few thousand workers were enrolled as member of the EPF Scheme. With the passage of time. the organization has grown both vertically and horizontally. The benefits are now extended to the workers engaged in more than 177 scheduled industries/classes of establishments and about 3 crores of industrial workers have been enrolled as members of the scheme. Initially, the EPF Scheme was applicable to factories employing 50 or more persons but the limit was lowered from 31 December 1960 and now the factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons are covered under the scheme. The provident fund contribution was deducted at the rate of 6.25 per cent from the monthly wages of the employees subscribing to the fund and an equal amount was contributed by the employer. The rate of contribution has been enhanced by a number of times and finally to 12 per cent with effect from 22 September 1997 (except few selective establishments where the rate of contribution is 10 per cent). Both employees and employers equally contribute to the fund. By 31 March 2003, the number of factories/establishments and workers covered under the scheme in Moga District were 319 and 9,574 respectively.

The entire amount is deposited with State Bank of India in Employees' Provident Fund Account. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Chandigarh is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The subscriber can withdraw money from their Provident Fund for certain approved purposes according to the norms already fixed.

Employees' Deposit and Linked Insurance Scheme,1976.- The scheme was introduced on 1 August 1976 under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, to provide an insurance cover to the family members of the Employees' Provident Fund subscribers who die during the employment. Under this scheme in the event of death of an employee, his dependents would be entitled to an additional payment equivalent to three years, average balance of the credit of the deceased employee subject to a maximum of Rs 10,000. This credit limit was enhanced to Rs 15,000 in 1990 to Rs 25,000 on 1 April 1993*. Contribution under this scheme is made by the employer @ 5 per cent of the wages of the employee.

Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.- The scheme was introduced on 16 November 1995 under the Employees' Provident Funds

* From 13 March 2007. the credit limit under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme has been enhanced to Rs 60,000

and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, to provide social security for post retirement life of the member, to meet the requirement of unforseen contingencies of the member and social security to the family members in the hour of distress. The scheme was replaced by the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, which covers only the family members in the event of subscriber's death while in service. All Employees' Provident Fund subscribers (including those employed in exempted establishments) contributing to the Employees' Family Pension Scheme,1971 and all new entrants to the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 from 16 November 1995 and onwards, automatically become member of this scheme. Any member getting wages upto Rs 5,000 is eligible for contribution under this scheme. The contribution of the employees' getting salary above Rs 5,000 is on the option of employee and employer. The contribution @ 8.33 per cent of the employers' contribution in the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme is diverted towards the Employees' Pension Scheme 1995. The contribution @ 1.16 per cent of the pay is made by the Central Government. Main benefits provided under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 are: superannuation pension, retirement pension; total and permanent disablement pension; monthly pension payable to the family of the member; widow/widower pension; children pension; orphan pension and nominee pension.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.- It is designed to provide security in the form of cash benefit besides medical care to the industrial workers against well recognised contingencies like sickness, maternity, disablement death due to employment injury, and to provide medical care to insured persons and their families. Wherever applicable the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESI) is compulsory, to the employee drawing wages upto Rs 6,500 or less per month working in the factories. The scheme provides protection to all employees engaged on monthly remuneration in a factory using power and employing 10 or more persons and establishments/shops not using power and employing 20 or more persons. Share is deducted from his wages by the employer, The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the Punjab State in 1953. This provision has also been extended to the Moga District. Employees of covered factories and establishments in receipt of wages not exceeding Rs 6,500 per month are covered under the ESI Act in Moga District.

The scheme is mainly financed by contributions from employers and employees. The employers contribute @ 4.75 per cent of the wages payable to the coverable employees and the employees @ 1.75 per cent

of their wages towards scheme. The Act places prime responsibility on employers of paying as well as the employees share of the contribution. The employees' share is deducted from his wages by the employer. Employees in the lower wage group and in receipt of average daily wage up to Rs 40 per day are not required to contribute. The employers, however, contribute their share in respect of such employees also. Employees in receipt of an average daily wage of Rs 40 or less are exempted from payment of their share of contribution (w.e.f. 8 April 2000) but are entitled to all social security benefits under the scheme. The State Government contributes a minimum of 12.5 per cent of the total expenditure on medical care in their respective States

The worker who is covered under the scheme is entitled to get medical benefits from the day he enters into insurable employment. It consists of free medical treatment in case of sickness, injury and maternity. His family members are also entitled to get free medical care as explained under the Act. Insured women are entitled to get periodical payments in case of confinement, miscarriage or sickness arising out of confinement and premature birth of child. In recent years, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been providing additional benefits and protection to the workers suffering from tuberculosis, cancer, leprosy, mental diseases and also provides artificial limbs.

The insured men/women undergoing sterilization under family planning programme are entitled to cash benefits and rest of 7 days for vasectomy and 14 days for tubectomy. This may also be extended to 14 days and 21 days, respectively, in consequence of post-operative complications

In addition to above the sickness benefit is available to an insured worker in case of certified sickness. It consists of cash payment for 91 days in two consecutive benefit periods in case of sickness duly certified by Medical Officer to compensate the loss of wages suffered on account of their absence from work. In case of long term diseases insured persons are entitled to extended sickness benefit at a higher rate of not less than 70 per cent of average daily wage for a further period of 124 days/two years provided he has been in continuous employment for a period of 2 years or more in a factory or establishment to which the provisions of the Act apply and fulfils the contributory conditions as per the Corporation's resolution. In case of temporary disability arising out of an employment injury, disablement benefit is admissible to an insured person for the entire period for which he has not worked for wages. The benefit is not subject to any contributory condition and is payable at a rate which is not less than 70 per cent of the daily average wages. The benefit is not payable if the incapacity is less than 3 days excluding the

date of accident. Further if an employment injury results in permanent disablement, the insured person is entitled to permanent disablement benefit not more than Rs 1.50 per day. Commutation of permanent disablement benefit into lump sum payment is allowed in case the total commuted value does not exceed Rs 10,000. Dependents benefit is available in the form of pension to the dependents of deceased worker, in case his death occurs due to an industrial accident or injury. The rates of pension vary depending upon the relationship between the deceased and dependents.

Under this Act, the funeral expenses are in the nature of lump sum payment up to a maximum of Rs 2,000 made to defray the expenditure on the funeral of the deceased insured person. The amount is paid either to the eldest surviving member of the family or in his absence to the person who actually incurs the expenditure on the funeral. The scheme functions under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which has its headquarters at New Delhi. It is under the administrative control of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. The scheme is at present executed in the State through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contribution and arranges payment of cash benefits. The scheme is financed mainly by contributions from the employees and employers with the State Government sharing a part of the cost of medical care.

The present area of the Moga District is served by two offices of Employees' State Insurance Corporation. One branch office is situated at Moga and once pay office situated at Kot Kapura is also attached with branch office Moga. ESI scheme was implemented at Moga and Kot Kapura on 11 July 1976 and 2 October 1983 respectively. As on 31 March 2003,these two offices were served by 1 Manager, 1 Cashier and 1RS.Two medical dispensaries of ESI one each at Moga and Kot Kapura has been serving the district The number of persons covered under the scheme as on 31 March 2003 was 2,750.

(b) Prohibition

Prohibition can broadly be defined as the action of forbidding the sale of alcoholic drinks. The prohibition as such is a social ameliorative measure to prevent the people belonging to poorer and middle sections of the society from ruining themselves economically, socially, etc. because of drinking intoxicants.

The Punjab Government has not enforced prohibition by law. Like other districts of the State, Moga is not a dry district. Despite this

various steps, have been taken by the Government to discourage addicts from indulging in drink. The Government has fixed the hours for sale of liquor and maximum quantity of liquor which an individual can purchase at a time. The sale of *ganja* and *bhang* has been prohibited. Although the use of liquor is free in the district, yet it has been restricted on three National days viz 26 January (Republic day), 15 August (Independence Day) and 2 October (Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi). Besides, liquor vends are closed in the area during the elections for three days. The sale of opium is also prohibited except for medical uses. During the year 2002-2003, no person was issued licence for the consumption of opium. During 2002-2003 there were 159 country liquor vends and 29 Indian made foreign liquor vends in the district. The consumption of excise able articles in the district during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Country Spirit (Proof litre)	Foreign Spirit (Proof litre)	Beer (Bulk litre)	Opium (kg)
1996-97	16,88,765	3,64,500	1,95,000	0.018
1997-98	17,03,766	37,150	1,98,978	.22
1998-99	17,54,766	3,71,250	2,00,070	.216
1999-2000	17,66,264	3,91,500	2,02,410	.068
2000-2001	20,52,059	3,92,985	1,98,978	.279
2001-2002	28,52,059	4,08,978	2,02,410	.186
2002-2003	21,24,801	4,14,880	2,10,600	.500

(*Source*: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner Moga)

The number of country liquor and Indian made foreign liquor vends in the Moga District, during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Country liquor vends	Indian made foreign liquor vends
1996-97	101	17
1997-98	107	18
1998-99	113	19
1999-2000	119	22
2000-2001	150	28
2001-2002	153	28
2002-2003	159	29

(*Source*: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Moga)

Moga District falls under the jurisdiction of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Firozpur. At the district level Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Moga is assisted by 1 Excise and Taxation Officer besides miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The number of cases detected under the Punjab Excise Act in the Moga District during the years 1996-1997 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Excise Act
1996-97	419
1997-98	397
1998-99	436
1999-2000	411
2000-2001	452
2001-2002	429
2002-2003	475

(*Source*: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Moga)

(c) Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

Several efforts to improve the social conditions of Scheduled Castes were started even before the Independence, but even then the persons belonging to these classes suffered from many disabilities. The untouchability prevailed to a large extent in spite of the efforts of social reformers. The social disabilities were accompanied by wide economic and cultural disabilities each reinforcing the other in the caste-ridden and stratified society. The opportunities for betterment were practically denied. The other Backward Classes had also suffered these disabilities but not to the same extent.

The State Government have drawn up many schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.- According to the 2001 Census, the number of Scheduled Castes persons was 2,84,939 (1,51,647 males 1,33,292 females) forming 31.84 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of these 2,46,789 persons (1,31,642 males and 1,15,147 females) lived in rural areas and 38,150 persons (20,005 males and 18,145 females)lived in urban areas

The list of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes inhibiting in the Moga District is given in Appendix II on pages 407 to408.

Measures Adopted for the Betterment of the Conditions of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The Constitution of India provides for special safeguards for the Backward Classes which include Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. The interests of the Scheduled Castes have been protected by including them in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. The Constitution provides that no discrimination can be made against them in any shape or form. Article 15(a) of the Constitution empowers the States to make special provisions for the advancement of Scheduled Castes.

Under the division of powers, welfare of the Harijans was made the responsibility of the States. The States enacted legislative measures for the abolition of untouchability and removal of other hardships confronted by them. The State Government took lead in enacting legislation for abolition of untouchability. The Punjab, Removal of the Religious and Social Disabilities Act, 1948, was passed to ensure free and unhindered use of public places by the Harijans. Further, the Punjab Government also brought into force the Untouchability Offence Act, 1955, making the practice of untouchability, in any form, as a cognizable offence, punishable with fine or sentence or both. Besides, a number of orders and instructions have also been issued by the State Government from time to time to remove the numerous hardships and disabilities from which these classes have been suffering.

Under Article 330 and 332 of the Constitution, provision has been made for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and among others, in the Parliament as also in the State Legislatures on population basis. Initially the reservation was for a period of 10 years, i.e. up to 1960. This period was extended up to 2010. In order to provide employment to the educated persons of these classes, 25 per cent vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Backward Classes in all government departments and establishments. To ensure proper implementation of the instructions regarding the reservation of seats in service, a special cell has been created in the Department of Social Welfare. No department can recruit a non–Scheduled Castes candidate against a post reserved for Scheduled Castes unless a certificate is obtained from the cell to this effect that no suitable Scheduled Caste candidate is available. The Scheduled Castes candidates also enjoy age relaxation concessions with regard to recruitment to services.

The Directive Principles of State Policy empowers the States to take special care in promoting the interests of the weaker sections of the

society, particularly Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab, Chandigarh works for the upliftment of these classes in the State. Schemes undertaken for ameliorating the lot of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are implemented at the district level by the District Welfare Officer.

The office of the District Welfare Officer, Moga came into existence on 24 November 1995. He is assisted by 1 Supervisor besides miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

(1) Free Books to Scheduled Castes Students Studying in 1st to 12th Classes.-This scheme was started in the year 1976-77 for middle classes and scope of the scheme was enlarged to cover high and primary classes from the year 1981-82 and 1986-87 respectively. Under this scheme free books are supplied to the Scheduled Caste students at school level from 1st to 12th class. The department gets books directly from the Punjab School Education Board and then distributes these books to Scheduled Castes students of Government schools as well as recognized schools through the field agencies of the Welfare Department/ Education Department.

The amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under the scheme in the district during the years 1995-96 to 2002-03 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1995-96	15,06,529	29,558
1996-97	14,72,931	22,975
1997-98	16,20,221	42,746
1998-99	19,59,387	36,976
1999-2000	18,76,425	36,301
2000-2001	20,65,270	33,295
2001-2002	29,40,698	48,259
2002-2003	34,33,697	54,016

(*Source*: District Welfare Officer, Moga)

(2) Attendance Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Girl Students Studying in Primary Classes.-The number of Scheduled Castes girls in educational institutions is much less than their population, it is because of the fact that their parents/ guardians are usually very poor. If at all these girls are admitted in the schools, they leave their studies to assist their parents, for the augmentation of their family income by taking up menial jobs. Keeping these circumstances in view, the State Government

decided to adopt some ways and means so that the drop out tendency is checked initially at primary stage. Consequently the scheme namely 'Attendance Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Girl Students Studying in Primary Classes' was introduced from the year 1992-93 at district level.

Under this scheme, attendance scholarship of Rs 50 per month per girl student, for 10 months in a year is given to those Scheduled Castes girls, who are domicile of Punjab State and studying in primary classes, whose parents do not have more than 5 acres of land, whose parents/guardians are not income tax payees and whose minimum class attendance is 75 per cent.

The amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under the scheme in the district during the years 1996-97 to 2002-03 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1996-97	32,00,000	6,400
1997-98	53,42,000	16,844
1998-99	13,86,000	2,772
1999-2000	20,00,000	4,000
2000-2001	80,00,000	16,000
2001-2002	32,00,000	6,400
2002-2003	63,00,000	17,148

(*Source*: District Welfare, Officer, Moga)

(3) Pre-matric Scholarship to Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations i.e. (Sweeping, Scavenging, Flaying and Tanning).-The object of the scheme is to check drop out tendency and to provide financial assistance to the children of traditional scavengers of dry latrine, flaying and tanning. This scheme has been introduced from the year 1987-88. Under this scheme scholarship @ Rs 25 per month to primary, Rs 40 per month to middle and Rs 50 per month to high class students is provided for 10 months in a year. In addition to this Rs 500 per annum adhoc grant is also provided to each student.

The amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under the scheme during the years 1999-2000 and 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	Amount disbursed(Rs)	Number of students benefited
1999-2000	75,237	-
2000-2001	81,691	387
2001-2002	43,061	49
2002-2003	60,208	271

(*Source*: District Welfare Officer, Moga)

(4) Construction of Scheduled Castes Dharamshalas /Chaupals.- The scheme was started in year 1969-70. Under this scheme dharamshalas are constructed in the Scheduled Castes *Basties* in the State so that these people may derive community benefits and arrange their social functions at these places. Under this scheme, a grant to the extent of Rs 10,000 for the construction of new dharamshala/chaupals and Rs 3,000 for the completion of incomplete dharamshala was given in the form of grant. The grant for the construction of new dharamshala has been increased to Rs 50,000 and for repair of old dharamshalas to Rs 15,000 from 1993-94, further it was increased to Rs 1,00,000 for new construction and Rs 50,000 for the repair of old dharamshala. The land and the labour for the construction of dharamshala are arranged by the community/village panchayat.

The amount disbursed and the number of dharamshalas/*chaupals* constructed/repaired in the district during the years 1995-96 to 2000 2001 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of dharamshalas/chaupals constructed
1995-96	3,00,000	20
1996-97	1,52,000	10
1997-98	2,00,000	11
1998-99	3,00,000	6
1999-2000	5,00,000	10
2000-2001	4,50,000	9

(*Source*: District Welfare Officer, Moga)

(5) Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes for the Development of Manurial Pits.-It is an establishing fact that most of the Scheduled Castes families residing in rural areas have no land for dumping their domestic wastes. Keeping in view the acuteness of the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in the State, this scheme was started in the year 1980-81.

The aim of the scheme is to provide manurial pits measuring not more than one *marla* to each Scheduled Caste family in rural areas. This scheme was however dropped in 1985. Keeping in view, its relevance, this scheme was revived in the year 1990-91. This scheme was implemented at the District level by District Planning Board/District Welfare Officer concerned. The scheme was dropped in the year 1996-97 but was again started in 2001-2002. As per norms of the scheme, the rate for the land to be purchased for the purpose was fixed at maximum of Rs 5,000 per *marla*.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the district during the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 is given hereunder:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1995-96	1,90,000	62
1996-97	3,00,000	75

(*Source*: District Welfare Officer, Moga)

(6) Removal of Untouchability.- The scheme for removal of untouchability under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was introduced in the State of Punjab during the year 1986-87. Under this scheme, encouragement award of Rs 25,000 is given to inter-caste married couples (wherein-one of the spouse belong to Scheduled Caste), panchayats/ voluntary organization, who work for allround development of Scheduled Castes. Besides this, seminars/debates and mass lunch are also organized at district headquarters. Wide publicity of welfare schemes is also made through advertisement in various newspapers, etc. It is centrally sponsored scheme and the budget is shared by the State and Centre Governments on 50:50 basis.

The amount spent under this scheme on different items in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given below:

	Inter-caste Marriages		Best Panchayats		Voluntary Organizations	
Year	Amount (Rs)	Number of couples	Amount (Rs)	Number	Amount (Rs)	Number
1995-96	44,000	4	1,20,000	12	-	-
1996-97	50,000	2	-	-	-	-
1997-98	75,000	3	-	-	-	-
1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000-2001	2,00,000	8	60,000	4	-	-
2001-2002	75,000	3	75,000	5	-	-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*Source*: District Welfare Officer, Moga)

(7) Shagun Scheme.- Scheme has been started by the Punjab Government with effect from 1 April 1997 for Scheduled Castes girls and from 1 July 1998 for Christian girls. Under this scheme Rs 5,100 is given as *shagun* to those Scheduled Castes/ Christian girls who have attained the age of 18 years or above, whose family income does not exceed Rs 16,000 and whose parents are domicile of Punjab State. The Shagun Scheme remained dropped from February 2002 to January 2004. It was restarted on 26 January 2004.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries during the years 1997-98 to 2001-2002 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1997-98	68,29,000	1,339
1998-99	67,32,000	1,320
1999-2000	29,92,000	586
2000-2001	1,60,00,000	3,137
2001-2002	67,00,000	1,313

(*Source*: District Welfare Officer, Moga)

(8) Sports Award to Scheduled Castes Students.- The aim of the scheme is to inculcate the spirit of competition amongst the Scheduled Caste students in the field of sports. Under this scheme, Scheduled Caste students from 6th to 12th classes are awarded @ 25/- per month, who secure the first three positions i.e. 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the Athletics (100 metre sprint, 400 metre sprint, long jump, high jump), Kabbadi, Kho-Kho, Gymnastics, amongst Scheduled Caste students in each educational block in 5th, 8th and 10th classes (3 Boys and 3 Girls). This award will continue for 3 years, 2 years and 2 years respectively. This scheme is of district level. The amount provided under this scheme is placed at the disposal of District Planning and Development Board. Under this scheme, no budget provision was made for the year 2002-2003.

The amount disbursed and the number of children benefited under the scheme in the district during the years 1996-97 to 2001-2002 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1996-97	58,000	193
1997-98	42,000	140
1998-99	10,000	33
1999-2000	14,000	47
2000-2001	10,000	33
2001-2002	10,500	35

(*Source*: District Welfare Officer, Moga)

(9) Subsidy for the Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and *Vimukt Jatis*.- Under this scheme, subsidies are given for the construction of new houses to those members of the Scheduled Castes and *Vimukt Jatis* who have no dwelling places and are unable to build houses due to their poverty. Most of them are engaged in unclean professions like sweeping, scavenging, leather tanning, flaying, etc. Such houses are constructed in the form of colonies. This scheme was introduced in the State in 1974-75. Initially a sum of Rs 900 was

given as subsidy but from 1975-76, this was enhanced to Rs 2,000 and further to Rs 5,000 in 1985-86. Under the scheme unskilled labour and site is to be arranged by the beneficiary himself. The scheme was discontinued in 1989-90. It was, however, revived in 1993-94, and amount of subsidy was raised to Rs 7,500 which was further raised to Rs 15,000 in 1995-96. In the year 1997-98 amount of subsidy was increased to Rs 50,000. No funds were allocated under this scheme in the district during the years 1998-99 to 2001-2002 and the funds were revived during the year 2002-2003.

The amount of subsidy granted and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the Moga District during 1995-96 to 2002-2003 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1995-96	5,25,000	70
1996-97	45,00,000	300
1997-98	1.35,00,000	270
1998-99	-	-
1999-2000	-	-
2000-2001	-	-
2001-2002	-	-
2002-2003	54,00,000	120

(*Source* District Welfare Officer, Moga)

(d) Social Welfare Activities

The 'Social Welfare Department' was set up in the State in 1955. Later on the concept of women welfare was also included in it and its nomenclature was changed to the 'Department of Social and Women Welfare'. During the year 1994 the department was again renamed as the 'Department of Social Security and Development of Women and Children', by further expanding its horizons to child development. The department is entrusted with the work of formulation and implementation of various welfare schemes for socially and economically weaker sections of the society. It has been assisting institutional as well as non-institutional welfare services for the welfare of children, women, aged and infirms, orthopaedically handicapped, the blind, deaf and dumb and other under-privileged and mal-adjusted groups. In order to provide benefit to the above said groups, schemes such as old age pension, financial assistance: to widows and destitutes, to dependent children, to victims of chronic diseases, to victims of riots, to widows whose husbands were killed by terrorists and scholarships to handicapped students were started by the department. Keeping in view the difficulties of the needy public these schemes have been

decentralized from November 1980. The District Social Security Officers have been appointed in all the districts under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. In 1985 two new schemes viz. Financial Assistance to Victims of Riots and Financial Assistance to Widows of Terrorists Violence were also handed over to the District Social security Officers, but from 1990 both these schemes were transferred to the Director, Disaster Management, Revenue and Rehabilitation department. In the Moga District the office of the District Social Security Officer came into existence on December 1995. For the implementation of various social welfare schemes he is assisted by 1 Supervisior, 1 Accountant, 1 Clerk and miscellaneous class III and IV staff. Important social welfare schemes functioning in the district are given below:

(1) Old Age Pension Scheme.- To provide social security, the protective umbrella in the form of old age pension was provided to old, destitute and disabled persons, for the first time in 1964. The old age and destitute persons above the age of 65 years in the case of men and 60 years in the case of women with no means of livelihood and have no earning son are eligible for pension. The persons who are suffering from permanent disability were allowed relaxation of 10 years in the lower age limit. Initially, this assistance was granted @ Rs 50 per month which was raised to Rs 100 in 1990 to Rs 150 in 1992-93 and further to Rs 200 during the year 1995-96.

The National Old Age Pension Scheme* was started in August 1995. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs 75 per month is given to aged, infirms and destitute persons above the age of 65 years in case of men and 60 years in case of women. But data is not available under the scheme for the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the 'Old Age Pension' during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 in the Moga District is given in the following table:-

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1995-96	3,35,000	5,584
1996-97	2,40,84,000	8,280
1997-98	1,92,13,000	21,200
1998-1999	2,74,22,000	22,441
1999-2000	6,18,82,000	25,814
2000-2001	5,60,16,400	26,926
2001-2002	8,38,37,800	35,282
2002-2003	9,20,38,000	39,536

(*Source*: District Social Security Officer, Moga)

* The scheme has been renamed as 'Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme' from the year 2008.

(2) Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.- This scheme was introduced in the State in 1968, with a view to provide financial assistance to needy destitute women below the age of 60 years. Under this scheme, the assistance is given to those women who are left without any means of subsistence after the demise of their husband or whose husbands are physically or mentally incapable of earning a livelihood. The rate of assistance was fixed at Rs 50 per month but was raised to 100 in 1990 and Rs 150 in 1991-92 and to 200 during the year 1995-96.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the Moga district during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1995-96	7,12,000	1,186
1996-97	42,18,000	1,320
1997-98	34,09,000	1,820
1998-99	14,14,000	2,321
1999-2000	66,93,000	2,903
2000-2001	41,73,000	3,466
2001-2002	81,06,400	4,515
2002-2003	12,83,800	5,534

(*Source*: District Social Security Officer, Moga)

(3) Financial Assistance to the Dependent Children.- This scheme was introduced in March 1968. The objective of this scheme was to provide financial assistance to the *destitute* children whose parents/guardians are not in a position to bring them up. Assistance is given for the maintenance and education of such children through their parents/guardians upto the maximum age of 21 years, upto which he is a regular student and the benefit is restricted upto two children only in a family. Preference is given to the school going children for financial assistance as an incentive so as to educate them and to orphan and destitute children upto the age of 21 years who have either lost their parents or whose parents are unable to maintain them due to some incurable disease or permanent physical disability. In the beginning the rate of financial assistance was Rs 50 per month per child which was finally raised to Rs 200 during the year 1995-96.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the Moga District, during the years 1995-96 and 2002-2003 is given in the following table:-

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1995-96	2,15,000	360
1996-97	8,41,000	371
1997-98	5,46,000	750
1998-99	3,89,000	863
1999-2000	14,70,000	707
2000-2001	9,02,000	975
2001-2002	22,48,400	1,348
2002-2003	35,57,000	1,631

(*Source*: District Social Security Officer, Moga)

(4) Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons.-Government is very conscious towards the welfare of disabled persons so that they may lead a life of dignity and started a scheme from 2 October 1987, to provide financial assistance to these persons. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to disabled persons to whom a Medical Officer not below the rank of Assistant Civil Surgeon certified that the person concerned is permanently incapacitated to earn or is severely retarded due to physical defect or deformity and is dependent on others. To start with the rate of assistance was Rs 50 per month which was raised to Rs 100 and then to Rs 150 and finally raised to Rs 200 per month during the year 1995-96.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the Moga District during the years 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1995-96	35,000	60
1996-97	13,94,000	95
1997-98	14,24,000	390
1998-99	7,03,000	480
1999-2000	25,51,000	1,103
2000-2001	15,12,000	1,100
2001-2002	28,73,400	1,812
2002-2003	50,61,000	2,356

(*Source*: District Social Security Officer, Moga)

(5) National Family Benefit Scheme.- This scheme was started during the year 1995. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000 is provided to those persons who are living below the poverty line in case of natural death and in case of accidental death, respectively. This amount was increased to Rs 10,000 in both cases of death from August 1998.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the Moga District during the years 1996-97 to 2001-2002 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1996-97	2,40,000	53
1997-98	1,38,000	25
1998-99	1,54,000	15
1999-2000	4,81,000	49
2000-2001	3,51,000	35
2001-2002	2,42,000	23

(*Source*: District Social Security Officer, Moga)

The Schemes Functioning under the District Programme Officer

The office of the District Programme Officer came into existence on 11 November 1996. Detail regarding the schemes looked after by the District Programme Officer, Moga is given below:

(1) Integrated Child Development Programme.- The scheme was launched by the Government of India in1975-76 on experimental basis in 33 blocks of the country but later on the scope of scheme was enlarged every year and all the blocks of State were covered upto 1996-97. The main objectives of the scheme are: to improve the nutritional and health status of child in the age of 0 to 6 years; to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop out; to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments; to promote child development and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. All these services are available in the *Aanganwari* centres established at various places in the district.

During 2002-2003, 704 pregnant and nursing women, and 13,547 children between the age group of 3-6 years were benefited under the scheme in the district. As on 31 March 2003, the number of Anganwari centres functioning in the district was 109.

(2) Kanya Jagriti Joti Scheme.- To uplift the social status of the girls, the Kayna Jagriti Joti Scheme was introduced in the State with the main aim to educate them. Under the scheme Rs 5,000 are invested in LIC by the Government in the name of girl child born on or after 26 January 1996, provided the income of the family from all sources does not exceed Rs 20,000 per year or the family is living below the poverty

line. The main objective of the scheme is to raise the social status of girl child and to decrease the school drop out among the girls. Under this scheme a scholarship of Rs 1,200 per annum from 6 to 12 years and Rs 2,400 per annum from 12 to 18 years has been provided. In the Moga District, 49 girls were covered under this scheme upto 31 March 2003 and Rs 29,400 were disbursed during this period.

(3)Free Travel Facility to Women Above the Age of 60 Years.- The scheme was started from 1 January 1997. Under this scheme all the women of 60 years and above residing in the State of Punjab and women residing with the State Government employees posted at Chandigarh are provided free travel concession in the Punjab Roadways and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation buses.

The number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the Moga District during 1996-97 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Number of beneficiaries
1996-97	10,774
1997-98	27,626
1998-99	28,286
1999-2000	28,286
2000-2001	28,286
2001-2002	28,286
2002-2003	28,286

(*Source*: District Coordinator ICDS, Moga)

(4) National Maternity Benefit Scheme.- This scheme has also been started under the National Social Assistance Programme on 15 August 1995, under the supervision of District Social Security Officers at the district level and the scheme was transferred to the District Programme Officers from 13 February 1998. Under this scheme cash assistance of Rs 300 is provided to the pregnant women upto two live births, of those households who are below poverty line. Till February 2000 Rs 2,70,500 were disbursed among 557 women in the district, after that the scheme was transferred to the Health Department.

(5) Balika Samridhi Yojna.- It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This scheme was launched in October 1997 in Punjab State. The girls born on or after 15 August 1997 in families living below poverty line are eligible for benefit under this scheme. The objectives of this scheme are to improve health status of the girl child and provide equal opportunities of development and to reduce school drop out rate. An amount of Rs 500 is deposited in the joint account of the beneficiary and Child

Development Project Officer. A scholarship of Rs 300 per annum is provided to the girl child up to matric level.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the Moga District during the years 1997-98 to 2002-2003 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1997-98	1,00,000	200
1998-99	15,000	30
1999-2000	22,000	44
2000-2001	2,21.000	442
2001-2002	49,000	98

(*Source*: District Co-ordinator ICDS, Moga)

Schemes run under the Director Disaster Management

From 1985, two other schemes viz. Financial Assistance to Victims of Riots and Financial Assistance to Widows, of Terrorists Violence were run under the overall control of Director Social Security and Women and Children Development through the District Social Welfare Officers. But from May 1990 both these schemes have been transferred to the Director Disaster Management who implements these schemes through the Sub Divisional Magistrates at Subdivisional level. Both these schemes have been renamed as Subsistence Allowance to Widows of Riots and Subsistence Allowance to Widows of Terrorists Violence. A brief description of these schemes in the Moga District is given hereunder:

Subsistence Allowance to the Widows of Riots.-This scheme was started in 1985 with a view to provide financial assistance to the widows of victims of riots which occurred in the wake of assassination of former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 31 October 1984. A lump sum grant and financial assistance of Rs 250 per month was provided to widows whose husbands were killed during 31 October to 1 November 1984.

The amount of monthly assistance has been increased to Rs 1,000 per month with effect from 1 May 1990 to Rs 1,500 from April 1995 and further enhanced to Rs 2,500 per month from August 1998.

The parents of the victims have also been included in the scheme for subsistence allowance from 1 April 1992 with Rs 300 per month. The rate of assistance to the parents has been increased to Rs 1,500 per month from 1 April 1995 and further to Rs 2,500 per month from August 1998, if the only son or sons were killed, if any son is alive then

the rate of assistance was Rs 300 which was increased to Rs 750 from 1 October 1998.

Subsistence allowance of Rs 2,500 is given on the condition that if the income of the widow/parents including subsistence allowance does not exceed Rs 5,000 per month. If the total income increases Rs 5,000 the rate of subsistence allowance is reduced accordingly. The children of the victims are also provided free education upto university level and they are provided priority in service. No amount was disbursed under this scheme in the district during the years 1996-97 to 2002-2003.

Subsistence Allowance to Widows of Terrorists Violence. - A scheme for providing financial assistance to the widows whose husbands were killed by the terrorists in the State was started on 1 August 1982. Under this scheme, a lump sum grant and financial assistance of Rs 250 per month per widow was provided to those widows whose husbands were killed by terrorists. The monthly assistance has been increased to Rs 1,000 from May 1990 to Rs 1,500 from April 1992 and further increased to Rs 2,500 from 1 August 1998.

Under this scheme parents of the victims have also been provided subsistence allowance of Rs 300 per month with effect from 1 April 1992. It has been increased to Rs 1,500 with effect from 1 April 1995 and further increased to Rs 2,500 per month with effect from 1 August 1998 on the condition if the only/all sons were killed, if any son is alive then the rate of assistance was Rs 300 per month which has increased to Rs 750 per month from 1 October 1998.

Subsistence allowance of Rs 2,500 is given on the condition that if the income of the widow/parents including subsistence allowance does not exceed Rs 5,000 per month. If the total income increases Rs 5,000 the rate of subsistence allowance is reduced accordingly. The children of the victims are also provided free education up to university level and they are provided priority in service.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1996-97 to 2000-2003 are given in the following table:-

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1996-1997	1,20,35,800	183
1997-1998	34,89,171	181
1998-1999	61,81,187	237
1999-2000	54,69,500	244
2000-2001	80,98,546	245
2001-2002	63,89,473	245
2002-2003	58,83,737	244

(*Source*: Sub Divisional Magistrates Moga,Bagha Purana and Nihalsingwala)

Public Trusts, Charitable Endowments.-There are no charitable endowment functioning in the Moga district.

Muslim Wakfs.- As on 31 March 2003, the number of wakf properties in the Moga district was 291, out of which 105 wakf properties were under illegal and unauthorised possessions. The annual income from muslim wakf properties in the district as on 31 March 2003 was Rs 52,275 which was spent for the development, maintenance of wakfs, etc. The expenses incurred for maintaining the institutions run by the wakfs are also met from this income. Only 1 Rent Collector is posted in the district to look after the muslim wakfs.

The Punjab Wakf Board is giving widow aid of Rs 250 per month to Shamati Jasweeran resident of village Chirak. It also provides aid worth Rs 1500 per month to each mosque in village Tharaj and in village Ramowal Har Choka. The Wakf has also retrieved the mosque in village Ajitwal tahsil/district Moga.

APPENDIX I (Vide page 383)

List of Trade Unions in the Moga District as on 31 March 2003

Sr No.	Name of the union	Date of Registration
1	Security Guard Markfed Workers' Union, Moga	29 December1988
2	Atta Chakki Employees' Union, Ramunwala, Moga	17 March 1998
3	District Moga Masson Carpenter Workers' Union, Bagha Purana	18 August 2000
4	Petroleum Workers' Union, Moga	20 November 1996
5	Nelka Mazdoor Union, Moga	16 March 1994
6	Mistri Mazdoor Sangh, Moga	3 January 2001
7	Baba Vishkarma Mistri Mazdoor Union, Moga	22 July 1994
8	Punjab Painter Workers' Union, Moga	12 May 1994
9	Shree Joginder Jindal Pardhan Painter Union, Moga	12 May 1994
10	Plumber and Sanitary Workers' Union, Moga	23 March 1994
11	Swarankari Labour Union , Moga	16 October 2000
12	Galla Mandi Mazdoor Union, Samalsar	16 September 1994
13	Uttar Pardesh Mazdoor Union, Moga	16 September 1993
14	Hakar Union, Moga	3 February 1998
15	Mandi Ladan Union, Moga	30 December 1999
16	Chhilka and Turi Workers Union, Bagha Purana	6 September 2000
17	Platform Loading and Unloading Workers' Union, Moga	3 May 2000
18	Rice Husk and Turri Workers' Union, Badhni Kalan	20 February 2001
19	Ara Mazdoor Union, Moga	18 July 1988
20	Bar Binder and Raj Mistri Mazdoor Union, Moga	30 April 1990
21	Palledar Union, Bagha Purana	26 July 1991
22	Causal Punjab Construction Association, Moga	3April 1957
23	Chips Pathar Ragrai Mazdoor Union, Moga	10 July 1990
24	Nestle Milk Collector Union, Moga	31 May 1967
25	General Labour Union, Moga	24 March 1966
26	Gulucose Workers' Union, Moga	4 December 1990
27	Kahi Bailcha Mazdoor Union, Moga	27 March 1990
28	Makan Ussari Workers' Union, Moga	29 October 1990
29	Rice Husk and Turi Workers' Union, Moga	27 March 1990
30	The Moga Labour Union, Moga	29 October 1979
31	Zila Makan Ussari Mazdoor Union Bagha Purana	17 January 1991
32	Parbhanchal Mazdoor Bhalic Sabha, Moga	1 October 1993
33	Service Station Workers' Union, Moga	10 November 1992
34	Chakki Roon Penja (Mistri) Mazdoor Union, Moga	6 April 1992
35	Coal Mazdoor Union, Moga	1 April 1992
36	Vishkarma Thrasher Kuramchari Union, Moga	19 January 1979
37	Zila Faridkot Chips Pather Ragrahi Workers' Union, Moga	27 July 1992
38	Turri Chhilka Labour Union, Bagha Purana	6 March 1992
39	Ara Palledar Mazdoor Union, Moga	30 December 1992

(*Source*: Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

APPENDIX II (Vide page 390)

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes inhabiting in the Moga District

	Scheduled Castes		
1	Ad-Dharmi	20	Mazbhi, Mazbhi Sikh
2	Bangali	21	Megh
3	Brar,Bururor Berar	22	Nat
4	Batwal , Barwala	23	Od
5	Bauria or Bawaria	24	Pasi
6	Bazigar	25	Perna
7	Balmiki,Chura or Bhangi	26	Pherera
8	Bhanjra	27	Sanhai
9	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar. Ramdasi or Ravidasi, Ramdasia, Ramdasia Sikh, Ravidasia, Ravidasia Sikh	28	Sanhal
10	Chanal	29	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
11	Dagi	30	Sepela
12	Dhanak	31	Sarera
13	Dumna, Mhasha or Doom	32	Sikigar
14	Gagra	33	Sikiband
15	Gardhila or Gandil. Gandola	34	Darsin
16	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	35	Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi
17	Khatik	36	Sansoi
18	Kori or Koli	37	Deha, Dhava or Dhea
19	Marija or Marecha	38	Mochi
	Backward Castes		
1	Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik Thori or Turi	36	Faqir
2	Barra	37	Dhosali, Dosali
3	Beta, Hensi or Hesi	38	Gawala, Gowala
4	Changar	39	Gaddaria
5	Chirimar	40	Jhangra Brahman
6	Daiya	41	Habham, Nai/Sain
7	Gwaria, Gauria or Gwar	42	Jogi Nath
8	Kanjar or Kanchan	43	Khati
9	Kurmi	44	Rechhanad
10	Nar	45	Khanghera
11	Rehar, Rahara or Re	46	Kucha band
12	Ghirath including Chang and Bahti	47	Thathera, Tamera
13	Kahar, Jhindwar or Dhinwar	48	Lakhera, Manihar
14	Ghasi, Ghasiara or Ghosi	49	Vanzara
15	Bagria	50	Madari
16	Raigar	51	Lohar
17	Weaver (Jullaha)	52	Mirasi
18	Labana	53	Noongar
19	Gorkhas	54	Nalband
20	Kumhar	55	Shorgir
21	Nais	56	Pinja, Penja
22	Dhobies	57	Soi
23	Kamboj	58	Singhikant, Singhiwala

24	Rai Sikhs	59	Teli
25	Barwar	60	Christiana (converted from Scheduled Caste)
26	Barai, Bairagi	61	Dhaula or Soni
27	Baragi, Bairagi	62	Gujjar
28	Battera	63	Arain
29	Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja	64	Sayasi Sadhu, Sanyasi Bawa
30	Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya	65	Buzroos
31	Bhuhalia Lohar	66	Mehra Rajputs
32	Chahang	67	Soni Rajputs
33	Chimba, Chhippi, Chimba, Darzi, Tonk	68	Ramgarhia, Tarkhan & Dhiman
34	Dakaut	69	Kachhi (Shakya, Maurya and Kushwaha)
35	Dhimar, Mallah, Kashyap Rajputs		

(*Source*: Director Social Security, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

(a) Representation of the District in the State and the Union Legislatures

Historical Background.- Moga District came into existence on 23 November 1995 by bifurcating the two subdivisions viz Moga and Nihalsinghwala of Faridkot District. Before the formation of Faridkot as a separate district on 7 August 1972, it was part of Firozpur District which was a British ruled area. The system of legislation was very defective in the British ruled area. The general public was not associated with the function of law making, so the Councils Act of 1861 was passed which had great constitutional significance in the history of India. The Act empowered the Governor General to nominate not less than six and not more than twelve additional members of whom at least one half should be non-officials. As a consequence, in order to have still wider share of Indians in the administration of public affairs, the Indians Council Act of 1892 was passed which widened the functions of the legislatures in India and converted them into mini parliament. But it was only the Indian Councils Act of 1909 which sought to associate Indians, in a real and effective manner, not only with the work of legislation but also with the day-to-day administration of the country. It increased the strength of the councils and gave them the right of interpellations and of moving resolutions. It introduced a system of elections according to which the people elected the members of bodies, the later elected the members of the provincial legislature and they elected the members of the Imperial Legislature.

The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced representative Government into India. It created bicameral Central Legislature and Legislative Councils in the provinces. The first General Elections under the Act were held in 1920 for both the houses. This Act was replaced by the Government of India Act, 1935. A bicameral Legislature was introduced in the Punjab. The Legislative Assembly had life of five years. The Punjab Legislative Council was a permanent body, one third of its members retiring every third year.

The franchise, under the aforesaid two Acts, was generally based on citizenship, residence, community, religion, race, age, sex, property, taxation, etc. Special representation was provided for commerce,

industry, mining, plantation, labour, land-holders, the Punjab University, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As a result, the constituencies were of diverse nature and the qualifications for membership varied accordingly, except with respect to age.

The First General Elections under the 1935 Act were held in January 1937 and the Second and Last in March 1946. The Second General Elections were delayed as the Second World War was going on.

General Elections held under the Constitution of India.- The Constitution of India which came into force on 26 January 1950 has made a clean sweep of the postulate of communal electorates and has substituted in its place common electorate for all adult citizens of India. Article 326 of the Constitution provides that elections to the House of People (Lok Sabha) and to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of every State shall be on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. Every Indian Citizen, who is not less than 18 years of age, is entitled to vote, if he is not, otherwise disqualified. Till 2003, 13 general elections have been held in the country.

The phenomenal success of these elections characterized by smooth progress of voting is a proof of the spirit of the masses to adjust themselves to a democratic way of life.

India, under the Constitution, is a Union of States and Territories. The Constitution lays down that the members of the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of each State shall be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The Constitution does not specify the actual number of seats in a particular State Assembly. It is fixed by the Parliament under the Representation of People's Act, 1951.

The Punjab had bicameral Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), but the later was abolished in 1969, for effecting economy in State expenditure. Thus from 1969, the Punjab Legislature is unicameral. Previously, it consisted of 104 members, but its strength was raised to 117 in 1975. No person is eligible to be chosen to fill a seat in the Vidhan Sabha, unless he is a citizen of India and not less than 25 years of age and possesses such other qualifications as prescribed in the Representation of People's Act, 1951, and also does not suffer from any of the stipulated disqualifications. Till 2003, 13 general elections have been conducted in the area falling in present Moga District. A brief account of these elections is given below:

First General Elections, 1951-52.- After the adoption of Indian Constitution, the First General Elections in the country were held in 1951-52. Under the new Constitution every adult of 21 years age male or female was entitled to vote barring those who were otherwise disqualified under the Constitution of India. First General Elections in Punjab as in the rest of India were held in 1951-52 to seek the confidence of the people.

Parliamentary Constituency

The State was delimited into Lok Sabha Constituencies which elected member to that body for first time in 1951-52. During the First Lok Sabha elections, the area of present Moga District was part of Firozpur District which had one Parliamentary Constituency. viz Firozpur-Ludhiana.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies.[1]

The area now forming Moga District had 3 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies viz Mahna, Bagha Purana and Moga-Dharmkot (double member). One reserved for Scheduled Castes. From these constituencies 1 Communist Party of India, 1 Lal Communist Party and 2 Akali Dal candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 2,13,486 out of which 1,74,254 valid votes were polled. The total number of valid votes polled in favour of each of the contesting party is given hereunder:

Name of the Party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	52,559	30.16
Akali Dal	48,398	27.77
Independent	24,971	14.33
Communist	23,338	13.39
Lal Communist Party	9,038	5.19
Socialist Party	6,615	3.80
Forward Block	6,258	3.59
Jan Sangh	3,077	1.77
Total	1,74,254	100.00

1 *Report on the First General Legislative Elections in the Punjab State, 1951-52(Simla 1952)*,p.-79

Second General Elections, 1957.- With the merger of the PEPSU with the Punjab on 1 November 1956, the area and population involved had become much larger. The number of seats for the Legislative Assemblies of Punjab which were 126 was now fixed at 154. This necessitated fresh delimitation of constituencies, which was effected under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, in December 1956. The sitting members of the respective Vidhan Sabha became members of the new Vidhan Sabha till the delimitation of constituencies was completed. The period for conducting elections was fixed from 24 February to 14 March. Voting for most of the assembly constituencies was completed in a single day, or in a very few cases, in two days, instead of being spread over a number of days. The counting of votes polled was also taken up from the next day of polling.

Lok Sabha Constituency

For the Second General Elections the present Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own and its area was attached with Ludhiana Parliamentary Constituency.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies[2]

The area now forming Moga District had 2 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies consisting of 3 seats(including one double member constituency), viz Bagha Purana (one reserved for the members of Scheduled Tribes) and Moga. From these constituencies all the 3 Indian National Congress candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 1,70,205. The number of valid votes polled in all these constituencies was 1,81,610. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is as under:

Name of the Party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1,10,702	60.96
Communist Party of India	56,365	31.03
Independent	8,099	4.46
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6,444	3.55
Total	1,81,610	100.00

2 *Report on the General Elections in Punjab.* 1957(Chandigarh.1959) p.43

Third General Elections, 1962.- A major improvement in the matter of elections in the State this time was with regard to the period of poll. While it took nearly 19 days to complete the poll during the Second General Elections, the poll this time was held and completed on a single day i.e. on 24 February through out the State except in (Kullu and Seraj) now in Himachal Pradesh Constituencies where on account of the areas being snow bound and inaccessible, the poll was deferred and held later towards the end of the April. Punjab was the only State which had the distinction of having a single day poll both for the Parliamentary and Assembly elections. The balloting system of voting adopted during the last general elections was retained only in the remote and inaccessible (Kullu and Seraj), now in Himachal Pradesh constituencies. In all other constituencies in the State, the 'marking system' of voting was adopted.

The double member constituencies were, however, abolished under the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961 for the Legislative Assemblies as well as for the House of People. Under the Act, the Election Commission was empowered to divide the double member constituencies into single member constituencies, delimit the extent besides reserving the seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes.

Lok Sabha Constituency[3]

During the Third General Elections, Moga District had only one Parliamentary Constituency viz Moga (reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates). From this constituency Akali Dal candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 4,59,407 out of which 3,23,060 persons voted. The total number of valid votes polled was 3,11,705. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party was as under:

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Akali Dal	1,71,081	54.89
Indian National Congress	1,40,624	45.11
Total	3,11,705	100.00

3 *Report on the General Elections in India, 1962,* p-*88*

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies[4]

The area which now forms part of the Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies viz Dharmkot, Bagha Purana (reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates), Moga and Nihalsinghwala. From these constituencies 2 Akali Dal and 2 Communist Party of India candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 2,56,946 out of which 1,85,256 persons voted. The total number of valid votes polled were 1,78,108. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party was as under:

Name of the Party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	77,372	43.44
Communist Party of India	47, 026	26.40
Akali Dal	45,319	25.45
Jan Sangh	4,224	2.37
Independent	4,167	2.34
Total	1,78,108	100.00

Fourth General Elections, 1967.- The Fourth General Elections were held in the country in 1967 and the first in the new State of Punjab, which came into being after the reorganization of State on 1 November 1966. Consequently, the constituencies delimited in 1965 were subjected to fresh delimitation as notified by the Delimitation Commission in November 1966. By this order, the area which now forms Moga District was provided with 4 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies.

The poll throughout the State was held in a single day on 19 February 1967. The counting was started on 21 February and completed on 24 February.

Lok Sabha Constitutency

During the Fourth General Elections, Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. At that time the area of present Moga District was part of Firozpur Parliamentary Constituency.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constitutencies[5]

The area which now forms Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha

4 *Report on General Elections in Punjab, 1962* (Chandigarh, 1963)-pp.71
5 *Report on General Elections in Punjab, 1967* (Chandigarh, 1968)-pp.70-71

Constituencies (including one reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes) viz Nihalsinghwala (Scheduled Castes), Dharmkot, Moga and Bagha Purana. From these constituencies, 2 Akali Dal (Sant Group), 1 Communist Party of India and 1 Indian National Congress candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 2, 49,042 out of which 1,77,230 persons voted. The total number of valid votes polled was 1,68,143. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party is given below:

Name of the Party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	61,327	36.47
Akali Dal (Sant Group)	55,128	32.79
Communist Party of India	20,394	12.13
Independent	13,805	8.21
Samyukta Socialist Party	11,433	6.80
Akali Dal (Master Group)	6,056	3.60
Total	1,68,143	100.00

Mid-term General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1969[6].- The party position, after the Fourth General Elections was such that no single political party had absolute majority in the Vidhan Sabha of 104 members. Some of the political parties, namely, Akali Dal (Sant Group), the Jan Sangh, the Republican Party of India and the Right Communists joined together to form the United Front, which staked its claim to form the Government. The United Front Government assumed office on 8 March 1967. After sometime, the game of defections started and the Government became unstable. Some members of the ruling United Front left the front, formed a new group and also a new Government on 24 November 1967 with the support of the Congress Legislative Party and some Independents. The relationship between the Ministry and its main supporter (the Congress Party) did not, however, remain smooth for long and ultimately it withdrew its support from the ministry, which had then to resign. As a result, a situation was created in which no single party or workable alliance of parties could provide a stable Government. In the circumstances, on the recommendation of the Governor, Punjab, the President's Rule was proclaimed in the State from 23 August 1968. Thus, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in 1967 stood dissolved, necessitating mid-term general elections to constitute

6 *Report on Mid-term General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha* 1969 (Chandigarh, 1971)-p.56

a new Vidhan Sabha. The poll throughout the State was held on a single day i.e. 9 February 1969. The counting was started on 10 February and completed on 11 February.

During the mid-term general elections, the present area of Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha Constitutencies viz Nihalsinghwala (reserved for Scheduled Castes), Dharmkot, Moga and Bagha Purana. From these constituencies 2 Indian National Congress, 1 Samyukta Socialist Party and 1 Janata Party candidate were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 2,76,321 out of which 2,08,044 persons voted. The total number of valid votes polled were 2,02,860. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party is given as under:

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	67,837	33.44
Shiromani Akali Dal	65,609	32.34
Janata Party	29,129	14.36
Samyukta Socialist Party	19,978	9.84
Communist Party of India	18,969	9.35
Independent	1,338	0.65
Total	2,02,860	100.00

Fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1971.-The fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held in the country in March 1971. The present area of the Moga District was attached to the Firozpur Parliamentary Constituency.

Fifth General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972[7].-These elections were the result of the premature dissolution of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in 1969. It was the second time after the reorganization of Punjab that President's Rule was imposed in the State. Fifth General Elections were held during emergency which was declared in the country due to Indo-Pak conflict in 1971. The poll throughout the State was held on a single day on 11 March 1972 and counting was completed on 13 March. The election was held under the 'marking system of voting'. An additional feature of these elections was new design of ballot paper which was printed for the first time along with counterfoil attached to it.

7 *Report on the Fifth General Election to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha 1972*(Chandigarh, 1974) p.64

The area which now forms Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies viz Nihalsinghwala (Scheduled Castes), Dharmkot, Moga and Bagha Purana. From these constituencies 2 Indian National Congress, 1 Communist Party of India and 1 Shiromani Akali Dal candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 3, 01,348 out of which 2,15,992 persons voted. The total number of valid votes polled were 2,11,693. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party is given as under:

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	72,045	34.03
Shiromani Akali Dal	94,026	44.41
Communist Party of India	25,572	12.08
Indepenent	20,050	9.48
Total	2,11,693	100.00

Sixth General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1977.-The Fifth Lok Sabha was constituted in March 1971. Prior to the enforcement of Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, the duration of Lok Sabha was five years. Thus, normally the Sixth Lok Sabha was to be elected in 1976. During the emergency, the tenure of the Lok Sabha was twice extended, each time by one year i.e. upto March 1978. However the Fifth Lok Sabha was dissolved on 18 January 1977 and a general election was ordered within 2 months, which was conducted on 16 March 1977. For the first time, since Independence, the Congress Party was voted out of power at the national level and a new party, the Janata Party formed the first non-Congress Government at the Centre. The Janata Party was formed out of combination of four opposition parties, the Organisation Congress, the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party. The Congress for Democracy also joined this block later on. The Lok Sabha poll throughout the Punjab State except Firozpur Constituency was held on a single day on 16 March 1977.

The Punjab Vidhan Sabha elected in March 1972 was normally to last upto 20 March 1977. But due to the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, its term stood extended till March 1978. The new Government at Centre had decided to call early elections in a number of States on the plea that a climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in wake of virtual rejection in the Lok Sabha elections of the Congress candidates in several States. Consequently, the Vidhan Sabha elections in some States including Punjab were held. In Punjab, these elections

except Anandpur Sahib Constituency were held on 12 June 1977 and completed on the same day.

The election was held under the 'marking system of voting' and ballot paper with counterfoil was used. The elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha were held as the constituencies declared delimited by the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 41 of 24 May 1975. According to it, there was no change made in the Lok Sabha constituencies, but the number of Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies was raised from 104 to 117 in the State.

Lok Sabha Constituency

The area which now forms Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. Its area was attached with Faridkot Parliamentary Constituency.

Vidhan Sabha Constituency[8]

The area of the present Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies viz Dharmkot (Scheduled Castes), Moga, Bagha Purana and Nihalsinghwala (Scheduled Castes). From these constituencies, 2 Shiromani Akali Dal, 1 Communist Party of India and 1 Janata Party candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies were 2,98,362 out of which 2,00,879 persons voted. The total number of valid votes polled was 1,98,241. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given as under:

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	66,489	33.54
Indian National Congress	45,432	23.92
Communist Party of India	39,176	19.76
Janata Party	28,652	14.45
Indepenent	18,492	9.33
Total	1,98,241	100.00

Seventh (Mid-term) General Elections, 1980.- The Janata Government formed in 1977 did not remain stable. As the party had formed with the merger of four major political parties and its member have reverted to their previous loyalties. This led to differences within

8 *Report on the Sixth Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections*, 1977 (Chandigarh, 1979), pp. 99-100

the Janata Party resulting in defection by many MPs who formed a new group, which ultimately led to the fall of Janata Government, in New Delhi. The group of MPs, who had defected from the Janata Party, was able to form a new Government, with the support of Congress (I). However, the relationship between the Government and the Congress did not remain smooth for long, with the result that the Congress (I) withdraws its support and the Government fell without facing the Parliament even once. The Lok Sabha was dissolved by the President under sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of Article 85 of the Constitution on 22 August 1979, but the Government was allowed to continue as caretaker Government till the elections were held for constituting the new Parliament.

The Seventh (mid-term) General Elections were held in the country, on 3 January 1980. The term of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in June 1977 was due to expire in 1982. However, after the Lok Sabha Elections held in January 1980 which resulted in the change of Government at the central level. It was felt that the climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the State which was not ruled by the Congress (I).The Government of the Centre decided to go for fresh polls in such States, including Punjab. Accordingly, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha was dissolved by the President under Article 350 of the Constitution on 17 February 1980. The elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha were held on 30 May 1980 and completed on the same day.

Parliamentary Constituency

The area which now forms the Moga District, had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. The area was attached with Faridkot Parliamentary Constituency.

Vidhan Sabha Constituencies[9]

The area of the present Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies viz Dharmkot (Scheduled Castes), Moga, Bagha Purana and Nihalsinghwala (Scheduled Castes). From these constituencies 2 Communist Party of India, 1 Indian National Congress (I) and 1 Shiromani Akali Dal candidates were declared elected. The number of electors in these constituencies were 3,36,853 out of which 2,05,460 persons were voted. The total number of valid votes polled were 2,02,808. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting

9 *Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980 issued by Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab*.p.112.

party is given here under:

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress(I)	71,644	35.33
Communist Party of India	49,091	24.21
Shiromani Akali Dal	32,006	15.78
Independent	29,743	14.66
Janata Party (Secular)	18,029	8.89
Bhartiya Janata Party	2,295	1.13
Total	2,02,808	100.00

Eighth General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1985.- The term of the Seventh Lok Sabha constituted in January 1980 was due to expire on 20 January 1985. Consequently, general elections were held in India on 24 and 27 December 1984 to constitute the new (Eighth) Lok Sabha excepting the parliamentary constituencies falling in the States of Assam and Punjab. Elections in Assam and Punjab could not be held at that time along with other States as the circumstances, prevailing in these States were not conducive for holding elections. With a view to eliminate any chances of litigation at a later stage, a new Section 73(A) was inserted in the Representation of the People, Act, 1951, by an ordinance issued by the President of India on 20 November 1984.

The term of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in June 1980 was due to expire in June 1985. The President's rule was imposed in the State with effect from 6 October 1983 and Legislative Assembly was kept in suspended animation. Under the 48th Amendment of the Constitution, President's rule could have been continued only upto a period of maximum two years, i.e. upto 5 October 1985. Under the circumstances, elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly had to be held before that date. In the meantime, on the expiry of 5 years term the Assembly stood automatically dissolved with effect from 26 June 1985. The elections to the Eighth Vidhan Sabha were held alongwith the elections to Eighth Lok Sabha Elections on 25 September 1985.

Parliamentary Constituency

The area which now forms Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. The area was attached with the Faridkot Parliamentary Constituency.

Vidhan Sabha Constituencies[10]

The area of the present Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies viz Dharmkot (Scheduled Castes) and Nihalsinghwala (Scheduled Castes), Moga and Bagha Purana. From these constituencies 2 Indian National Congress and 2 Shiromani Akali Dal candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies were 3,64,999 out of which 2,32,696 persons voted. The total number of valid votes polled was 2,21,316. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party is given here under:

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	80,259	36.26
Indian National Congress	74,334	34.58
Communist Party of India	25,651	10.60
Independents	21,224	9.59
Janata Party	19,848	8.97
Total	2,21,316	100.00

Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1989.- The Ninth General Elections were held in the country on 26 November 1989 excepting the State of Assam. The area which now forms Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. Its area was attached with Faridkot Parliamentary Constituency.

Tenth General Elections (Mid-term) to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha 1992.- The Ninth Lok Sabha could not complete its full term and was dissolved. The President of India issued Notification on 19 April 1991, calling upon all Parliamentary Constituencies other than those within the State of Jammu and Kashmir to elect members to the House of the People. The date of poll for Punjab State was fixed as 20 May 1991 which was later on changed to 22 June 1991 and thereafter 25 September 1991. The elections in Punjab were cancelled vide Bill No. 156 C of 1991, i.e., "The Cancellation of General Elections in Punjab 1991". Thereafter the poll in Punjab State was held on 19 February 1992. The Punjab Vidhan Sabha was constituted on 29 September 1985, but the President's Rule was imposed in the State with effect from 4 May 1987, and the Assembly remained in suspended animation. On 6 March 1988, the

10 *Report on General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha 1985 issued by the Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh*,pp.96-97

Punjab Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and the State remained under President's Rule for the period of 4 years 9 months and 15 days. The Vidhan Sabha elections were held on 19 February 1992 and results were declared on 20 and 21 February 1992. The President's Rule was revoked on 25 February 1992 and a new assembly was constituted on that date.

Parliamentary Constituency

The area which now forms Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. Its area was attached with Faridkot Parliamentary Constituency.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies[11]

The area which now forms Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha Assembly constituencies viz Dharmkot (Scheduled Castes) and Nihalsinghwala(Scheduled Castes), Moga and Bagha Purana. From these constituencies 1 Bahujan Samaj Party, 1 Indian National Congress, 1 Janata Dal and 1 Communist Party of India candidates were declared elected. The number of electors in these constituencies was 4,29,075 out of which 63,953 persons voted. The total number of valid votes polled was 61,037. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party is given in the following table:-

Name of the Party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	16,717	27.39
Bahujan Samaj Party	12,192	19.97
Janta Dal	11,949	19.58
Communist Party of India	7,816	12.80
Bhartiya Janta Party	6,347	10.40
Independents	3,577	5.86
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,439	4.00
Total	61,037	100.00

Eleventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1996.- The term of the 10th Lok Sabha which was constituted in June 1991 was due to expire on 8 July 1996. General elections were held in this State on 27 April 1996 in all the Parliamentary Constituencies alongwith the rest of the country to constitute the new (Eleventh) Lok Sabha. The results were declared on 8 and 9 May 1996.

11 *Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1992 issued by the Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab*,pp.94-95

The area which now forms Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. The area was attached with the Faridkot Parliamentary Constituency.

Tenth General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1997[12].- The area which now forms Moga district had 4 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies viz Dharmkot (Scheduled Castes) and Nihalsinghwala(Scheduled Castes), Moga and Bagha Purana. From these constituencies 3 Shiromani Akali Dal and 1 Communist Party of India candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 4, 96,746 out of which 3,60,496 voted. The total number valid votes polled was 3,55,313. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party is given hereunder:

Name of the Party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,82,936	51.49
Indian National Congress	89,173	25.10
Communist Party ofIndia	39,842	11.21
Janta Dal	26,979	7.59
Bahujan Samaj Party	12,061	3.39
Independents	4,322	1.22
Total	3,55,313	100.00

Twelfth General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1998.-The elections to the Eleventh Lok Sabha were held in 1996 and it could not complete its full term and was dissolved on 4 December 1997. The Lok Sabha elections were held in the State on 16 February 1998 and results were declared on 2 and 3 March 1998.

The area which now forms Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. The area was attached with the Faridkot Parliamentary Constituency.

Thirteenth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1999.- The term of the twelfth Lok Sabha elected in 1998 was due to expire after five years but due to unavoidable circumstances the Lok Sabha was dissolved on 26 April 1999 and the Lok Sabha elections were held on 5 September 1999 in the Punjab State.

The area which now forms Moga District had no Parliamentary Constituency of its own. Its area was attached with Faridkot

12 *Report on the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab.* 1997p.*150-151*

Parliamentary Constituency.

Eleventh General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 2002[13].- The term of the Tenth Vidhan Sabha was due to expire on 24 February 2002. Consequently Eleventh Vidhan Sabha Elections were held in the State on 13 February 2002 and the counting of voters was held on 24 February 2002. The Moga District had 4 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies viz Dharmkot (Scheduled Castes) and Nihalsinghwala (Scheduled Castes), Moga and Bagha Purana. From these constituencies 4 Shiromani Akali Dal candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 5,51,084. The number of votes polled was 3,53,938. Out of which 3,53,078 valid votes were polled. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given in the following table:-

Name of the Party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,61,289	45.68
Indian National Congress	1,03,517	29.31
Independent	34,997	9.91
Communist Party of India	16,729	4.74
Shiromani Akali Dal (Maan)	11,687	3.31
Lok Bhalai Party	9,906	2.81
Bahujan Samaj Party	8,960	2.54
Lok Jan Shakti Party	3,284	0.93
Nationalist Congress Party	1,418	0.40
Mool Bharati(S) Party	859	0.24
Sarb Hind Shiromani Akali Dal	246	0.07
Communist Party (Marxist)	120	0.04
Akhil Bharatiya Shiv Sena Rashtrawadi	66	0.02
Total	3,53,078	100.00

(a)Political Parties and Organisations

A political party is a voluntary organization joined by person more or less sharing common aims and objectives and seeking to gain control of the Government apparatus with a general view to furthering them. In fact, political parties are the lifeline of modern politics. These parties came into existence with the growth and development of representative institutions. These are no longer confined to democracies alone but operate under different political system. But their role is far

13 *Report on the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab*, 2002, pp.161-162

more extended in the modern day democratic governments. Political parties enlist widespread popular support for policies and programmes of Government. Besides formation of policies and programmes the political parties exercise control over the government in many ways. In a parliamentary government the ruling party takes charge of the machinery of government and runs it in accordance with its policies and programmes while the opposition parties keeps a healthy watch on the Government. The political parties also integrate an individual into the political system through participation, socialization and mobilization. Parties bring together sectional interests, mobilize diverse cultural and linguistics groups and weld them within a common frame work.

In India, political parties both national and regional have been in existence for quite sometime. The adoption of the parliamentary system of government after the independence however was a step to promote the reorganization of party system on round footing.

Indian National Congress.- This party was founded in 1885 for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion on the problems of the country, it became the most powerful instrument of nation's struggle for freedom. In 1947, India achieved Independence and the Congress party became the ruling party in the country.

The Congress has a secular and national outlook. The main objectives of the party since Independence have been; to set up a socialistic pattern of society; to raise the standard of living of the down trodden; to defend secularism; to provide basic requirements to the people and to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Since Independence, the Congress party has taken several steps to ameliorate the lot of the poor people. The Indian National Congress witnessed two splits since Independence. The first split took place in 1969 and the other in 1977. Since the attainment of Independence, the party run the government in the State upto 1966-67 from 1972 to 1997, from 1980 to 1983, from 1992 to 1997 and again came into power in 2002.

Communist Party of India.- The Russian Revolution of 1917 left a deep influence on the minds of the Indian youth and they came to believe in using revolutionary methods to solve the political, economic and social problems of India. As a result, many organizations came into existence in India, which were opposed to the methods adopted by the Indian National Congress for the attainment of freedom and favour the adoption of new methods based on Marxist principles. These different organizations assembled together at Kanpur in December 1925 and formed the Communist Party of India. The Party actively participated in

the national movement. After the Independence, it became one of the major opposition parties in India. The party enjoys influence among the labourers and small peasants. There was a split in the party in 1964 and new party viz. Communist Party of India (Marxist) was formed.

Communist Party of India (Marxist).- The Communist Party of India(Marxist) was the result of the split which occurred in the Communist Party of India in 1964. It stands for communism and socialism through the establishment of State of dictatorship. State dictatorship of the proletariat in all its activities the party is guided by the philosophy and principles of Marxim-Lenism.

Janata Party.-This party came into being as an alternative to Congress on 1 May 1977. The party was formed after the merger of four major opposition parties, viz. the Congress (O), the Jan Sangh, the Bhartiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party. Later on the Congress for Democracy was also merged with Janata Party. The party won the Sixth General Elections to the Lok Sabha and gained absolute majority.

Bharatiya Janata Party.- It is a recognized national party which came into existence in April, 1980. It is in fact a revival of Jan Sangh, which was merged in the Janta party in 1977. The objective of the Jan Sangh was the rebuilding of Bharat on the basis of *Bhartiya Sanskriti* and *Maryada* as a political, social and economic democracy guaranteeing equality of opportunity and liberty of persons to all citizens so as to build up a prosperous, powerful and united nation, progressive, modern and enlightened, able to withstand the aggressive designs of others and to exert herself in the country of nations for the establishment of world peace. Besides, pursuing the above principles and policies of Jan Sangh, the Bharatiya Janta Party is also thriving for nationalism and national integration, democracy in all spheres of life, positive secularism; Gandhian Socialism and value based politics. The party is of the view that moral values must be restored their place in public life and a new society on the basis of the values like tolerance, contentment, simple living hardworking and brotherhood is to be build. It believes in building a society free from exploitation and discrimination. Politics is to be based on certain values and principles; only lust for power should not be the aim. The party has accepted the concept of Gandhian Socialism after due deliberation. Gandhian Socialism regards decentralization as the basis of its political system. Gandhian Socialism is totally against State monopoly of economic power. Both communism as well as capitalism has generated a new kind of inequality,

inhumanity, violence, selfishness, greed, unrestrained consumerism and alienation. The party contested the elections in 1985, 1989, 1992, 1997 and 2002.

The Janta Dal.- Janta Dal emerged on the political map of India as an alternative to Congress. Lok Dal, Janata Party and Jan Morcha together formed this party in 1988. It stands for social and economic up lift of the people. This party formed the Government at the centre in December 1989 with the outside support of Bharatiya Janata Party and Leftist Groups. It remained into power upto November 1990. The party got split in 1990. The party contested 1992 and 1997 Vidhan Sabha elections in the State.

Bahujan Samaj Party.- It is a recognized national party which came into existence at village Musapur presently in Nawashahr District on 14 April 1984 Sh. Kanshi Ram as its first president. The main purpose of the party is to restrict the exploitation of the weaker sections and suppression of the deprived through social and economic change and to bring in reality universal justice, liberty, equality and fraternity enunciated in the Constitution of India. The party contested the 1992, 1997 and 2002 elections.

State Parties

Shiromani Akali Dal.-Shiromani Akali Dal is an important regional party of Punjab. The party came into existence in 1920 as a representative body of the Sikhs. During the Gurdwara Reforms Movement 1920-1925, it played a significant role in bringing about major reforms in the management of Sikh shrines and bringing them under the control of the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee. It actively participated in the national freedom struggle in collaboration with the Indian National Congress and emerged as vanguard of the Non-cooperation Movement in the Punjab during 1931-32. It emerged as full-fledged political party in the State during 1936-37 elections held under the Government of India Act, 1935. The party continues to function as religious and social organisation.

The party got split into two groups in 1962 viz. Master Tara Singh Group and Sant Fateh Singh Group. These groups reunited after the death of Master Tara Singh in November 1967. In August 1980 the Akali Dal saw another split. It was divided into two factions Akali Dal (Longowal) and Akali Dal (Talwandi). On 1 May 1985 both the factions of the Akali Dal were dissolved to form United Akali Dal but Akali Dal

(Longowal) did not agree to join it and maintained its separate entity. On 8 May 1986 there was a split in the Akali Dal (Longowal), when some legislators formed new Akali Dal (Badal). In 1993, Akali Dal (Longowal), Akali Dal (Badal) and Akali Dal (Mann) merged into one Akali Dal (Amritsar). But after few months Akali Dal (Badal) and Akali Dal (Longowal) separated and formed Shiromani Akali Dal (Mann). Mann group retained the Akali Dal (Amritsar). In 1994 S.Gurcharan Singh Tohra quitted the Akali Dal (Amritsar) and joined Akali Dal (Badal). Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal) again got split in November 1998 when Tohra was expelled from Shiromani Akali Dal. Tohra formed its own party in 1999 named Sarb Hind Shiromani Akali Dal. But in July 2003, the Sarb Hind Shiromani Akali Dal merged with Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal).

The position of different parties from the Moga District in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on the basis of General Elections held from time to time is given in the following table:-

Party Position in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections in the Moga District

Name of the Party	First General Elections 1951-52	Second General Elections 1957	Third General Elections 1962	Fourth General Elections 1967	Mid Term Election s 1969	Fifth General Elections 1972	Sixth General Elections 1977	Seventh General Elections 1980	Eighth General Elections 1985	General Election 1992	Tenth General Elections 1997	Eleventh General Elections 2002
All India Parties												
Indian National Congress	-	3	-	1	2	2	-	1	2	3	-	-
Communist Party of India	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhartiya Jan Sangh/Bharatiya Janata Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lal Communist Party	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janata Party	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Janta Dal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samyukta Socialist Party	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bahujan Samaj Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Parties												
Shiromani Akali Dal/ Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal)	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	3	4
Akali Dal (Sant Group)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akali Dal (Tara Group)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*Reports on General Elections* 1951, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1972, 1977, 1980, 1985, 1992, 1997and 2002)

Newspapers and Periodicals

The newspapers and periodicals play a very important role in the daily routine of the people. Reading of newspapers has become a habit. The newspapers and periodicals now not only publish news on political scene of the country, these also disseminate international news. Besides, the newspapers also bring to the reader all kind of other information on topics such as history, economics, sports, social, religious, etc. These also publish articles of other contributors on various topics.

The particulars of the newspapers and periodicals published in the district are given in the following table:-

Sr. No	Name of the periodical	Date of registration	Language	Period of circulation	Place of publication
1	*Badnaam Kucha*	31May1977	Hindi	Monthly	Moga
2	*Moga Munch*	22 June 1992	Punjabi	Weekly	Moga
3	*Moga News*	4 March 1978	Punjabi	Monthly	Moga
4	*Nagar Palika Worker*	January 1973	Urdu	Weekly	Moga
5	*Navey Rah*	9 May 1973	Punjabi	Weekly	Moga
6	*Sabhe Sanjhiwal*	12 October 1972	Bilingual	Monthly	Moga
7	*The Blooming Buds*	21 August 1978	Bilingual	Annual	Moga
8	*Vijay Express*	24 May 1990	Bilingual	Fortnightly	Moga

(c) Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The humanitarian urge to organize voluntary associations serving a social purpose is a universal feature. Social Service in the past was voluntary and not organized in the modern sense of the term, functioning through separate organizations and institutions established for specific purposes. It was spontaneous and made available by the chiefs and well-to-do persons to meet the exigencies of time and the needs of the people. This particularly happened during the time of calamities, such as famine or scarcity.

A voluntary social service organized by concerted public efforts is a recent phenomenon, closely associated with the democratic form of government, promising equal status and opportunities to all sections of society. The field of social service is one where State efforts must be supplemented by close and intensive public cooperation to ensure quick results in the working of various schemes sponsored by the government. The welfare of the handicapped and disadvantaged sections of society, such as destitute women, orphaned children, illiterates, the sick and

disabled persons, and the member of the backward classes of society, has been engaging the attention of the State and the people to a great extent in recent times.

After the attainment of Independence the Government both at the Centre and State addressed themselves to solve the socio-economic problems like illiteracy, unsociability, oppression of women, child labour, unemployment, epidemics and poverty. In view of the complexity and magnitude of these problems, the Government could not fully cater to the needs of all sections of the people. So the non-government organizations, otherwise known as voluntary social service organizations started taking interest in these problems. These organizations are self governing bodies of the people working together for the betterment of the society and the community life as a whole. These organizations supplement the efforts made by the State towards the development of human personality and by their power and influence over the lives of the individuals make it rich, resourceful and worth-living. These are part and parcel of public life and their importance in the social organizations can not be minimized because these reflect the culture and civilization of the social group of which these form a part.These organizations can be classified as International, National, State and Local level. The Indian Red Cross Society, Lions Club and Rotary Club belongs to the category of International Organisations. Several local organizations, requested under the Societies Registration Act,1860 are voluntarily participating in the service of the society. These stood forefront in organizing relief measures during natural calamities.

There are a number of voluntary social service organizations functioning in the district serving the social needs of the people in a variety of ways. These organizations render services in the field of education, medical, public health and hygiene, drinking water, upliftment of under privileged classes, children, woman, and aged and in firms, handicapped and other deserving sections of the society. A brief account of activities and achievements of some of the important organizations is given below:

General Welfare Institutions

Bharat Vikas Parishad.- It is a non-political organization. It came into existence in 1983 with the main objective to provide help to the needy. As on 31 March 2003, the Parishad had 96 members. It organizes various social welfare activities viz. medical check-up camps, eye operation camps, blood donation camps, etc. Parishad also

solemnizes mass marriages of poor girls and distributes free books among poor children.

The main sources of income of the Parishad are membership, donations and collections from the public.

Sewa Bharati, Moga:- The organization came into existence in 1985. As on 31 March 2003, the organization had 62 members. The organization is running one T.B. clinic at Moga, two sewing centres at Ajitwal and Badhni Kalan. It also organizes eye donation camps, heart check up camps and free classes for poor children.

Organisations of National or International Repute

There are a number of organizations of national or international repute, which are established elsewhere but have their branches in the district. Some of such organizations are described below:

The Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Moga.-This branch was set up at Moga on 24 November 1995 under Act XV of the Government of India. As on 31 March 2003 it had 191 permanent members. The society provides assistance to the poor, handicapped and needy persons in the form of clothes and cash, etc. It also organizes free medical check-up camp and distributes free medicines specially to the T.B. patients.

The main source of income of the society is public donation. Besides this the society receives Rs 5 lac per annum as a rent from its immovable property in the district.

Lions Club.- It is an International Organization whose motto is 'Make Your Fellow Men Feel Needed'. It creates brotherhood to serve the humanity at large. The main sources of income of the Lions Club are individual subscriptions and public donation.

Lions Club, Moga.- The Lions Club Moga was formed in 1984. It had 47 members as on 31 March 2003. The club organizes free medical check-up camps, Aids awareness camps, female foeticides awareness camps and traffic awareness camps. The main sources of income of the club were the membership subscriptions contributions and donations, etc.

Lions Club, Bagha Purana.- The club was established in 1994. It had 49 members. The main activities of the club are: to organize

medical check-up camps, eye operation camps, etc. It provides financial help to the poor school going children and organizes seminars on Independence Day. The main aim of this club was to eradicate eye blindness at International level. The main source of income of the club was the membership subscriptions.

Lions Club, Nihalsinghwala.- This club came into existence in 1997. It had 31 members. The club organizes two eye operation camps every year, and distributes tricycles to handicapped persons on Independence Day. Besides this, it also organizes blood donation camps, AIDS awareness camps and participates in the plantation of trees.

Lions Club, Badhni Kalan.- The club came into existence in 1998. It had 27 members. It organizes free medical check-up camps, pulse polio camps, traffic awareness camps, etc. The main sources of income of the club were funds and donations, etc.

Rotary Club

The Rotary Club is a Worldwide organization with its headquarters in the United States of America. Its Motto is 'Service Above Self'. It is a type of international brotherhood to serve the humanity as a whole in all walks of life. It serves the people at the time of need and during natural calamities.

Rotary Club, Moga.- The Rotary Club Moga was formed on 17 October 2001. As on 31 March 2003 it had 30 members. The club distributes books among poor children in government schools and organizes blood donation camps. It also provides money to the needy poor people. The main sources of the income of the club were funds and contributions, etc.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Moga was formed as a new district on 23 November 1995 by carving out Moga and Nihalsinghwala Subdivisions of Faridkot District and some area of Zira Tahsil (45 villages of Zira Tahsil, 47 villages of Makhu Sub Tahsil along with the whole of Dharmkot Sub Tahsil). At present the district comprises three tahsils/subdivisions viz. Moga, Nihalsinghwala and Bagha Purana and two sub tahsils namely Dharmkot and Badhni Kalan.

Moga District falls under the jurisdiction of Firozpur Division. The district lies in the west of Punjab and is surrounded by Jalandhar District in the north, Firozpur District in the north-west, Faridkot District in the west, Ludhiana District in the east, Sangrur District in the south-east and Bhatinda District in the south. It is situated 30° 29′ and 30° 53′ north latitude and 74° 54′ to 75° 25′ east longitude. It spreads over an area of 2,235 sq. km. It is 4.44 per cent of the total area of the Punjab State.

Tahsil wise description of important historical and religious places located in the district is given below:

Moga

Moga is the district/subdivisional headquarter of the district. It is 57 km east of Firozpur with a railway station and a number of pucca roads leading to Ludhiana, Amritsar through Harike, Dharmkot, Firozpur and Kot Kapura. The population of the town as per 2001 Census was 1,35,279.

Moga is said to have been inhabited by the Gils. It was a village of mud houses and shops. The town was divided into two parts or *pattis* each had a single small bazar mostly mud shops. It was connected with rail in 1905. The construction of railway has brought great prosperity for Moga in its train. Due to its location in a fertile tract a flourishing grain market was founded by Major Barton. Since then it has emerged as a biggest grain market in the State. Besides being the most important market for agricultural produce the area produces ample quantities of good quality milk. Taking advantage of this facility, a big concern under the name of Food Specialists, Ltd. viz.Nestle was established in the town in 1961.Nestle is one of the biggest private companies in milk business in Punjab. The main products of Nestle India Ltd; are: condensed milk

powder, infant milk food, weaning foods, standardized milk, vending mixes, noodles, cubes, soups, ghee and coffee, etc. Nestle's contribution to recreation of prosperity on an on-going and sustainable basis has not only transformed Moga into a prosperous and vibrant milk district today, but also a thriving hub of industrial activity. Nowadays, the town is one of the most important primary assembly markets in the State viz. radio assembling, bus/truck body building and tractor parts, etc.. It has quite a number of establishments manufacturing oil-engines, bullock shoe-nails, agricultural implements like disc-harrows and ploughs, sub soiler, spray pump, augars, straw-reaper, post hole digger, potato digger, automatic potato planter, fodder reaper, fertilizer spreader, wood screws, motor parts, thrashers, combine harvesters, etc. Cotton ginning and pressing, rice husking and oil seed milling are among the usual types of processing industries. The large, medium and small scale industries located in the district play a vital role in the economic development of the State. Nestle India Ltd., SkyLark Ceramics Ltd. and Amar Solvex Private Ltd. are the important industrial units of the district. Coffee, nestle milk products, agricultural implements manufactured at Moga are exported out of the State. The town is well connected with road transport and have very good educational and medical facilities. Three degree colleges *viz.* D.M. College, Moga, Guru Nanak College Moga, S.D. College for Women Moga, two professional colleges namely D.M. College of Education, Moga and District Institute of Education and Training Moga and one engineering college viz. Lala Lajpat Rai Institute of Engineering and Technology, Moga cater to the educational needs of the people of the area. Satya Sai Murli Dhar Ayurvedic College, Moga and Indo-Soviet Friendship College of Pharmacy, Moga situated in this town are imparting medical education to the people.

Dhudike

The village Dhudike is located to the south of village Ajitwal from Jagraon G. T. Road. It lies 3 km from Ajitwal railway station on the Ludhiana-Firozpur railway line and is linked with a pucca road between Moga and Jagraon, some 16 km from either town. The village has one rural hospital and one degree college viz. Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Government College, Dhudike. Dhudike was the sub centre of Ghadar Movement from where nine Ghadari Baba's belong. Two Ghadari Baba's of this village were sentenced to death on 18 June 1916 at Lahore for Lahore Conspiracy case, two were given life time imprisonment, two were imprisoned for three years and one was jailed for six months.

Dhudike is not only the historical village of Moga District but it is also the birth place of Punjab *Kesri* Lala Lajpat Rai one of the most prominent patriots of India. Punjab *Kesri* Lala Lajpat Rai was born on 28 January 1865 to Munshi Radha Krishan and Gulab Devi at village Dhudike (his maternal village) district Moga. His birthday is celebrated every year in this village which attracts a large number of persons. Lala Lajpat Rai immensely contributed in attaining India's Independence. In 1920 after his return from America, he plunged into the Non Cooperation Movement which was launched in response to the Rowlatt Act in principle. The movement was led by Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab and he soon came to be known as Punjab *Kesri* (The Lion of Punjab). On 30 October 1928, to boycott the arrival of the members of the Simon Commission in Lahore, a peaceful procession, headed by Lala Lajpat Rai was launched. Intercepting the march, Superintendent of Police, Scott ordered his police force to '*lathi charge*' at the activists. The police targeted Lala Lajpat Rai, in particular, and hit him on the chest. The confrontation left Lala Lajpat Rai with severe injuries and also led to his death. A memorial cum museum has been erected here in the memory of the great freedom fighter which also contains photos of the patriots who participated in Ghadar Movement.

Daroli Bhai

The name of the village has been transcribed after the name of 'Gujjar' woman,'Daroli'. Daroli Bhai is an important historical place and is situated at a distance of 13 km from Moga on the Moga-Firoz Shah road. Various historical places associated with the visit of Guru Hargobind Sahib located in this village are described below:

Gurdwara Guru Ka Mahal (Gurdwara Attari Sahib).- The history of this Gurdwara is associated with the visit of Sixth Guru Hargobind Sahib and his family. Bhai Sai Dass brother-in-law of Guru Hargobind Sahib constructed a palatial house and requested Guru Ji to visit the house. Guru Hargobind Sahib visited this place on the spiritual request of Bhai Sai Dass and stayed here for sometime. During this stay the eldest son of Guru, Baba Gurditta Ji was born where now a magnificent Gurdwara named as '*Janam Asthan* Baba Gurditta Ji' stands. Some personal belongings of Guru Hargobind Sahib viz. the *chola* or *gown, kachhehra*, shawl of Mata Damodari Ji and an iron hot plate are preserved and displayed here for the devotees. It is said that Guru Ji cooked *chapattis* on this hot plate, when he founded a free kitchen on Baisakhi day in this village.

Besides the personal belongings of Guru Hargobind Sahib, a handwritten copy of Shri Guru *Granth Sahib* containing *Mohr* of Guru Gobind Singh Ji and *Rag Mala* is also preserved and displayed here for the devotees. At the time of Bhangani War this *Bir* was consigned by Guru Gobind Singh Ji to river Yamuna at Paunta Sahib.The *Bir* remained in Yamuna for nine days and about four hours. After the war Guru Ji sent five Sikhs to Yamuna and prayed their trust may be returned. The supplication was accepted and with the trap of water the *Bir* reached on the bank of the river . After occupying it, the Sikhs presented the *Bir* to Guru Sahib, who entrusted this *Bir* to Bhai Nand Chand Ji *wazir* of Guru Gobind Singh's army after the victorious end of Bhangani War.

Gurdwara Dehra Sahib (Angitha Sahib).-Gurdwara Dehra Sahib (Angitha Sahib) has been constructed in the memory of Mata Damodari Ji wife of Guru Hargobind Sahib who breathed her last in village Daroli Bhai. The place where cremation ceremony of Mata Damodari Ji was peformed was bestowed by Guru Hargobind Sahib as 'Kashi.' Later on cremation ceremonies of other near relatives of Mata Damodari Ji were also performed at this place.

Besides these Gurdwaras, Gurdwara Hargobind Sahib and *Smadh* Baba Des Raj Ji are also located in this village.

Dharmkot

Dharmkot is a small town situated on the National Highway Moga to Jalandhar. It is an oldest town which was known as Kutabpur. In 1760 its name was changed from Kutabpur to Dharmkot by the Sikh Chief Tara Singh Dallewala when he subdued the *ilakas* of Karial and Jalalabad. He built a fort and established himself here. During the nineteenth century the headquarters of tahsil were located at Dharmkot but during the later half of the nineteenth century tahsil headquarters were shifted to Zira. At that time the town was located a few miles away from the Grand Trunk Road between the two towns Karial and Jalalabad and was a flourishing trade centre. In 1980 Dharmkot was converted into sub tahsil of Zira Tahsil of Firozpur District but on 5 November 1999 it was transferred to the Moga District. The town has Class III municipal council. The population of the town as per 2001 Census was 15,399. The town is famous for manufacturing agricultural implements, monoblock motors, cattle feed and wooden furniture. Main items exported from the town are, rice, wheat and sugarcane. One

industrial training institute for women located at Dharmkot is providing technical education to girl students in different trades.

Nihalsinghwala

Nihalsinghwala is tahsil/subdivisional headquarter of the Moga District. It was formed as a sub tahsil on 1 January 1976 of Moga Tahsil of Faridkot District. On 20 July 1995, Nihalsinghwala was excluded from the Moga Tahsil/Subdivision and was made a separate tahsil/subdivision of the Faridkot District. On the formation of Moga as a new district on 23 November 1995, Nihalsinghwala Tahsil/Subdivision was transferred to the Moga District. Important religious and historical places located in the subdivision are detailed below:

Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib.- Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib is situated in village Dina (tahsil/subdivision, Nihalsinghwala) of the Moga District. It is located on the Barnala-Nihalsinghwala road. It is 15 km from Nihalsinghwala and 13 km from Bhadaur. After evacuating Anandpur Sahib in December 1705 A.D., Guru Gobind Singh ji came here and stayed for a few days. Guru Ji was served with devotion by Chaudhari Shamir and Lakhmir, grandsons of the local Chief Rai Jodh who fought on the side of Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji in the battle of Mahraj in December 1634 A.D.

At this place namely 'Kangar' 2 km south of Dina, Guru Gobind Singh Ji wrote the famous letter in persian language called '*Zafarnama*' to Emperor Aurangzeb. The commemorative shrine established here is named Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib. To commemorate the memory of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, a big religious fair is held here every year on 13 and 14 January. Here Guru Gobind Singh Ji discarded his blue dress of *Uch Ka Pir*. Till then, very few people know that *Uch Ka Pir* was none else but the tenth master. Nawab of Sirhind Wazir Khan also got the news about the Guru and consequently directed the Chaudhary to arrest the Guru and send him to Sirhind. A man of steadfast faith Shamir after consulting his brother write back "Just as you hold your '*Pir*' in high respect, we too are dedicated to the service of our Guru, since he loves all, we cannot carry out your orders and we would beg to be excused".

Gurdwara Nanaksar, Takhtupura.- Gurdwara Nanaksar Sahib is situated in village Takhtupura, tahsil Nihalsinghwala. It is 32 km south east of Moga and is 3 km from the main Moga-Barnala road

between village Lohara and Bilaspur. The place has been sanctified by the visits of three Sikh Gurus viz. Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji and Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Separate shrines dedicated to each one of them are located there around a beautiful *sarovar* in the premises of Gurdwara Nanaksar. Gurdwara Sahib *Patshahi Pehli* is on the bank of *sarovar*, which commemorates the visit of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. Guru Ji came to this village alongwith *Bhai* Mardana and *Bhai* Bala. Guru Ji had a dialoque with Sidh *Yogis* who lived on a nearby mound. Gurdwara Sahib *Patshahi Chhevin* marks the site of the camp where Guru Hargobind Sahib stayed when he came after winning the battle of Mahraj in the 1634 A.D. Gurdwara Sahib *Patshahi Dasvin* located on the eastern side of the *sarovar* is associated with the visit of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Guru Ji came here on his way from Chakar to Dina in December 1705 A.D. He is said to have bathed in the *sarovar*. Every year *Jor* Mela is organized in a big way from 13 January to 17 January.

Gurdwara Gurusar, Lopon.- This Gurdwara is situated in village Lopon, tahsil Nihalsinghwala in the memory of Shri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji. Guru Ji stayed here for two days. A new building of Gurdwara was constructed in 1960.

Gurdwara Aaduporh Sahib.- Gurdwara Aaduporh Sahib is situated in village Machhike 3-4 km away from the main Barnala-Moga road and is near village Bilaspur and Himmatpur. The Gurdwara Aaduporh is a historical shrine commemorating the visit of Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji. Guru Ji came to the site while riding his horse, where now the present Gurdwara Sahib stands. At this place, Guru Ji met a holyman whose name was Aadu and asked him about the well being of the villagers. Aadu apprised Guru Ji that the village faces acute water problem hence the village development was suffering. On hearing the problem, it so happened that Guru Ji's horse struck on the ground with *porh* (Horse's hoof) and then water started pouring out of the earth. The water was sweet and in plenty. Thus, Guru Ji blessed the place with adequate water and left for Bilaspur. The historical well is located in the Gurdwara premises.

Gurdwara Malla Sahib, *Patshahi Chhevin* .- Gurdwara Malla Sahib is situated in village Himmatpura once known as Jusampura of district Moga. It is 3 km from canal bridge on Moga-Barnala road. The village is 8 km from Machhike, Takhtupura as well as from Bhadaur. Gurdwara Malla Sahib is dedicated to Guru Hargobind Sahib, who had

come to the village Himmatpura from village Bali located about two kilometers away.

On hearing of Guru Hargobind Sahib's arrival, a large number of people gathered to get his blessings. In that congregation, villagers from nearby place named Jusampura, came to Guru and requested him to bless their village by paying a visit there. Guru Ji expressed his inability, however he told them that he would come to their village as and when possible. Thereafter they went back but interestingly enough, one of the villagers had managed to steal the saddle of Guru's horse. Next day Guru Ji was told about the theft. On the following day Guru Ji went towards their village Jusampura. The villagers extended whole hearted hospitality to Guru and requested forgiveness for the saddle mischief by saying that the man who had taken the saddle was mad. When Guru noticed that the saddle thief had returned the saddle back without one of its *pedas* (gold ring), he expressed his unhappiness over the thief's behaviour. Leaving the place Guru blessed the villagers for their prosperity. Guru also changed the name of the village Jusampura to Himmatpura.

Badhni Kalan

On 21 December 2001 Badhni Kalan was formed as a new subtahsil within Nihalsinghwala Tahsil of Moga District. As per 2001 Census, the population of the town was 6,366.The main exports of this town are wheat, paddy and cotton. The villages comprising this *ilaka* were formerly held by Rai of Raikot. They appear to have been part of *pargana* Tihara. The zamindars were Dhariwal Jats. A daughter of one Mehr Mitha of this tribe was married to the Emperor Akbar. On her father he conferred the title of '*Mian*' and gave him a *jagir* of 120 villages, of which Kangar was the centre. On the fall of the Empire, the Chiefs of Patiala and Nabha despoiled the '*Mian*' family of a great part of their possessions. The remainder, known as *ilaka* Badhni, was seized by Ranjit Singh and given by him to his mother-in-law, Sada Kaur, who was the daughter of a zamindar of Raoki in the same *ilaka*. The descendants of Mehr Mitha, though they were never converted to Muhamadanism, still retain the title of '*Mian*'. A few acres of land are all that now remains to them of their former possessions. The fort of Badhni was built by Mian Himmat Khan, the descendant of this family. During British period Badhni was district headquarter but in 1847 Badhni District was broken up and its areas were added to the Firozpur District which also included Dharmkot, Kot Isa Khan, Badhni, etc.

Bagha Purana

Bagha Purana is the tahsil/subdivisional headquarter of the Moga District situated on the Moga- Kot Kapura road at a distance of 16 km from Moga. It was formed as a tahsil/subdivision on 23 December 1997 by carving out some areas of Moga and Nihalsinghwala Tahsils/Subdivisions. As per 2001, Census the population of the town was 21,596. One large and medium scale industry namely Markfed Modern Rice Mill is located in the town. Main items of export from the town are wheat, paddy and wooden furniture, etc.

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INDEX

A

Abohar 4,33,78,79
Adina Bag 18
Agarsen, Raja 47
Agroha 47
Ahluwalia,Jassa Singh, Sardar 19, 20
Ajitwal 3,5,74,106,158,159,182, 345,405,435
Akbar 16,18,21,22,34,155,245, 440
Akhara 79
Alexander 17
Aliwal 19
Allahabad 27
Ambarhar 20,21
America 436
Amritsar 30,104,156,364,434
Anandpur Sahib 63,438
Arjan Dev, Guru 64
Arnauli 259
Ashoka 157,174
Asirgarh 27
Assam 420
Aurangzeb, Emperor 438
Ausang 1

B

Bactria 17
Badhni Kalan 2,20,22,34,79,158,159, 174,175,178,209,214, 246,259,310,321,346, 371, 372,380,432,434,440
Bagha Purana 1,2,5,6,27,38, 79, 81,91, 92,117,121,130,158,159, 174,177,178,185,214, 231,234,24,245,246,250, 252,255,284,290,299,302, 309,315.344,371.372,380, 411,412,414,415,416,417, 418, 419, 422, 423, 424, 431, 434, 440
Baghelwala 322
Baghuwala 20
Bahlol Lodhi 34
Bazidpur 19
Bakarwala 149
Bala, Bhai 439
Balak Singh , Guru 25
Balkhandi 149
Barnala 176,438,439,
Barton, Major 434
Bathinda 1,7,18,39,149
Beas, River 3,17,59
Bengal 156
Bhadaur 438
Bhagwan Singh 30
Bhaini Arayian 25
Bhaini Sahib 25,26, 28, 322
Bhalur 5, 344
Bhambai Bhai 344
Bhattiana 24
Bhangani 436,437,
Bhuchcho 20
Bija 104
Bilaspur 28,438,439
Bir Chirak 81,85
Bombay 146
Brahma 46
Budh Singh 27
Burma 31
Buttar 185,321,322,325

C

Calcutta 146
Campbell, Mr. 259
Canada 29,30
Chakar 439
Chamkaur 18
Chenab 17
Chandigarh 1,81,91,106, 111, 287,294,336,385
Chandpurana 234
Chaplain 24
Chennai 156
Chinn 17
Chirag Patti 1
Chirak 22,23,102,160, 405
Chitamali 104
Chuhar Chak 20, 36, 124,322,
Cis-Satluj 16
Clairmont 29
Cunningham, General 17,45

D

Dagru 182
Dallewala, Tara Singh 437
Damodari ji, Mata 436,437,
Daodhar 79,321,338,344,357,
Darbara Singh,Sant 335
Daroli Bhai 64,104,159,322, 436, 437
Datewal 79
Daulat Khan, Manj 22
Daulatpura 22

Delhi 18,23,24,
Des Raj, Baba 437
Deshbandhu 32
Chittaranjan Das
Dewa Singh, Sardar 23, 28
Dharm Singh, 20
Sardar
Dharmkot 2,5, 18,20,21,117,121, 124,129,158,159,174, 178,185,209,214,246, 284,302,307,321,322, 325,333,336,344,346, 371,372,380,411,414, 415,416,417,418,419, 421,422,423,424,434, 437,440,
Dholpur 18
Dhudike 159,240,332,435,436,
Dhulkot 79
Dhulkot Ransi 232
Dhumh 17
Didarewala 231
Dina 437,439,
Dipalpur 17

E

E.B.Francis, Mr. 259,260,
Edward Law, Sir 88
England 29
Europe 29

F

Faridkot 1,2,3,,15,17,18,19,33, 37,39,111,149,245,259, 280,288,289,290,337, 338,421,423
Fatehgarh 19,21
Fazilka 33,181
Firozpur 1,2,5,6,7,15,16,18,19, 20,23,25,27,28,30,31, 33,34,111,149,164,174, 175,176,180,181,182, 183,245,246,259,260, 280,284,285,288,336, 411,414,416,417,434,
Firozshah 19,436,
Fredric Nicholson 88
Fresno 29

G

Gandhi, Mahatma 157, 295, 389
Ganges, River 59
Garchara, Dial Singh 22
Gardiwala 27
George Campbell, Sir 45
Ghaggar, River 2,3,16
Ghal Kalan 87,182, 285,322,344
Ghaloti 325
Gobind Singh, Guru 18,25,44,45,436,437, 438,439,
Godhewala 342
Goindwal Sahib 59
Greek 46
Gugera 21
Gujrat 295
Gurdas Ram 31,32
Gurja (Gugar) Singh 20
Gurmukh Singh 32
Guru Har Sahai 20,259
Gwalior 64

H

Hisar 24, 47
Haryana 47,176,256,
Holy Church 47
Haridwar 59
Hari Ke Pattan 59
Hargobind Sahib, 64,436,437,438,439,
Guru
Harappa 15,304,
Himmatpura 15,174,439,440,
Har Rai, Guru 18
Hurch 23
Harike 24,175,177
Hong Kong 29
Hardayal, Lala 29,30
Hans Raj 32
Himmat Khan, Mian 22,440,
Huzroo 25
Hardinge, Lord 30
Hindustan 29,146
Himachal Pradesh 385,413,

I

India 2, 3,7, 17,28,30,33,75, , 117,141, 147,153, 156,157, 163, 166, 174,183,186,304, 312,313,409,410, 411,421, 426,427,
Indragarh 322
Indus 15,46
Inewala 15

J

Jagraon 41,42,345,435,
Jai Singh 20
Jai Singh Gharia 19
Jairsis 17
Jaisalmer 17
Jalalabad 33, 231,437,
Jalandhar 1,7,124,156,176,180, 294,336,437,
Jamnu and Kashmir 421
Janer 5,6,17,21,
Jatu 45
Jawahir Singh Raja 24
Jawala Singh 30
Jesus Christ 47,
Jhanda 2 2,23
Jhanda Singh 21
Jhumba 20,259
Jina 47
Jind 16,18
Jodhpur 181,186
Jowahar Singh 27,28
Junagarh 295
Jusampura 439,440

K

Kadir Bakhsh Klan 21
Kalsia 23
Kangar 18,22,438,440.
Kapura 322
Kapurthala 23,104,149,174
Karachi 182
Karam Singh 22
Kargil 228
Karial 437,
Karnal 104
Kartar Singh. Sarabha 30
Kasur 18,19,20
Kaur Singh 21
Kautilya 140,155
Khai 19,20
Khanauri 176
Kharar 175,176
Khota 26,27,28
Kiratpur Sahib 59
Kishanpura 117,174
Kokari 9
Kokari Kalan 89,325,
Korea 30
Korean 227
Kot Bhai 20, 259.
Kot Isa Khan 18,19,20,21,87,92, 158,159,174,302,325, 337,440.
Kot Kapura 18,19,20,177,388,434
Krishan Bharti 32
Krishna, Lord 63
Kullu 413
Kutbpur 21,437,

L

L. Middleton,Mr. 259, 260
Lahore 18,19,20,21,22,23,24, 32,33, 156,259,280, 284,435,436.
Lajpat Rai, Lala 31,32, 64,159,332,345, 435,436
Lakhmir 438
Lal Chand 32
Landaike 322.
Langiana Nawan 149,344.
Larkana 304,
Laton 28
Lande 344,
Laxmi- The Goddess 64
Ludhiana 1,4,6,16,18,20,24,25,27, 28,39,98,99,104,125, 174,175,176,182,184, 288, 364,411,434.

M

M.M.L.Currie,Mr. 259,260
Machhike 106,439,
Macleod Ganj 182
Madras 16,88, 17,146
Mahavira, Lord 64
Maheśari 182
Mahesh 46
Mahna 182, 234,325,333,411,
Mahraj 18,20
Maihianwala 334
Makhan Singh 28
Makhu 20, 23, 24,34, 434
Malaut 175
Malaya 31
Malerkotla 16
Mallanwala 20
Man Singh 28
Mansa 104
Manu 140
Manuki 79
Mardana, Bhai 439
Mari 19,20, 79
Marsden Major 24
Maurya Chandra Gupt 140, 155,174,
Mehr Mitha 22,440

Mahraj 438,439,
Mehta, Balwant Rai 312
Menander 17
Mian Mitha 18
Moga 1,2.37,38,39,40,41,42, 43,45,46,64,117,121, 123,124,125,129,130, 135,152,158,159,160, 164,174,176,177,178, 182, 184.185,208,209, 210,212,213,214,215, 216.218. 223.224,229, 231,232, 234,235,236, 238,239,245,250,251, 252,254,255,256,257, 259,288,289,290,292, 299,300,302,310,315, 317,318,322,324,325, 331,332,333,334,335, 336,337,344,346,356, 357,358,371,372,380, 388,411,412,413,414. 415,416,417,418,419, 422,423,424,431,432, 434,435,436,437,438, 439,440,441,
Moga Singh 1
Mohar Singh Nishanewala 21
Mohanjodaro 304
Mokalhar 17
Mokalsi 17
Montogomery 304
Moulmein 27
Mudki 174
Muhammad Tuglaq 174
Muhammand, the Prophet 48
Mudki 19,20
Muktsar 17 ,25,26,33.111,175
Mumbai 156
Musapur 427
Muse Khan 21

N

Nabha 18,22,101,440,
Nagpur 176
Nahar Singh Anandpuri 22
Naipal 19
Nanak Dev, Guru 25, 44, 438,439,
Nand Chand, Bhai 437,
Nanded (Maharashtra) 44
Nankana Sahib 30
Narain Singh 27,28,
Nasik 157
Narwana 176
Natha Singh 27
Nathana 177
Nathoki 231
Nawab Ise khan 18,19,21,22,
Nelson 24
Net Ahmad Khan 21
New Delhi 331,388,419,
Nidhanwala 22
Nihal Singh. Atanwala, Sardar 20
Nihalsinghwala 2,5,6,37,64,91,93,158, 159,174,185,209.231, 245,246.250.251,255, 259,280.290,299,302, 315, 344,414,415.416, 417,418,420. 421,422, 423,424.431, 434,438, 439,440, 441
Nizam-ud-din 20

O

Oxnard 29

P

Pakistan 15.33, 45.46, 156, 228, 304,
Pakpattan 17
Panjgirian Khurd 79
Patiala 16.18,22,101,102,180, 287,294,364,440,
Patran 176
Patto Hira Singh 344
Paunta Sahib 437
Pepsu 412
Persia 21
Peter 47
Phagwara 104
Pope 47
Poros 16.17,
Ptolemy 45
Punjab 3,6,7.25,31,33,88.111, 121,122,123,133,135, 142,150,155,163,166, 179,181,210,211,226, 233,238,254,256.259, 293,304,305,313.336, 369,378,385,409,410, 411,412,413,414,418, 419,420, 422,427,434, 436,
Puran Singh 32

R

R.B.Maltby 24
Radha Krishan, Munshi 435
Rai 22
Rai Jodh 438
Rai Hel 17,18
Raikot 18,22, 440,
Raja Jan 21
Raja Manj 17
Rajasthan 17
Rajindra Prasad, Dr. 345
Rajputana 18
Ram Chandra 30
Ram Singh, Guru (Bhai) 25,26,27,28
Rama,Lord 64
Ramgarh 175
Ramnwala 19
Ramowal Har Choka 405
Rangoon 27,28
Rania 24
Ranjit Singh 20,21,22
Raoki 22
Raonta 79,322
Ravana 64
Ravi 16,17
Ravidas, Guru 64
Ricketts 24
Ripon, Lord 305
Roda 27,28,
Rohtak 176
Rupa 1
Rupnagar 4,15,104

S

S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) 331
Sacramento 30
Sada Kaur 22, 440
Sada Singh 22
Saddasinghwala 20
Sadha Singh 28
Sai Dass, Bhai 436
Saidoke 28
Salina 22
Salvas 16
Samalsar 106
Samand Singh 28,
Sammund Singh 26,27
Samrala 176
San Francisco 29,30
Sangali 1
Sangrur 1
Santokh Singh 30
Sarbuland Khan 21
Sardar Bhagat Singh 32
Sardulgarh 104
Sarnath 157
Satluj River 2,3,4,5,6,9,16,19,20, 22,24,59,74,174,183
Sayad Ahmed Shah 21
Scott 436
Seraj 413
Shadi Khan 21
Shadiwal 21
Sham Das 24
Shamir, Chaudhari 438
Shanghai 29
Shastri, Lal Bahadur 332,345,
Sher Singh 21
Shiva, Lord 63
Shivalik Hills 7
Shri Hari Chand 31
Shri Lal Chand 32
Sibian 79
Sidhwan 78,79
Simon 436
Sind 304
Sindhu River 46
Singapore 29
Sirhind 4,18,22,78,438
Sirsa 20,24,
Sobraon 19
Sodhi ,Jowahir Singh 22
Sodhi, Man Singh 321
Sohan Singh Bhakana 29,30
Sosan 15
Stockton Rancher 30
Strabo 45
Sukhanand 333
Sultan Khanwala 19
Suri,Sher,Shah 174,245
Switzerland 30,117

T

Takhtupura 64, 159,324,344,438, 439,
Tara Devi 341
Tara Singh, Dhalewala 21
Tara Singh, Gheba 18
Tarn Taran 30,104
Teg Bahadur, Guru 64, 333
Tharaj 405
Tihara 22
Tod-Col. 45

U

United States of America	29, 432
Upland	29
Utam Singh	22
Uttranchal	59

V

Van Cortlandt, General	24
Vatican, City	47
Vishnu	46

W

Wan	19
Warburton J.D.	27
Wazir Khan	438
West Punjab	45

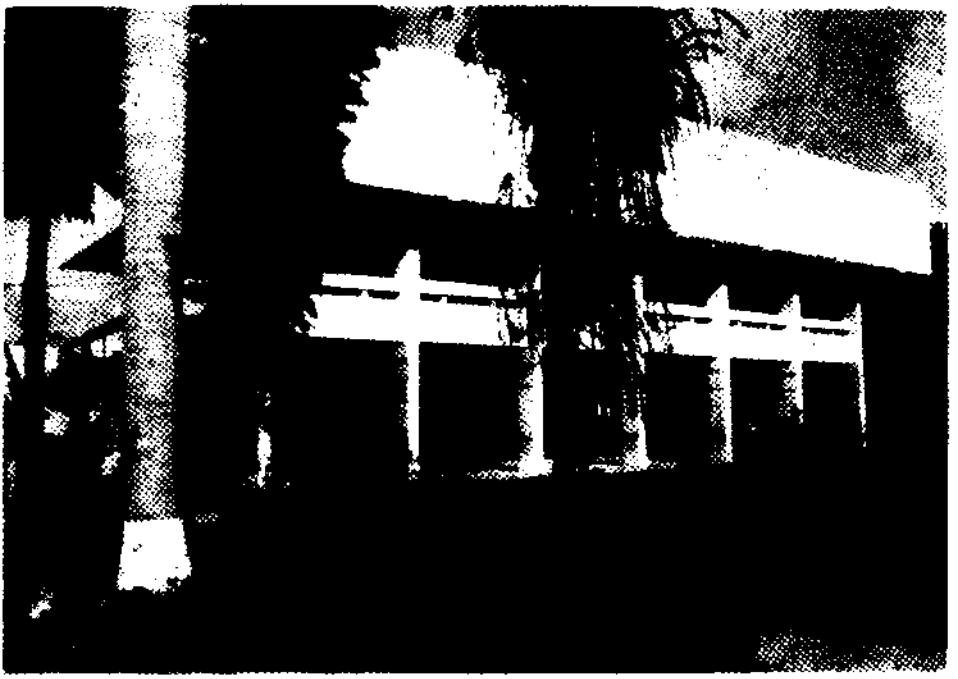
Y

Yamuna, River	437

Z

Zantho	45
Zira	2,5,18,20,21,27,31, 32,34,46,174, 259, 260,434
Zira khas	21

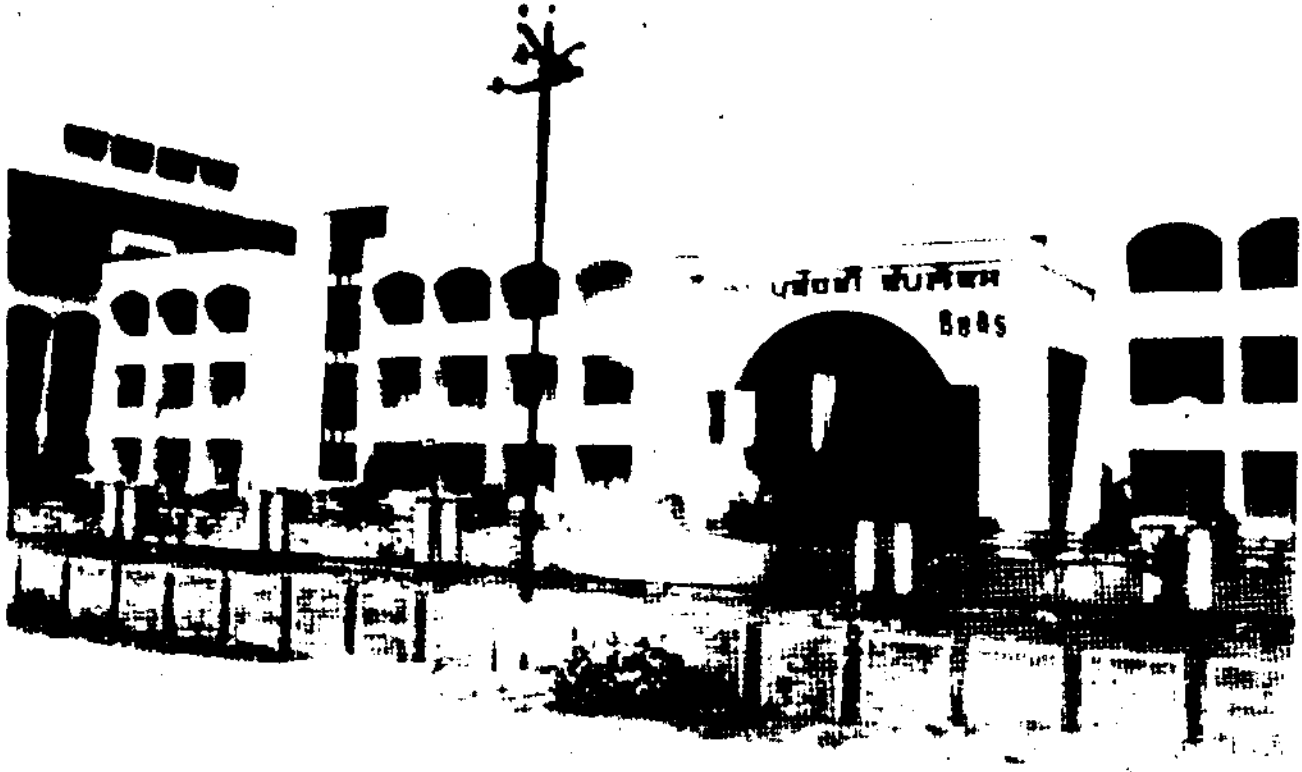
Statue of Punjab *Kesri* Lala Lajpat Rai installed in the Memorial-cum-Museum, Dhudike



Memorial-cum-Museum Lala Lajpat Rai, Dhudike

Gate of the Memorial-cum-Museum, Dhudike

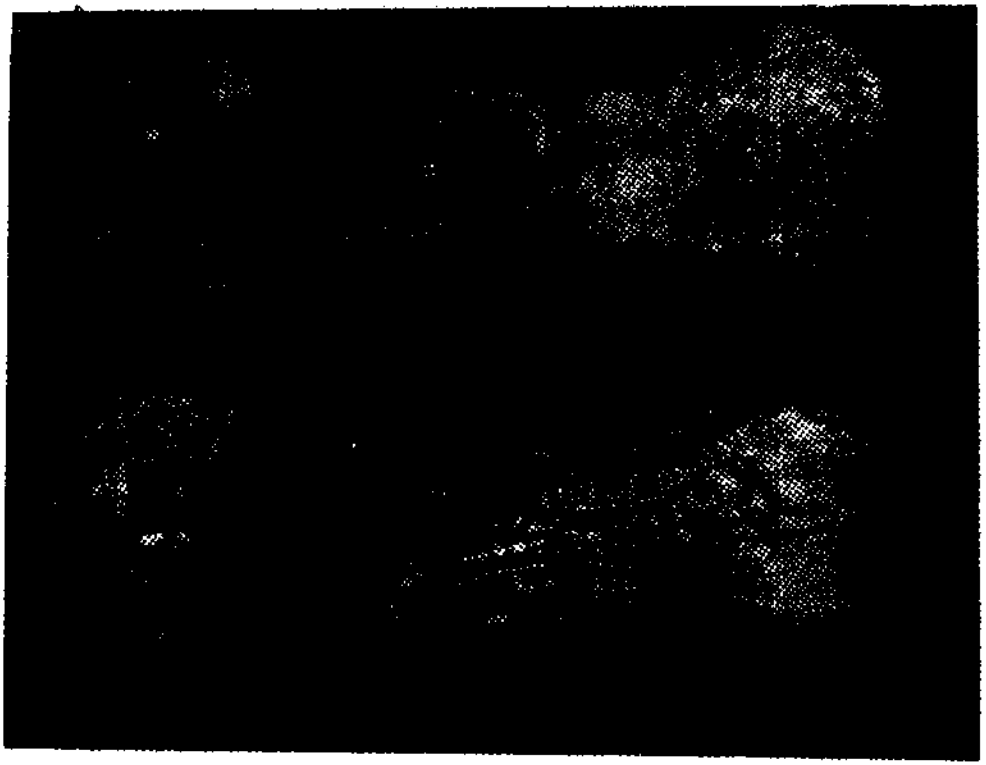
Inner view of Memorial-cum-Museum, Dhudike



District Administrative Complex, Moga

Gurdwara Guru-ke-Mahal (Attari Sahib), Daroli Bhai

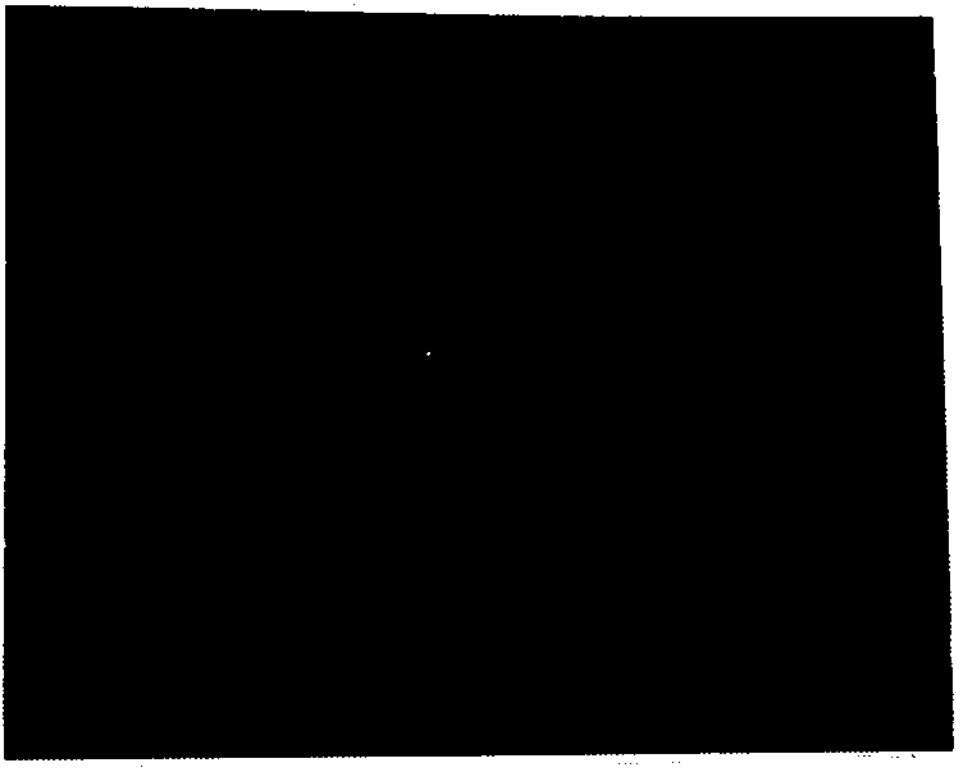
Personal belongings of Shri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji and Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji:



(i) ***Kharawan***

(ii) ***Loh (Tawl)***

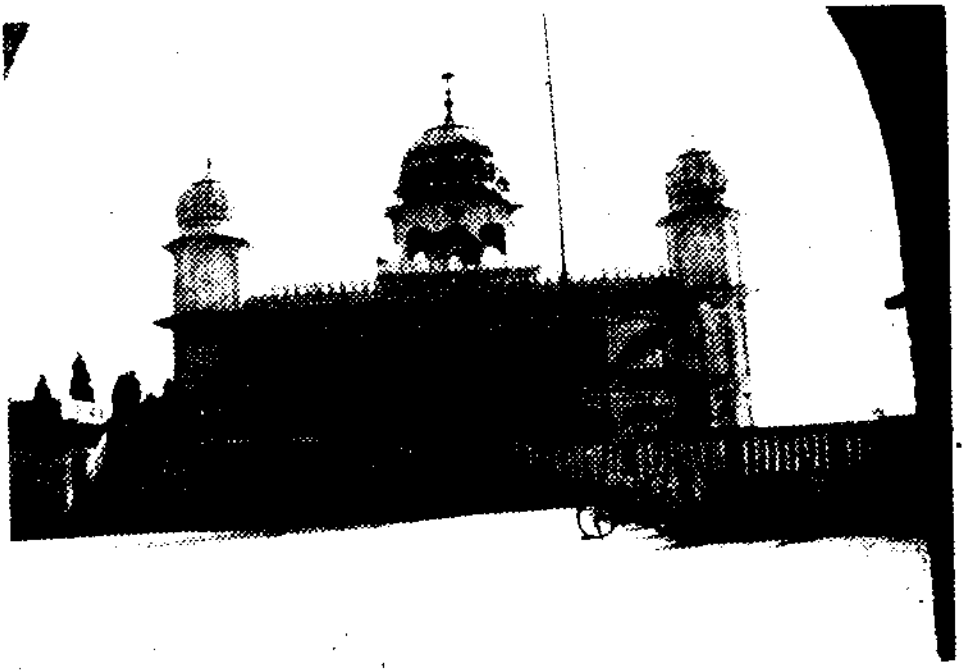
(iii) **Hand written copy of Guru Granth Sahib including *Ragmala***



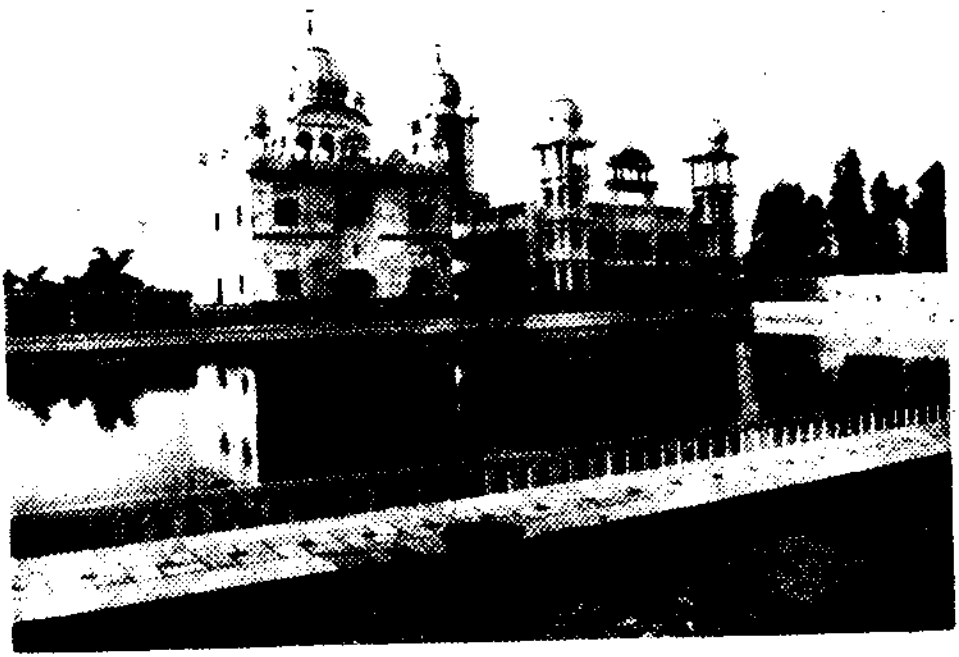
(iv) ***Mohr* used by Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji**

Gurdwara Janam Asthan Baba Gurditta Ji, Daroli Bhai

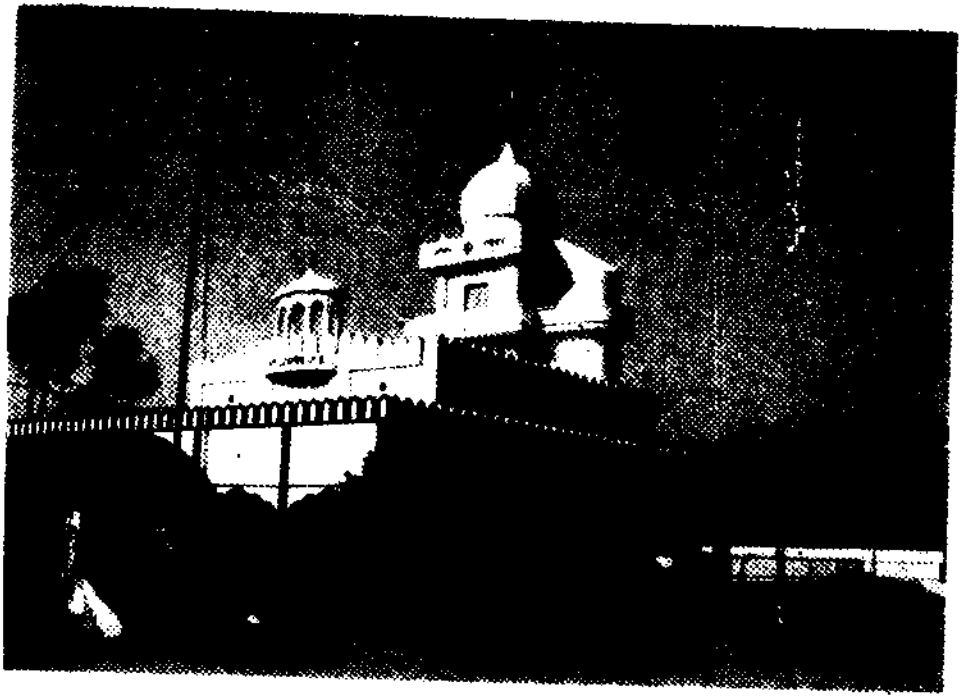
Gurdwara Dehra Sahib (Angitha Sahib), Daroli Bhai



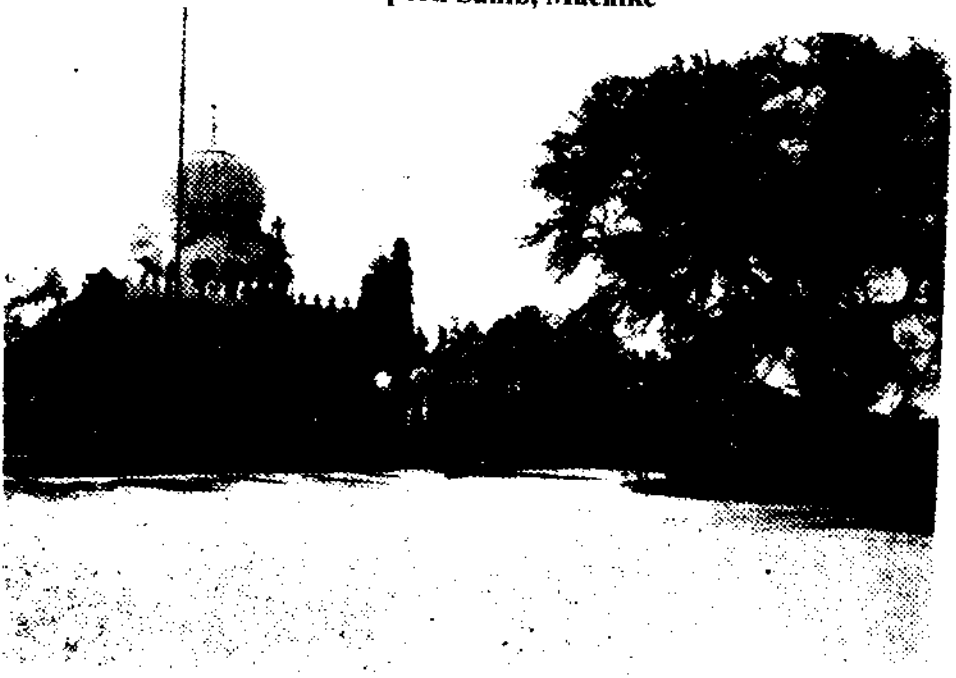
Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib, Dina



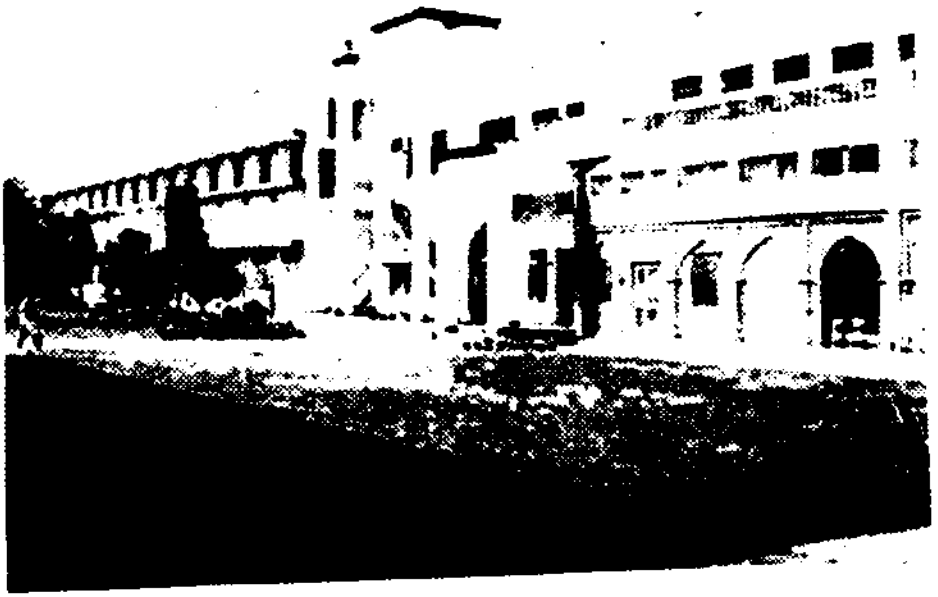
Gurdwara Nanakshar, Takhtupura



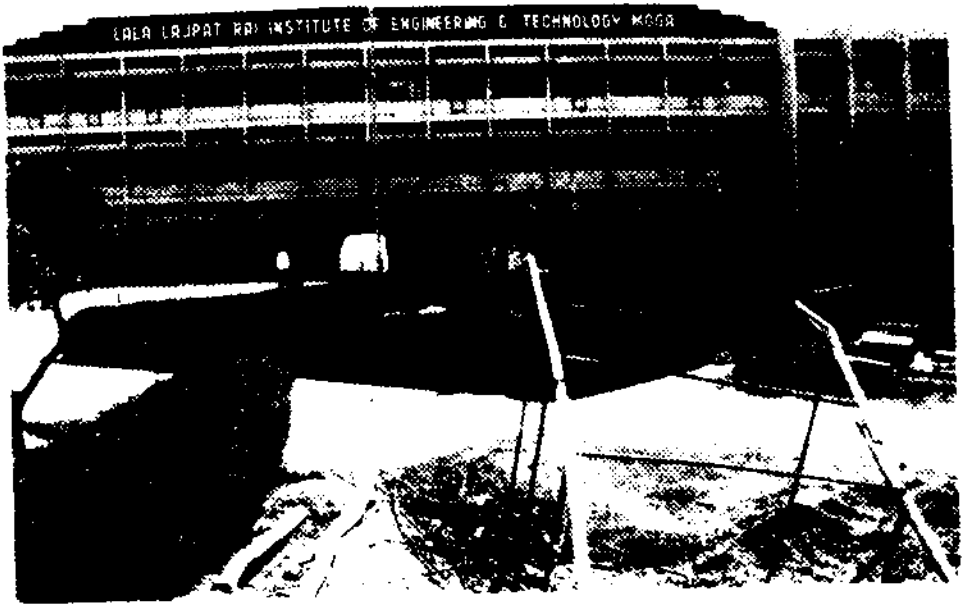
Gurdwara Aaduporh Sahib, Machike



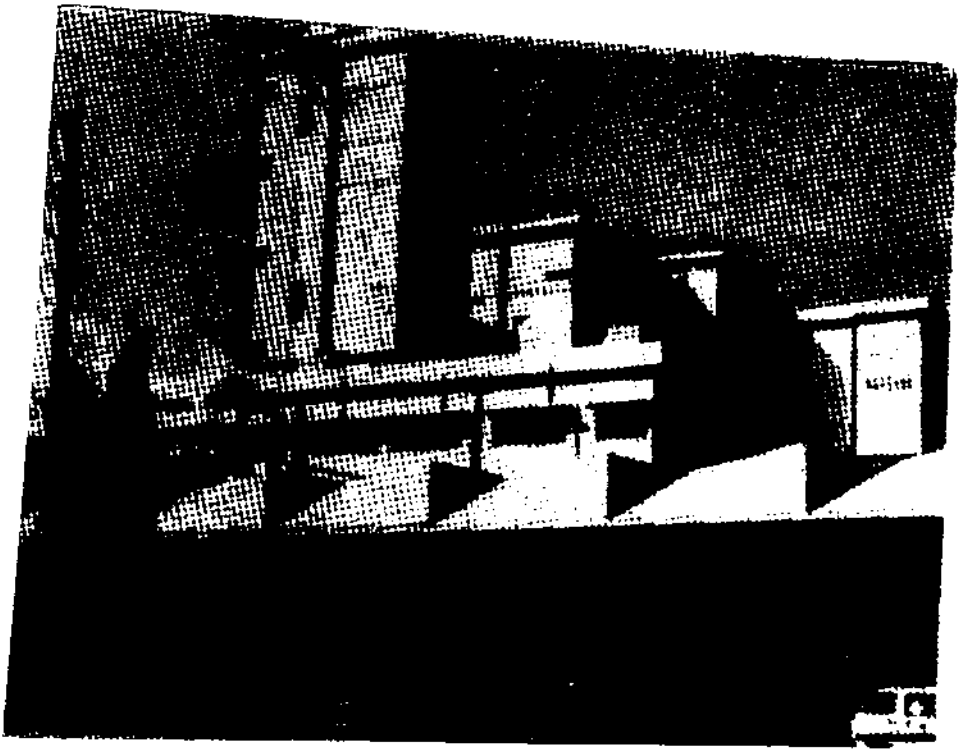
Gurdwara Malla Sahib (*Patshahi Chhevin*), Himmatpura



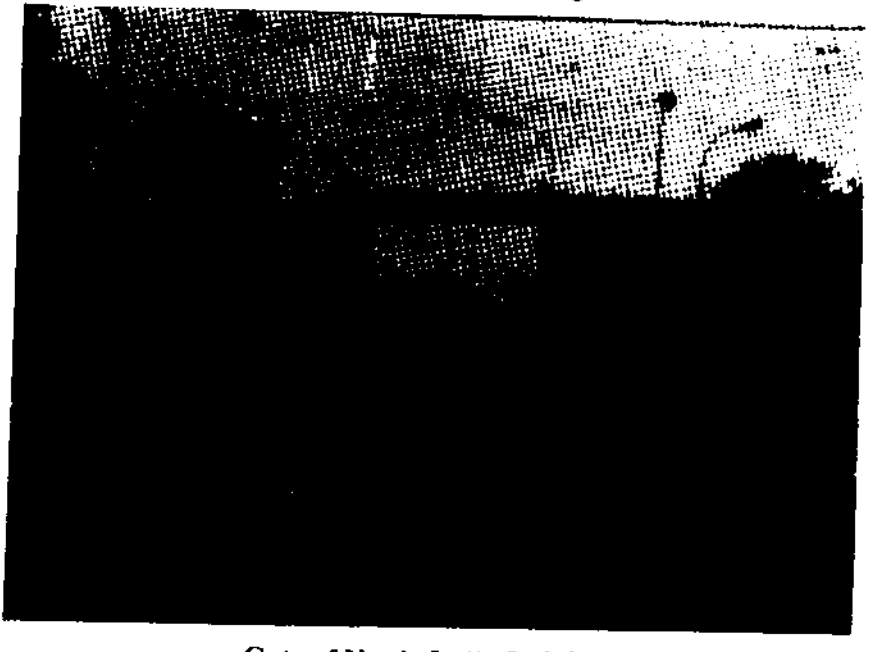
D.M. College, Moga



Lala Lajpat Rai Engineering College, Moga

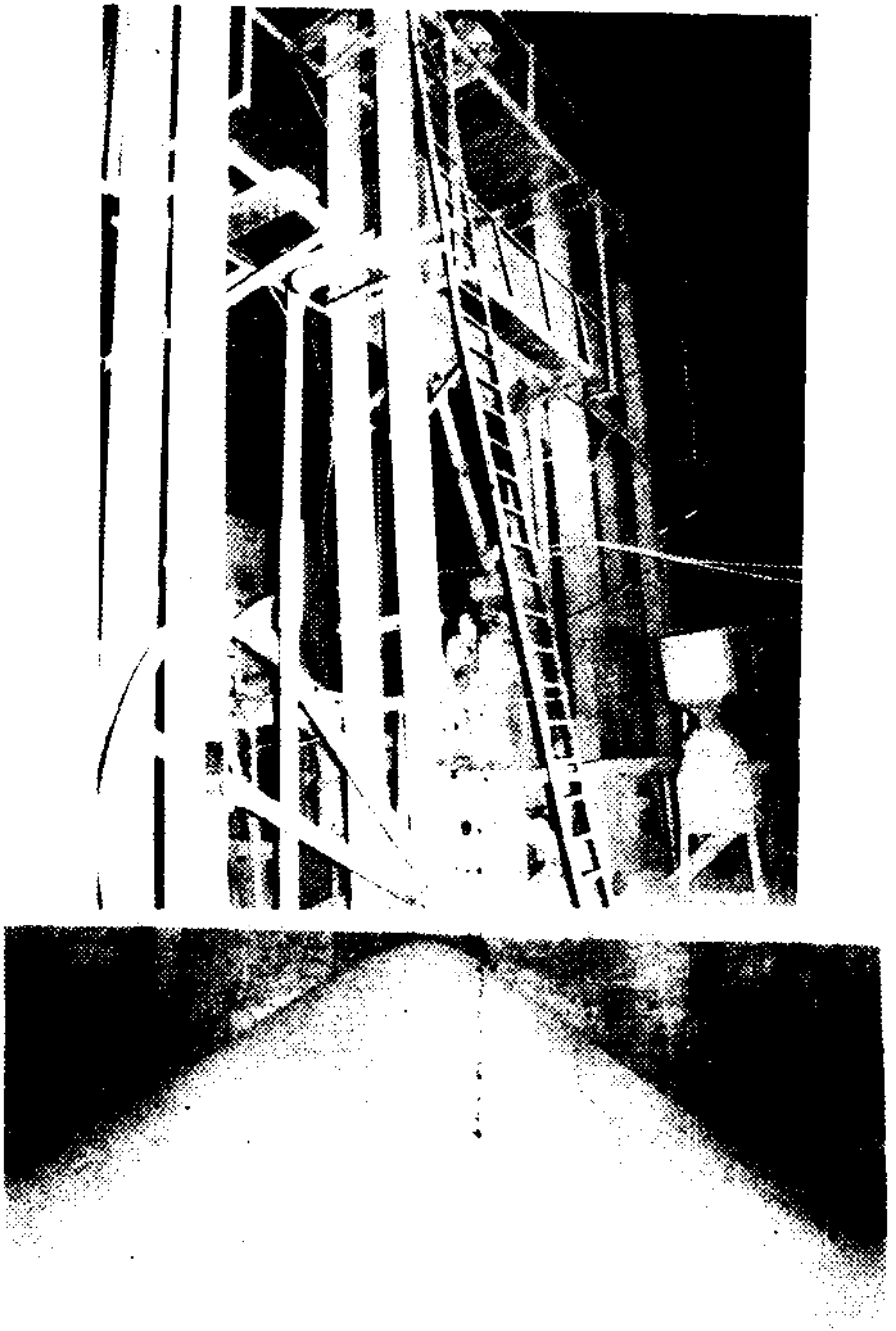


Nestle India Ltd, Moga



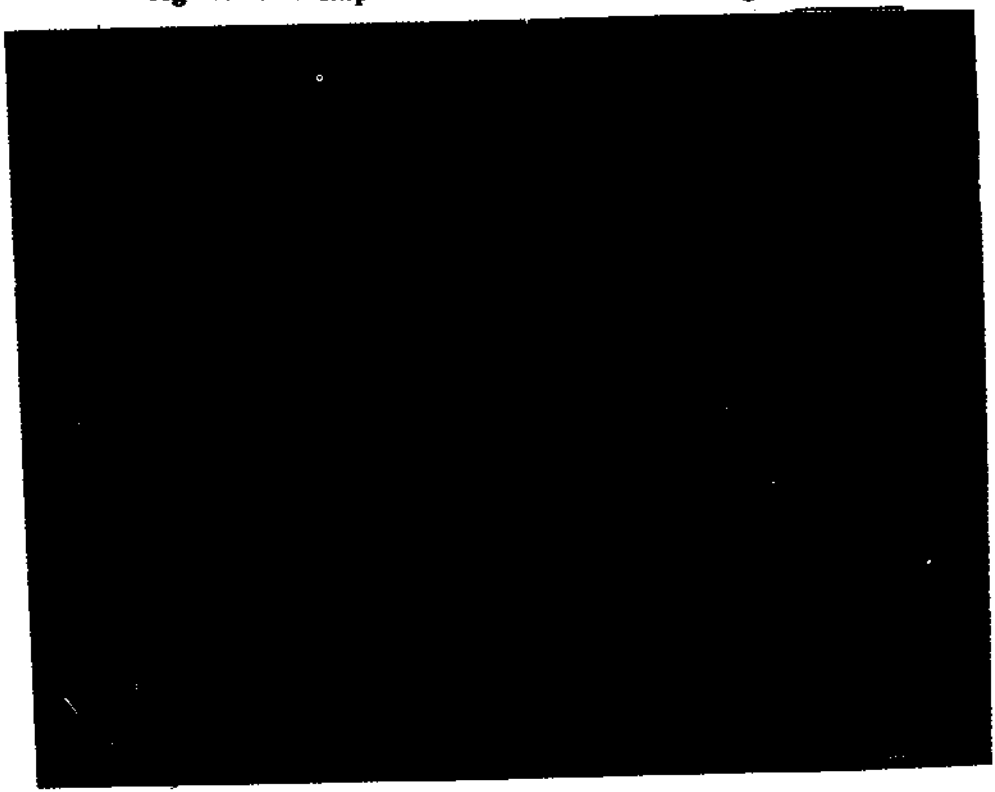
Gate of Nestle India Ltd, Moga

Markfed Rice Mill, Bagha Purana

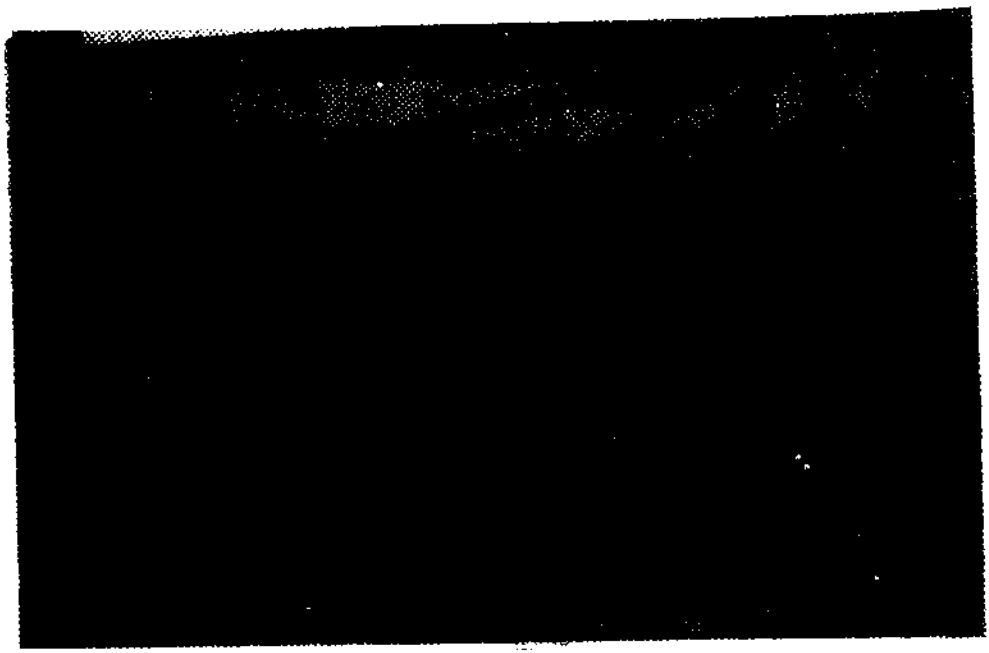


Inner view of Markfed Rice Mill, Bagha Purana

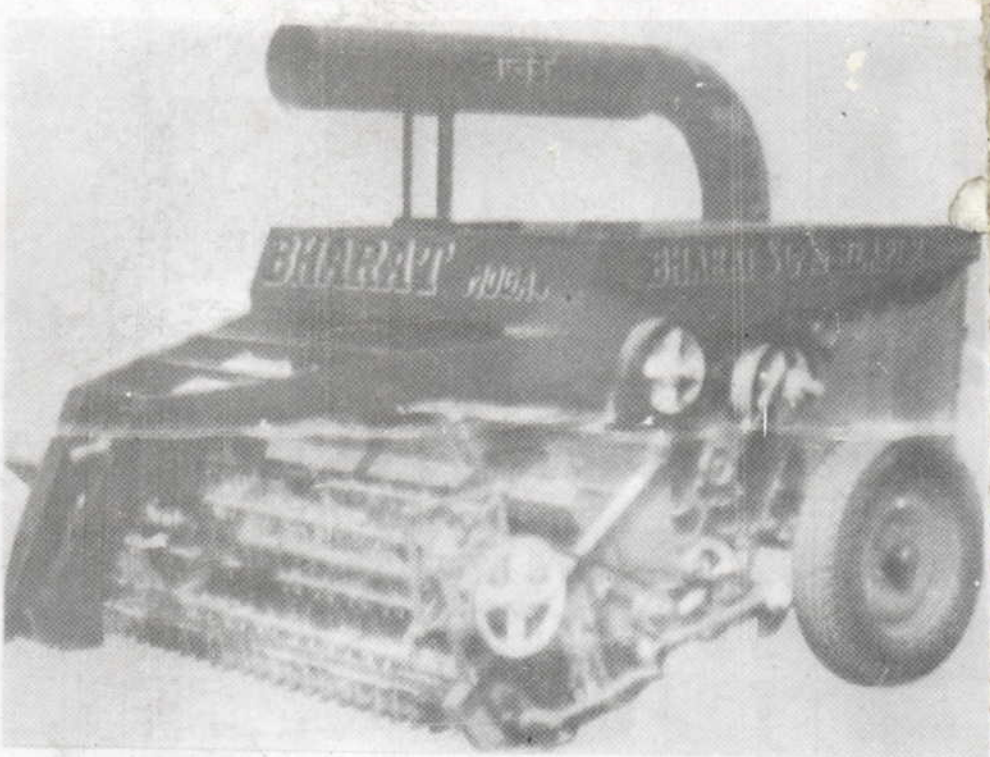
Agricultural Implements manufactured at Moga:



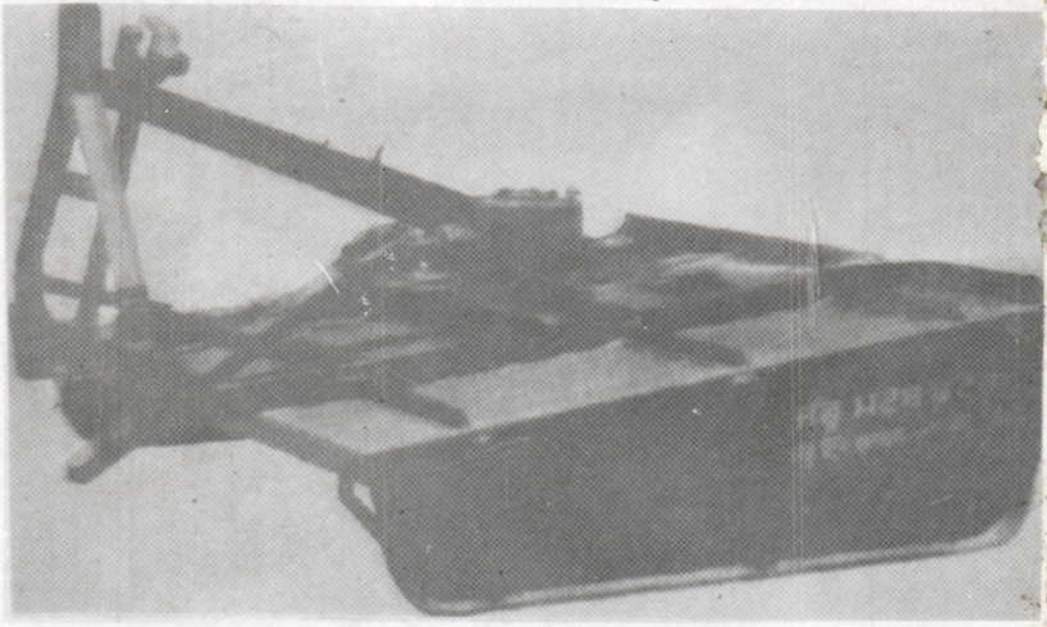
(i) **Two Row Automatic Potato Planter with Fertilizer**



(ii) **Potato digger**



(iii) **Straw Reaper**



(iv) **Stub Cutter**